

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**ORAL ARGUMENT
REQUESTED**

PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION

Plaintiffs Latoya Brown, Lawrence Blackmon, Khadafy Manning, Quinnetta Manning, Nicholas Singleton, Steven Smith, Bessie Thomas and Betty Jean Williams Tucker ("Plaintiffs") ask the Court, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, to certify that they are proper representatives of the class and subclasses of all persons similarly situated, and permit this litigation to proceed as a class action pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2), and to appoint the undersigned counsel as counsel for the class, pursuant to Rule 23(g).¹ Pursuant to L.U. Civ. R. 7(b)(6)(A),

¹ Plaintiffs do not seek certification of Herbert Anthony Green or Marvin McField as class representatives. Motions to dismiss the claims of Mr. Green and Mr. McField for lack of prosecution are pending; Plaintiffs do not oppose dismissal of Mr. Green's and Mr. McField's claims, but contend that dismissal should be without prejudice. *See* ECF Nos. 180-183 (Defendants' Motions to Dismiss claims of Marvin McField and Herbert Anthony Green), 203-206 (Plaintiffs' Responses); 207-208 (Defendants' Rebuttals).

Plaintiffs respectfully request oral argument on this Motion.

Plaintiffs are Black persons who have suffered, and remain at risk of suffering, deprivations of their civil rights protected by the United States Constitution² as a result of the policies, and/or longstanding customs and practices of the defendants, Madison County, Mississippi and Sheriff Randall Tucker, sued herein in his official capacity (“Defendants”).

As set forth in Plaintiffs’ Memorandum of Law in Support of this Motion, Plaintiffs have developed substantial evidence of Defendants’ policy of stopping and searching Madison County’s Black citizens on the basis of their race, in violation of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment (the “Policing Program”). The Policing Program is executed by the Madison County Sheriff’s Department (“MCSD”) at the direction of Sheriff Tucker.

One of the key components of the Policing Program is the disproportionate placement of roadblocks in predominantly Black neighborhoods (the “Roadblock Program”). Such roadblocks are established to further a primary purpose of general crime control in these communities. The Roadblock Program thus runs afoul of both the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments. Another essential component of the Policing Program is Defendants’ policy of suspicionless stops and searches in majority-Black neighborhoods, particularly in the vicinity of the majority-Black apartment complexes located in and around the city of Canton (the “Pedestrian Stop Program”). MCSD deputies routinely stop Black individuals and ask to see their identification when they are on their way to work, returning to their homes, or walking with friends. The Pedestrian Stop Program also violates both the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

² In addition to their constitutional claims brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Plaintiffs also assert a claim under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d. Conduct that violates the Equal Protection Clause also violates Title VI. *See Gratz v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 244, 276 n.23 (2003) (“[D]iscrimination that violates the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment committed by an institution that accepts federal funds also constitutes a violation of Title VI.”).

Pursuant to Rule 23(b)(2), the Named Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of all Black persons who presently or in the future will reside in or travel through Madison County (the “Targeting Class”) in order to obtain injunctive and declaratory relief to remedy the constitutional violations caused by the Policing Program. Plaintiffs also seek to represent two subclasses in order to obtain declaratory and injunctive relief to remedy the constitutional violations caused by the Roadblock Program and the Pedestrian Stop Program.

The first subclass consists of all Black persons who travel or will travel by car through majority-Black areas of Madison County. These persons have been or are likely to be stopped at roadblocks established by the MCSD based on racially discriminatory criteria and/or for purposes of general crime control (the “Roadblock Subclass”). Named Plaintiffs Lawrence Blackmon, Latoya Brown, Nicholas Singleton, Bessie Thomas, and Betty Jean Williams Tucker seek certification as representatives of the Roadblock Subclass.

The second subclass consists of all Black persons who travel or will travel by foot in Madison County’s majority-Black neighborhoods. These persons have been or are likely to be subject to searches and/or seizures by the MCSD without reasonable suspicion or probable cause, and/or on the basis of their race (the “Pedestrian Stop Subclass”). Named Plaintiffs Latoya Brown, Khadafy Manning, and Steven Smith seek certification as representatives of the Pedestrian Stop Subclass.

As further described in their Memorandum of Law in Support, Plaintiffs meet all requirements for certifications pursuant to Rule 23. The class and the subclasses are “so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). There are questions of law and fact common to the class and to the two subclasses, thus satisfying the commonality requirement of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). These central common questions include

whether (i) the MCSD has a policy of targeting Black communities and racially profiling Black individuals, and whether this policy violates the Equal Protection Clause; (ii) whether the MCSD has a policy, custom, or consistent practice of conducting roadblocks in majority-Black areas of Madison County for purposes of crime control, and whether the roadblocks carried out pursuant to this policy are consistent with the requirements of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments; and (iii) whether the MCSD has a policy, custom, or consistent practice of engaging in searches and seizures of Black persons in Madison County in the absence of individualized reasonable suspicion, and if so, whether the searches and seizures carried out pursuant to this policy are consistent with the requirements of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

In addition, the claims of the class representatives are “typical of the claims or defenses of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). So, too, are the claims of the class representatives who represent each of the two subclasses. The named representatives also will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class and the subclasses. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). Finally, class certification should be authorized here because “the party opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally to the class, so that final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the class as a whole.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2). Plaintiffs’ counsel can and will “fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class,” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(g)(1)(B), and should be appointed class counsel, based on the factors enumerated in Rule 23(g)(1)(A).

For the foregoing reasons, as described in greater detail in Plaintiffs’ Memorandum of Law in Support of this Motion, Plaintiffs therefore request that the Court:

(a) Determine that Plaintiffs’ proposed class and subclasses meet the requirements of Rule 23(a) and Rule 23(b)(2);

- (b) Certify the designated class and subclasses; and
- (c) Pursuant to Rule 23(g), appoint current counsel for Plaintiffs as counsel for the class and subclasses.

In support of this Motion, Plaintiffs submit the exhibits listed below and an accompanying Memorandum of Law in support.

1. **Exhibit 1:** Report of Bryan Ricchetti, Ph.D. (March 13, 2018)
2. **Exhibit 2:** Summary Declaration of Rahul Guha, Ph.D., Submitted Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 1006 (March 13, 2018)
3. **Exhibit 3:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Lawrence Blackmon (filed publicly in redacted form)
4. **Exhibit 4:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Latoya Brown
5. **Exhibit 5:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Khadafy Manning
6. **Exhibit 6:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Quinnetta Manning
7. **Exhibit 7:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Nicholas Singleton
8. **Exhibit 8:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Steven Smith
9. **Exhibit 9:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Bessie Thomas
10. **Exhibit 10:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Betty Jean Williams Tucker (filed publicly in redacted form)
11. **Exhibit 11:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Josh Fish
12. **Exhibit 12:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Elton Flax
13. **Exhibit 13:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Paul Griffin
14. **Exhibit 14:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of James Hall
15. **Exhibit 15:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Samuel Howard
16. **Exhibit 16:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Tommy Jones

17. **Exhibit 17:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Slade Moore
18. **Exhibit 18:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Mark Sandridge
19. **Exhibit 19:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Tommy Squires
20. **Exhibit 20:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Darian Smith
21. **Exhibit 21:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Bradley Sullivan
22. **Exhibit 22:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Rylon Thompson
23. **Exhibit 23:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Toby Trowbridge
24. **Exhibit 24:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Randal Tucker
25. **Exhibit 25:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Jeffrey Waldrop
26. **Exhibit 26:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of William Weisenberger
27. **Exhibit 27:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Jeremy Williams
28. **Exhibit 28:** Excerpts from Transcript of Deposition of Todd Wilson
29. **Exhibit 29:** Declaration of Lawrence Blackmon (Mar. 6, 2018)
30. **Exhibit 30:** Declaration of Latoya Brown (Mar. 5, 2018)
31. **Exhibit 31:** Declaration of Khadafy Manning (Mar. 3, 2018)
32. **Exhibit 32:** Declaration of Quinnetta Manning (Mar. 3, 2018)
33. **Exhibit 33:** Declaration of Nicholas Singleton (Mar. 3, 2018)
34. **Exhibit 34:** Declaration of Steven Smith (Mar. 6, 2018)
35. **Exhibit 35:** Declaration of Bessie Thomas (Mar. 3, 2018)
36. **Exhibit 36:** Declaration of Betty Jean Williams Tucker (Mar. 5, 2018)
37. **Exhibit 37:** Declaration of James Bacon (Oct. 24, 2017)
38. **Exhibit 38:** Declaration of Michael Bracey (Oct. 21, 2017)

- 39. **Exhibit 39:** Declaration of Anthony Brown (Oct. 21, 2017)
- 40. **Exhibit 40:** Declaration of Bysheba Brown (Oct. 25, 2017)
- 41. **Exhibit 41:** Declaration of Willie Carter (Oct. 24, 2017)
- 42. **Exhibit 42:** Declaration of Rasheid Davis (Oct. 24, 2017)
- 43. **Exhibit 43:** Declaration of Veronica Davis (Oct. 22, 2017)
- 44. **Exhibit 44:** Declaration of Demario Day (Feb. 6, 2018)
- 45. **Exhibit 45:** Declaration of Domunique Doss (Oct. 25, 2017)
- 46. **Exhibit 46:** Declaration of Undrea Guise (Oct. 22, 2017)
- 47. **Exhibit 47:** Declaration of Kenneth Harris (Oct. 24, 2017)
- 48. **Exhibit 48:** Declaration of Lester Hollins (Oct. 21, 2017)
- 49. **Exhibit 49:** Declaration of Antonio Howard (Oct. 25, 2017)
- 50. **Exhibit 50:** Declaration of Destiny Jones (Feb. 7, 2018)
- 51. **Exhibit 51:** Declaration of Lisa Lewis Jones (Feb. 9, 2018)
- 52. **Exhibit 52:** Declaration of Archie McKay (Feb. 4, 2018)
- 53. **Exhibit 53:** Declaration of Antonio Mitchell (Feb. 5, 2018)
- 54. **Exhibit 54:** Declaration of Ernest Pate, Jr. (Feb. 5, 2018)
- 55. **Exhibit 55:** Declaration of Delores Smith (Feb. 4, 2018)
- 56. **Exhibit 56:** Declaration of Quincy Smith (Feb. 7, 2018)
- 57. **Exhibit 57:** Declaration of John Spann (Oct. 22, 2017)
- 58. **Exhibit 58:** Declaration of Terrance Thompson (Feb. 5, 2018)
- 59. **Exhibit 59:** Declaration of Montreal Tillman (Feb. 5, 2018)
- 60. **Exhibit 60:** Declaration of Earline Wilder (Oct. 22, 2017)

- 61. **Exhibit 61:** Declaration of Michelle Williams (Feb. 12, 2018)
- 62. **Exhibit 62:** Madison County Census Data (2010-2016)
 - 62.1: QuickFacts, Madison County, Mississippi
 - 62.2: Comparative Demographic Estimates for Canton, Mississippi, Madison, Mississippi, and Ridgeland, Mississippi
 - 62.3: Demographic Estimates for Kearney Park, Mississippi
 - 62.4: Demographic Estimates for Flora, Mississippi
 - 62.5: QuickFacts, Median Household Income, Madison County, Mississippi
- 63. **Exhibit 63:** Excerpts from Mississippi Census (1990)
- 64. **Exhibit 64:** Defendants' Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests For Admission (Oct. 20, 2017)
- 65. **Exhibit 65:** MC-INT 1-1, Narrative description of roles and responsibilities within the MCSD, attached to Defendants' Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Interrogatories (Oct. 20, 2017)
- 66. **Exhibit 66:** Defendants' Response to Plaintiffs' First Set of Interrogatories (Oct. 20, 2017)
- 67. **Exhibit 67:** MCSD Roster (Jan. 11, 2018)
- 68. **Exhibit 68:** MCSD_Emails_Reproduced-01245, Email from Mark Sandridge to Randall Tucker and Jeremy Williams (Mar. 3, 2015)
- 69. **Exhibit 69:** *New supervisors take office Friday*, MADISON COUNTY JOURNAL (Jan. 2, 2008)
- 70. **Exhibit 70:** *Is system fair?*, THE CLARION-LEDGER (July 22, 2007)
- 71. **Exhibit 71:** *Roadblocks questioned in Canton*, THE CLARION-LEDGER (July 18, 2006)
- 72. **Exhibit 72:** Elizabeth Crisp, *Racial profiling accusations thrown at Madison sheriff in board meeting*, THE CLARION-LEDGER (Nov. 6, 2007)
- 73. **Exhibit 73:** Elizabeth Crisp, *House panel considers bill to outlaw racial profiling*, THE CLARION-LEDGER (Jan. 14, 2009)
- 74. **Exhibit 74:** MCSD_Emails_Reproduced-00281, Email from Randall Tucker to Brad Harbour, et al. (June 5, 2009)

- 75. **Exhibit 75:** Lacey McLaughlin, *Making Amends*, JACKSON FREE PRESS (Aug. 17, 2011)
- 76. **Exhibit 76:** *Madison County Sheriff's Deputy Captain Randy Tucker to Run for Madison County Sheriff*, Y'ALL POLITICS (Jan. 19, 2011)
- 77. **Exhibit 77:** Memo from Sheriff Tucker to All Deputies/Employees (Jan. 3, 2012)
- 78. **Exhibit 78:** 2011 MCSO Roster--1, MCSD Roster (2011)
- 79. **Exhibit 79:** MC 0037, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Memo (May 9, 2013)
- 80. **Exhibit 80:** *Madison sheriff responds to Jackson councilman's remarks*, THE CLARION-LEDGER (Jan. 2, 2016), available at <https://www.clarionledger.com/videos/news/local/2016/01/04/78247954/>
- 81. **Exhibit 81:** MCSD_Emails_Reproduced-01679, Email chain between Randall Tucker and Frank Halford (Jan. 18, 2016)
- 82. **Exhibit 82:** Memo from Shirlene Anderson, Jackson Chief of Police, to Slade Moore (June 15, 2006)
- 83. **Exhibit 83:** Complaint, *Moore v. City of Jackson*, No. 251-10-592CIV (Hinds Cnty. Circuit Ct., Aug. 16, 2010)
- 84. **Exhibit 84:** Plaintiff's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of Her Response to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, *Huggins v. Belk Dep't Stores*, No. 4:07-cv-134 (S.D. Miss. Aug. 3, 2008)
- 85. **Exhibit 85:** Modified Second Amended Complaint, *Fleming v. Hinds County*, No. 3:16-cv-554 (S.D. Miss. Nov. 30, 2016)
- 86. **Exhibit 86:** MC-Emails 213, Email from Joseph Mangino attaching "Case File Coversheet," (May 27, 2014)
- 87. **Exhibit 87:** MCSD-Officer Documents-01393, Narcotics Until Case File Cover Sheet
- 88. **Exhibit 88:** Letter from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to City of Ridgeland (Dec. 3, 2015)

- 89. **Exhibit 89:** MC-RFP 2-1, Policy and Procedures, Sobriety Checkpoint Guidelines (filed publicly in redacted form)
- 90. **Exhibit 90:** MC-RFP 10-42(1), Letter from Angela Lyons to Jeremy Williams (Oct. 31, 2017)
- 91. **Exhibit 91:** MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 010886, Incident Report (May 23, 2013)
- 92. **Exhibit 92:** MC B. Davis Laptop 4, Roadblock Notice
- 93. **Exhibit 93:** MC T. Chastain Laptop 17, Roadblock Notice
- 94. **Exhibit 94:** MC L. Sanders Main Server 93, Memo from Tommy Jones to All Narcotics Agents (Jan. 30, 2017)
- 95. **Exhibit 95:** Excerpt from Plaintiff Steven Smith's Responses and Objections to Defendants' First Set of Interrogatories (Oct. 23, 2017)
- 96. **Exhibit 96:** MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 040697, Incident Report (Apr. 28, 2017); MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 058887, Incident Report (Feb. 21, 2015); MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 025721, Incident Report (June 5, 2014)
- 97. **Exhibit 97:** MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 047927, Incident Report (Feb. 14, 2017)
- 98. **Exhibit 98:** MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 032317, Incident Report (Nov. 18, 2015); MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 007631, Incident Report (Dec. 1, 2012); MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 007292, Incident Report (Nov. 16, 2012); MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 004175, Incident Report (Aug. 15, 2012); MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 025778, Incident Report (June 6, 2014)
- 99. **Exhibit 99:** MCSD_Emails_Reproduced-01682, Email chain between Randall Tucker and Trey Bobinger (Jan. 8, 2016)
- 100. **Exhibit 100:** *Q&A with Sheriff Randy Tucker*, MADISON COUNTY JOURNAL (Jan. 14, 2015)
- 101. **Exhibit 101:** MC-RFP 8-211, Email to Randall Tucker and Jeremy Williams (Nov. 30, 2016)
- 102. **Exhibit 102:** MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 020907, Incident Report (June 9, 2015)
- 103. **Exhibit 103:** MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 020065, Incident Report (May 3, 2015)
- 104. **Exhibit 104:** MC-RFP-8-182, Narrative prepared by Jeremy Williams re Manning incident (June 27, 2016)

- 105. **Exhibit 105:** Complaint, *Gibson v. Madison County*, No. 3:16-cv-633 HTW-LRA (S.D. Miss. Aug. 15, 2016)
- 106. **Exhibit 106:** Excerpt from Transcript of Deposition of Randall Tucker, *Gibson v. Madison County* (Sep. 9, 2017)
- 107. **Exhibit 107:** Complaint, *Cooper v. Tucker*, No. 3:13-cv-350 HTW-LRA (S.D. Miss. June 7, 2013)
- 108. **Exhibit 108:** MC-RFP-8-29, Complaint from Daryl Dozier and Domekia Myers-Dozier to MCSD, (Mar. 16, 2015)
- 109. **Exhibit 109:** Response by Defendants to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Production of Documents
- 110. **Exhibit 110:** Email chain between Kavitha Sivashanker and Charles Cowan, et al. (Feb. 6, 2018)
- 111. **Exhibit 111:** Declaration of Jonathan K. Youngwood, Esq. (March 13, 2018)
- 112. **Exhibit 112:** Declaration of Joshua F. Tom, Esq. (March 13, 2018)
- 113. **Exhibit 113:** Declaration of Ezekiel R. Edwards, Esq. (March 13, 2018)

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, this 14th day of March, 2018.

SIMPSON THACHER & BARTLETT LLP

Jonathan K. Youngwood (*pro hac vice*)

Janet A. Gochman (*pro hac vice*)

Isaac Rethy (*pro hac vice*)

Kavitha S. Sivashanker (*pro hac vice*)

Nihara K. Choudhri (*pro hac vice*)

Christopher K. Shields (*pro hac vice*)

Brooke Jarrett (*pro hac vice*)

Christopher Jumin Lee (*pro hac vice*)

425 Lexington Avenue

New York, NY 10017

(212) 455-2000

jyoungwood@stblaw.com

jgochman@stblaw.com

irethy@stblaw.com

kavitha.sivashanker@stblaw.com

nchoudhri@stblaw.com

christopher.shields@stblaw.com

bonnie.jarrett@stblaw.com

christopherjumin.lee@stblaw.com

By: /s/ Joshua Tom

Joshua Tom

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
OF MISSISSIPPI FOUNDATION

Joshua Tom (Miss. Bar No. 105392)

233 East Capitol Street

Jackson, MS 39201

(601) 354-3408

JTom@aclu-ms.org

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
FOUNDATION

Ezekiel Edwards (*pro hac vice*)

Jeffery Robinson (*pro hac vice* forthcoming)

125 Broad Street

New York, NY 10004

(212) 549-2610

eedwards@aclu.org

jrobinson@aclu.org

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on March 14, 2018, I caused the foregoing **MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION** to be electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, through which copies have been served to:

WISE CARTER CHILD & CARAWAY, P.A.

Michael B. Wallace (Miss. Bar No. 6904)

Charles E. Ross (Miss. Bar No. 5683)

James E. Graves (Miss. Bar No. 102252)

Charles E. Cowan (Miss. Bar No. 104478)

T. Russell Nobile (Miss. Bar No. 100682)

Post Office Box 651

Jackson, MS 39205

(601) 968-5534

mbw@wisecarter.com

cer@wisecarter.com

jeg@wisecarter.com

cec@wisecarter.com

trn@wisecarter.com

CURRIE JOHNSON & MYERS, P.A.

Rebecca B. Cowan (Miss. Bar No. 7735)

P.O. Box 750

Jackson, MS 39205

(601) 969-1010

bcowan@curriejohnson.com

KATIE BRYANT SNELL, PLLC

Katie Bryant Snell (Miss. Bar No. 103607)

P.O. Box 3007

Madison, Mississippi 39130-3007

(601) 460-9800

Katie@katiebryantnell.com

PETTIS, BARFIELD & HESTER, P.A.

J. Lawson Hester (Miss. Bar No. 2394)

4450 Old Canton Road, Suite 210

Jackson, Mississippi 39211

(601) 987-5300

lhester@pbhfirm.com



Jaden Jackson

EXHIBIT 1

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
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Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.

3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

REPORT OF BRYAN RICCHETTI, Ph.D.

March 13, 2018

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1. QUALIFICATIONS

1. I am a Vice President at Cornerstone Research and Co-Head of Cornerstone's antitrust practice. Cornerstone Research is an economic and financial consulting firm with offices in Boston, Chicago, Los Angeles, Menlo Park, New York, San Francisco, Washington, and London. I joined Cornerstone Research in 2007, after completing my Ph.D. in Economics from Cornell University. I have seventeen years of professional experience analyzing economic data related to socioeconomic and demographic characteristics (including race) and economic outcomes.

2. During my time at Cornell (2003–2007), I served as an economist at the U.S. Census Bureau analyzing government data on demographic characteristics (including race) and labor market outcomes for the U.S. population. Prior to attending Cornell, I worked at MDRC (1999–2002), a public policy think tank in New York, NY, analyzing labor market outcomes of welfare recipients, with a focus on the effect of different demographic and human capital characteristics on labor market outcomes.

3. In my work as an economic consultant at Cornerstone Research (2007 to present), I have developed particular expertise in the application of economic and statistical methods to questions that arise in the context of litigation. I have consulted on numerous discrimination matters involving statistical analysis and summary of data regarding differences between different demographic groups (including race, gender, and age) and outcomes of interest.

4. As an expert witness, I have filed two expert reports in federal court addressing issues of discrimination: one matter involving claims of age discrimination and another matter assessing the relationship between the racial distribution of entry-level police and firefighters in a given community and the racial distribution of the qualified labor pool in that community.

5. I have spoken at American Bar Association (ABA) conferences on issues related to expert testimony and statistical analysis, including serving as the testifying expert in the mock trial at both the ABA Antitrust Spring Meetings (Spring 2015) and the ABA Antitrust Law & Economics Institute for Judges (Fall 2015). I have also authored several articles that address the use of economic and statistical analysis in litigation contexts. For example, I was a co-author of the

chapter “Applying Econometrics to Assess Market Definition and Market Power” in the ABA Antitrust Section’s handbook *Econometrics: Legal, Practical, and Technical Issues*.

6. My CV is attached as Appendix A to this report. My CV contains the list of my prior testimony for the last four years. I am providing my services in this matter on a pro bono basis.

2. ASSIGNMENT AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

2.1. Assignment

7. I have been asked by Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi Foundation, and the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Counsel for Plaintiffs in this action,¹ to review the available data on the locations and frequency of roadblocks implemented by the Madison County Sheriff’s Department (“MCSD”) in Madison County. Counsel for the Plaintiffs have also asked me to assess whether there is a relationship between the location and frequency of the roadblocks and the percentage of the population that is Black in communities where roadblocks are set up.

8. As part of my work in this matter, a team working under my supervision at Cornerstone Research has reviewed and analyzed a set of data sources produced by the MCSD in this matter that track relevant information related to roadblocks and traffic violations in Madison County. My team has also collected data from the U.S. Census Bureau that measures socioeconomic and demographic characteristics for each census tract within Madison County. I detail these data sources in Section 3 below.

9. I have also reviewed a set of relevant documents in this case, including the Complaint and the Defendants’ Answer to the Complaint. Appendix B to this

¹ Class Action Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Individual Damages, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff’s Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB-LRA, filed May 8, 2017 (“Complaint”).

report provides a list of the data and documents that I considered in reaching the opinions summarized in this report.

2.2. Summary of Findings

10. Based on my review of the aforementioned data sources, I have reached the following conclusions:

- The available data indicate that the MCSD implemented roadblocks at a higher rate in census tracts with a higher percentage of Black residents in Madison County. For example, there are 21 different census tracts within Madison County, each of which had a different percentage of the population that was Black over the period for which I have roadblock data (2012–2017). These 21 different census tracts allow me to examine how the frequency of roadblocks varies with the percentage of the population that is Black. As I discuss below, the racial breakdown of the 21 census tracts is split fairly cleanly into two groups—in 11 of the 21 tracts 28% or less of the population was Black during the period 2012–2017, while in the other 10 tracts 46% or more of the population was Black during the period 2012–2017. On average, the first 11 tracts were 17.6% Black and the other 10 tracts were 66.0% Black from 2012–2017.

As I show below in Section 4, from 2012–2017 there were 14 roadblocks implemented per 1,000 residents in the 11 census tracts with the lowest percentage of Black residents (17.6% Black on average) compared to 28 roadblocks implemented per 1,000 residents in the 10 census tracts with the highest percentage of Black residents (66.0% Black on average). In other words, the number of roadblocks per person in the census tracts with a substantially larger Black percentage of the population was twice the number of roadblocks per 1,000 residents in census tracts with a relatively low Black percentage of the population. As I also show below, geocoding analysis of the locations of roadblocks corroborates this fact, showing clustering of roadblocks in substantially Black communities.

- Additionally, the differences in the rates of roadblocks in communities with a higher percentage of Black residents are not fully explained by differences in the frequency of DUI arrests and traffic violations (arrests

and citations) issued by the MCSD. For example, Defendants contend that regulating drunken driving and traffic violations are relevant criteria used in deciding where to implement a roadblock. Although Defendants' data indicate that there are, on average, higher rates of DUI arrests and traffic violations in census tracts with a higher percentage of Black residents, I show below that such criteria do not fully explain the higher rates of roadblocks in these census tracts. For example, from 2012–2017 the rate of roadblocks per 100 DUI arrests in the 10 tracts with the highest Black percentage of the population was 41% higher than in the 11 census tracts with the lowest percentage of Black residents. In other words, even for a given level of DUI arrests, there were more roadblocks in census tracts with a higher Black percentage. Additionally the rate of roadblocks per 100 traffic violations (arrests and citations) in the 10 tracts with the highest Black percentage of the population was 40% higher than in the other 11 census tracts.

- More formal statistical analysis supports the conclusions above. Specifically, I use multiple regression analysis in order to control for differences in traffic behavior and socioeconomic factors across census tracts in Madison County (such as frequency of DUI arrests, traffic citations and arrests, vehicle ownership, income, unemployment, and age). When conducting this analysis, I continue to find a statistically significant and positive correlation between the rate of roadblocks and the percentage of the population that is Black. In other words, my analysis incorporates the fact that communities with a higher percentage of Black residents have, on average, other characteristics that are predictive of differences in traffic behavior, such as higher rates of DUI arrests and traffic arrests and citations, lower income, higher unemployment, and younger populations. However, my analysis shows that even after accounting for these factors there remains an unexplained difference in the frequency of roadblocks in communities that have a higher percentage of Black residents relative to communities with a higher percentage of white residents.

3. METHODOLOGY AND DATA

11. In this section, I summarize the methodology I employ in my analysis of the available roadblock data. I first provide a brief overview of factors identified in the record that the MCSD contends it considers when implementing a roadblock. I then offer a description of common statistical methodology used in assessing claims of discrimination, and of how that methodology fits into the broader literature on statistical analysis of differences in policing activity across race. I also provide a detailed summary of the data I rely on in my analysis, and how I use that data to construct relevant control variables included in my regression model.

3.1. The MCSD's stated roadblock policy

12. In analyzing whether roadblocks in Madison County are more frequently placed in Black communities, it is relevant to assess the factors that MCSD contends it considers in placing roadblocks. In documents produced in this case, Defendants have identified factors that they claim are relevant in deciding where to place roadblocks.

13. In their response to the Complaint, Defendants state, “all roadblocks conducted by the Madison County Sheriff’s Department are conducted pursuant to the Department’s Sobriety Checkpoint Guidelines.”² Additionally, when asked to “identify all criteria used for selecting locations for roadblocks/checkpoints” by the Plaintiffs, Defendants responded as follows:

“Some of the criteria used while selecting roadblock/checkpoint locations are traffic complaints, requests by businesses or other entities for safety, and particular intersections where impaired drivers may be expected to travel. Another criteria is that the roadblocks/checkpoints

² Answer and Affirmative Defenses of Defendants, Madison County, Mississippi and Sheriff Randall C. Tucker, In His Official Capacity, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on Behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff’s Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA, dated June 29, 2017 (“Defendants’ Response to the Complaint”), ¶ 140.

locations be spread throughout Madison County and not concentrated in certain areas. No formal system of weighting or priority is used.”³

14. Defendants thus contend that DUI frequency and concerns for safety related to traffic activity are relevant considerations for the MCSD in deciding where to place roadblocks. As a result, I incorporate measures of DUI arrests and traffic citations and arrests into my analysis of roadblocks.

3.2. Empirical methodology for assessing claims of discrimination

15. As noted above, my analysis in this report seeks to test whether the frequency of roadblocks in communities with substantial percentages of Black residents differs from the frequency of roadblocks in substantially white communities during the time period for which data is available, controlling for non-race factors that can affect the location of a roadblock. By controlling for such non-race factors, my analysis can help assess whether any differences in roadblock frequency can be explained by differences across communities in factors other than race that are predictive of differences in traffic behavior.

16. My analysis in this report relies on a statistical technique called multiple regression analysis. Multiple regression analysis is a widely accepted and common statistical technique in both academia and litigation.⁴ Courts have relied on multiple regression analysis in a variety of discrimination matters. For example, the Federal Judicial Center’s *Reference Manual for Scientific Evidence* (a document designed to aid federal judges in assessing scientific evidence)

³ Response by Defendants, Madison County, Madison County, Mississippi and Sherriff Randall Tucker, in His official capacity, to Plaintiffs’ First Set of Interrogatories, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on Behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff’s Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA, dated October 20, 2017, ¶ 23.

⁴ Rubinfeld, Daniel L., “Reference Guide on Multiple Regression,” *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence*, 3rd Edition, Federal Judicial Center, The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2011, pp. 305–306 (“Multiple regression analysis is a statistical tool used to understand the relationship between or among two or more variables.... Over the past several decades, the use of multiple regression analysis in court has grown widely.”); Greene, William H., *Econometric Analysis*, 6th Edition, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2008, pp. 8–10 (“The linear regression model is the single most useful tool in the econometrician’s toolkit. ... The multiple linear regression model is used to study the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. ... One of the most useful aspects of the multiple regression model is its ability to identify the independent effects of a set of variables on a dependent variable.”).

dedicates an entire chapter to multiple regression analysis, including applications to questions of discrimination.⁵

17. Regression analysis is a useful tool to assess claims of discrimination because it allows a researcher to control for relevant factors in the available data that affect the outcome of interest in order to more reliably isolate the effect of the variable on which there is alleged discrimination (e.g., race, gender, age). A large body of academic literature exploring concerns of potential discrimination in labor markets details these methods.⁶ The *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence* describes the importance of controlling for other factors as follows:

“A correlation between two variables does not imply that one event causes the second. Therefore, in making causal inferences, it is important to avoid spurious correlation. Spurious correlation arises when two variables are closely related but bear no causal relationship because they are both caused by a third, unexamined variable. For example, there might be a negative correlation between the age of certain skilled employees of a computer company and their salaries. One should not conclude from this correlation that the employer has necessarily discriminated against the employees on the basis of their age. A third, unexamined variable, such as the level of the employees’ technological skills, could explain differences in productivity and, consequently, differences in salary.”⁷

18. There is also a body of research literature focused on the specific question of differential policing and policing outcomes across race. That literature also emphasizes the importance of controlling for relevant, non-race factors when

⁵ Rubinfeld, Daniel L., “Reference Guide on Multiple Regression,” *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence*, 3rd Edition, Federal Judicial Center, The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2011, pp. 305–307 (“Regression analysis has been used most frequently in cases of sex and race discrimination, antitrust violations, and cases involving class certification.”).

⁶ See, for example, Altonji, Joseph G., and Rebecca M. Blank, “Race and Gender in the Labor Market,” Ashenfelter, Orley David C., Card, (Eds.), *Handbook of Labor Economics*, 3, 1999; Blau, Francine D., and Lawrence M. Kahn, “Gender Differences in Pay,” *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 14(4), 2000, pp. 75–99; Bertrand, Marianne, “New Perspectives on Gender,” *Handbook of Labor Economics*, 4b, 2010.

⁷ Rubinfeld, Daniel L., “Reference Guide on Multiple Regression,” *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence*, 3rd Edition, Federal Judicial Center, The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2011, p. 309.

assessing claims of racial profiling or bias by police. For example, one study funded by the U.S. Department of Justice to help law enforcement officials and researchers better understand how to analyze data on race and vehicle stops⁸ notes “the strongest research methodologies will address the alternative hypothesis that racial/ethnic groups are not equivalent in the nature and extent of their traffic law-violating behavior.”⁹

19. Another paper, which summarizes common statistical methods used for analyzing policing data, discusses the importance of controlling for “driving behavior that may be important sources for police decision-making, such as the likelihood of speeding, weaving through traffic, and driving slower than usual,”¹⁰ when analyzing traffic violations across race.

20. As I explain in Section 3.3 below, I am able to account for such concerns in my analysis in this report because I have access to detailed data that tracks each individual traffic arrest and citation by location within Madison County. Using such information, I can construct control variables that measure the frequency of DUI arrests and other traffic violations (arrests and citations) in order to assess how such violations vary across geographic areas with large differences in the percentage of Black residents.

3.3. Summary of available data and control variables for analysis

21. I rely on a set of different data sources produced in this case that track roadblocks and traffic violations in Madison County, as well as publicly available U.S. Census data. Below is a detailed summary of the data sources analyzed, and how I use the data sources to develop the key inputs into my empirical analysis.

⁸ Fridell, Lorie, “By The Numbers: A Guide for Analyzing Race Data from Vehicle Stops,” Police Executive Research Forum, 2004, p. ix (“*By the Numbers* is a detailed ‘how to’ guide for analyzing race data from vehicle stops. It provides a social science framework for understanding the challenges of trying to measure racial bias in policing and presents an array of methods for law enforcement professionals, researchers and other stakeholders to consider when interpreting the vehicle-stop data.”)

⁹ Fridell, Lorie, “By The Numbers: A Guide for Analyzing Race Data from Vehicle Stops,” Police Executive Research Forum, 2004, p. 22.

¹⁰ Ridgeway, Greg, and John MacDonald, “Methods for Assessing Racially Biased Policing,” *Race, Ethnicity, and Policing: New and Essential Readings, Infrastructure, Safety, and Environment*, NYU Press, 2010, p. 5.

3.3.1. Data on the date and location of roadblocks

22. Data on the dates and addresses of roadblocks set up by MCSD from January 1, 2012–December 20, 2017 come from three sources of data produced in this litigation by Defendants: computer-aided dispatch (“CAD”) records, a handwritten list of roadblocks conducted by the MCSD, and incident reports.

- The CAD roadblock data are the subset of all dispatch data where the “Description” field contains the value “Road Block” (“CAD Roadblocks”). These data provide incident number, date, address, and city fields for each roadblock.¹¹ I use these data as the primary source of roadblocks.
- I also run a sensitivity analysis that incorporates roadblocks reflected on a handwritten list of dates, start times, end times, and locations that I understand to be roadblocks (“Handwritten Roadblocks”) that was produced by Defendants.¹² I have been informed by Counsel that these roadblocks were set up as part of a state program to monitor for DUI incidents. As I discuss below, the Handwritten Roadblocks are incorporated as additional data points in sensitivities of my main results to the extent they do not appear in the list of CAD Roadblocks.
- For a second sensitivity analysis, roadblock data are also imputed from a manual review of incident reports for arrests made at roadblocks that I understand has been undertaken by Counsel for the Plaintiffs (“Additional Roadblocks”). The incident reports provide name, race, date, time, location, and deputy information for these arrests.¹³ The dates and locations of Additional Roadblocks do not appear in either the list of CAD Roadblocks or the list of Handwritten Roadblocks.

¹¹ “Master CAD Report – To Be Produced.csv”

¹² “Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx”

¹³ “Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx”

- CAD Roadblocks account for 81.6% of the roadblock observations in the three data sources I analyze.

23. The data from these three sources are combined into a single dataset including date and address fields. Each roadblock is assigned to a census tract in Madison County based on its geographic coordinates.¹⁴ I then define a unique roadblock as a roadblock in a given location on a given day, and then count the total roadblocks by year at the census tract level in order to create a dataset of the frequency of roadblocks at the census tract level by year for the years 2012–2017. I calculate this sum four ways: (1) with only CAD Roadblocks, (2) with CAD Roadblocks plus Handwritten Roadblocks, (3) with CAD Roadblocks plus Additional Roadblocks, and (4) with roadblocks from all three sources. The number of roadblocks per capita is then calculated for each of these approaches by dividing the total number of roadblocks in a given census tract and year by the population of the census tract.

3.3.2. *Data on traffic violations by location*

24. As discussed above, it is important to include control variables in my analysis that can directly measure differences in the underlying traffic behavior between different communities in Madison County for two reasons: (1) the research literature assessing the role of race in traffic stops emphasizes the importance of controlling for differential traffic behavior; and (2) the MCS D indicates that DUIs and traffic safety are factors in implementing roadblocks.

25. I understand that the CAD data produced by the Defendants includes all incidents in which MCS D officers are involved that are called into central dispatch, not only those relating to roadblocks.¹⁵ As a result, these data may be

¹⁴ I convert the addresses into longitude and latitude coordinates. Only roadblocks for which an accurate set of coordinates can be determined are used in my analysis. This removes 14.9% of the roadblocks listed in the three data sources from my analysis.

¹⁵ Defendants' Memorandum of Authorities in Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all other similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall C. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA, dated November 3, 2017 ("Memorandum of Authorities") broadly describes the contents of the CAD database. Defendants have represented that the CAD data include information on roadblocks, traffic stops, and other law enforcement encounters. Defendants have also represented that "[w]henver an incident is brought to the attention of a dispatcher in the Sheriff's Department, that information goes into the CAD database and is assigned an incident number." Memorandum of Authorities, p. 2.

used to construct control variables such as those described above. These data cover the period from January 1, 2012–December 20, 2017. They include date and address fields; times for when dispatch received a call regarding an incident; when an officer was dispatched; when an officer arrived and when a stop was cleared; a field containing a code signifying how the incident was resolved (e.g., in arrest, citation, etc.); and a field indicating the type of violation. These data do not include race information.

26. In order to include control variables for traffic behavior, I construct two variables from the CAD data. One accounts for the prevalence of DUI arrests per census tract,¹⁶ and the other accounts for the prevalence of traffic violations per census tract, including arrests and citations issued.¹⁷

3.3.3. *Race and socioeconomic information by census tract*

27. The U.S. Census Bureau (“Census Bureau”) provides detailed annual data at *the census tract level* for key demographic and socioeconomic factors in my analysis, including race, population, income, employment, age, and vehicle ownership. I collect data from the Census Bureau’s five year estimates from 2012–2016, in order to construct year-by-year measures of the variables described above.¹⁸ These data allow me to incorporate detailed information for each of the 21 census tracts in Madison County into my analysis.

28. I conduct my analysis at the census tract level for a few reasons. First, race data is not available for each individual police interaction in the CAD data, thus I cannot determine the race of the individuals stopped for any specific stop associated with a roadblock. Census tract data from the Census Bureau, on the other hand, does have race information.

¹⁶ Incidents included in DUI arrests are those in the CAD data that: 1) have a value for the variable “DISPO” of “ARREST MADE”; and 2) have a value for the variable “DESCRIPTION” of “INTOXICATED DRIVER (D.U.I.)”.

¹⁷ Incidents included in traffic arrests and citations are those in the CAD data that: 1) have a value for the variable “DISPO” of “ARREST MADE” or “CITATION ISSUED”; and 2) have a value for the variable “DESCRIPTION” of “INTOXICATED DRIVER (D.U.I.)”, “TRAFFIC STOP (V.T.O.)”, “STOPPING SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE”, “TRAFFIC OFFENSES”, “TRAFFIC-RECKLESS DRIVING”, “TRAFFIC-CARELESS DRIVING”, “TRAFFIC-DRAG RACING”, “TRAFFIC-OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC”, “TRAFFIC-PASSING SCHOOL BUS”, or “TRAFFIC-OTHER TRAFFIC VIOLATIO”.

¹⁸ The estimate for each year is based on the preceding five years of data from the American Community Survey (ACS). For example, the estimate for 2012 is based on the ACS population estimates from 2008–2012. The five year estimate including 2017 has not yet been released, so I use the most recent five year estimate (2012–2016) for the census data in both 2016 and 2017.

29. Second, data on the traffic behavior of each individual citizen are not available. Therefore, it is not possible to perform an analysis that controls for traffic behavior at the individual level with the available data. On the other hand, using the crime data produced by the MCSD and available socioeconomic variables from the Census Bureau, I can construct measures of traffic behavior for each census tract.

30. Finally, because roadblocks are policing actions that should affect all motorists passing through a specific geographic area (rather than targeting a specific person), it is reasonable to analyze the placement of roadblocks within refined geographic sub-areas (like census tracts).

31. It is important to note that census tracts are a relatively fine categorization of geographic area. For example, there are 73,057 census tracts in the U.S., 664 in Mississippi and 21 in Madison County alone.¹⁹ This relatively fine categorization of geography is important for my analysis because it allows me to analyze how the frequency of roadblocks changes across numerous geographic sub-areas of Madison County that have substantially different racial breakdowns.

32. For example, Exhibit 1 shows the percentage of the population that is Black in each of the 21 census tracts in Madison County over the period 2012–2017. As is clear, there is large variation across the tracts with respect to the percentage of population that is Black—ranging from less than 11% to almost 90%.

¹⁹ “2010 Census – Census Tract Reference Map: Madison County, MS,” available at *U.S. Census Bureau*, https://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/dc10map/tract/st28_ms/c28089_madison/DC10CT_C28089_001.pdf; “2010 Census Tallies of Census Tracts, Block Groups & Blocks,” available at *U.S. Census Bureau*, <https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tallies/tractblock.html>.

Exhibit 1

Average Percentage of the Population That is Black by Census Tract within Madison County (2012–2017)

Census Tract	Average Black Population Percentage
28089030101	10.7%
28089030202	10.9%
28089030203	11.6%
28089030301	11.6%
28089030206	13.0%
28089030204	14.7%
28089030104	16.5%
28089030205	17.9%
28089030107	18.0%
28089030201	18.6%
28089030400	28.0%
Average of Census Tracts with Low Black Population Percentage	
	17.6%
28089030105	46.2%
28089030106	47.6%
28089030302	49.3%
28089030700	58.4%
28089030800	59.6%
28089030108	65.6%
28089030900	69.5%
28089030600	83.7%
28089031000	84.0%
28089030500	89.5%
Average of Census Tracts with High Black Population Percentage	
	66.0%

Source: American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

33. It is notable that the 21 census tracts are divided cleanly into two groups. Of the 21 census tracts, 11 have a relatively low percentage of Black residents (28% or lower), while 10 have a relatively high percentage of Black residents (46% or higher). On average, the percentage of Black residents in the first set of tracts is 17.6%, while it is 66.0% in the second set. This large variation in the percentage of the population that is Black across census tracts is central to my research

design because it allows me to examine how the frequency of roadblocks (and other factors related to roadblocks) differs across areas with large differences in the Black population.²⁰

34. As noted above, in addition to race, I also collect data from the Census Bureau on relevant socioeconomic and demographic variables, including population, median income, unemployment rate, percentage of population age 15–24, and vehicle ownership for each census tract. In Section 3 below, I include these variables in my regression model because they can help account for differences in relevant behavior that might not be fully accounted for by the direct measures of traffic behavior in the MCSD data. For example, vehicle ownership is a predictor of how frequently people drive. Age is also understood to be a direct correlate of traffic behavior—research indicates that younger drivers drive more recklessly on average.²¹ Income and unemployment are indicators for general economic well-being, which are associated with DUIs and levels of crime.²² As I discuss more below, income and unemployment can also serve as controls for the MCSD’s allocation of policing resources. As a result, disparities among these indicators across census tracts also provide potential explanations for differences in the rates of roadblocks across census tracts.

²⁰ Without large differences in race across geographic areas, we would not be able to compare differences in predominately Black communities and predominantly white communities. The variation across census tracts in Madison County allows for such comparisons. This type of research design, in which a single variable cleanly delineates two groups of people with and without a characteristic of interest, is a widely used research design in economic research that allows for quantification of the effect of that characteristic on relevant outcomes. See, for example, Angrist, Joshua, and Jörn-Steffen Pischke, “Undergraduate Econometrics Instruction: Through Our Classes, Darkly,” *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 31(2), 2017, pp. 125–144.

²¹ Fridell, Lorie, “By The Numbers: A Guide for Analyzing Race Data from Vehicle Stops,” Police Executive Research Forum, 2004, pp. 19–22.

²² Chalfin, Aaron, and Justin McCrary, “Criminal Deterrence: A Review of the Literature,” *Journal of Economic Literature*, 55(1), 2017, pp 5–48; Impinen, Antti et al., “The Association between Social Determinants and Drunken Driving: A 15-Year Register-based Study of 81,125 Suspect,” *Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 46(6), 2011, pp. 721–728; Perrine, M.W., Raymond C. Peck, and James C. Fell, “Epidemiologic Perspectives on Drunk Driving,” *Surgeon General’s Workshop on Drunk Driving, Background Papers*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988, pp. 35–76.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE LOCATION AND FREQUENCY OF ROADBLOCKS

35. In this section, I present the findings of my analysis of roadblocks. I start my analysis in Section 4.1 with a set of descriptive analyses that highlight the general patterns in the location and frequency of roadblocks across the 21 different census tracts in Madison County. I show that the frequency of roadblocks is generally higher in census tracts with a substantially higher percentage of Black residents.

36. In Section 4.2, I then present the findings of my regression analysis, where I formally test whether the frequency of roadblocks is higher in census tracts with a higher percentage of Black residents, controlling for other factors that are predictive of differences in traffic behavior. I find that, even after controlling for these factors, roadblocks are more frequent in census tracts with a higher percentage of the population that is Black.

4.1. Patterns of roadblocks across census tracts

37. As discussed above in Section 3, an important fact about Madison County is that the percentage of the population that is Black varies substantially across the 21 census tracts inside the county. This fact about Madison County allows me to examine whether the frequency of roadblocks is higher in areas within Madison County that have a substantially higher percentage of Black residents.

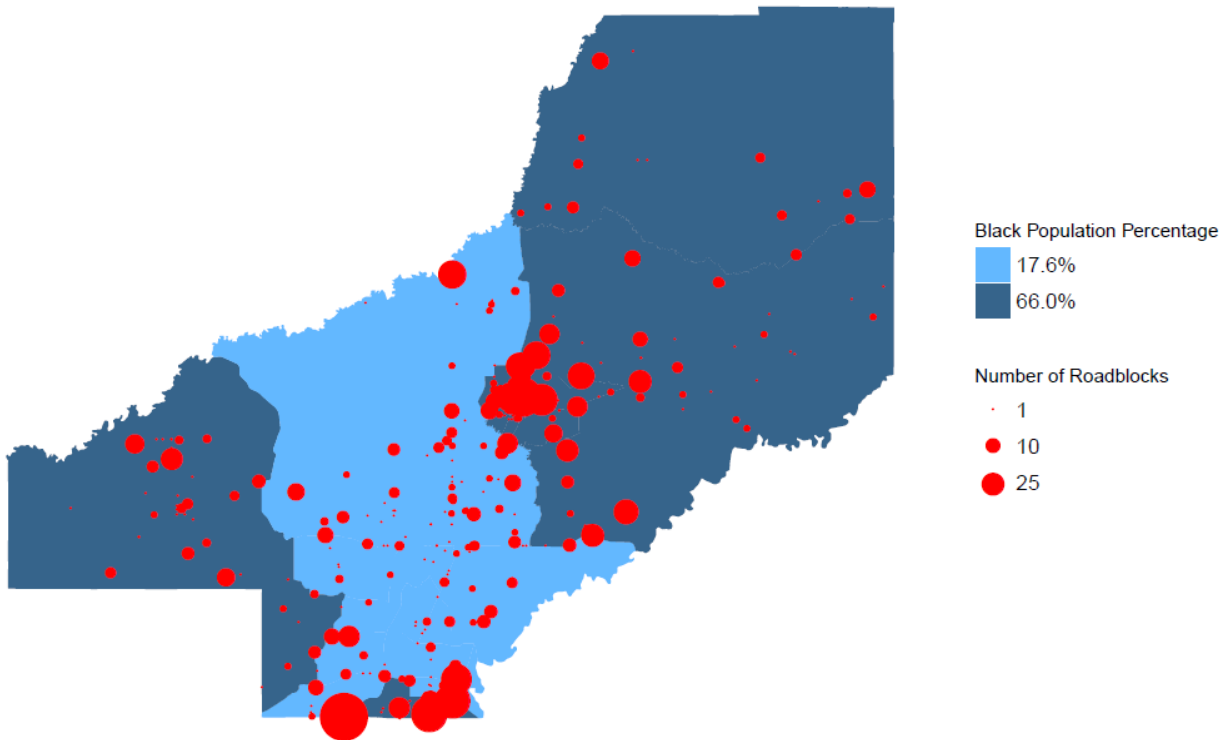
38. Exhibit 2 presents a map of the locations of the roadblocks in Madison County during the period 2012–2017, as well as the percentage of the population that is Black in each census tract. In total, there were 2,004 roadblocks established during this time period,²³ with at least one roadblock in each of the 21 different census tracts—ranging from as few as 7 in one census tract²⁴ to 275 in one of the census tracts in Canton in the center of the map.²⁵ Thus, the general geographic scope of the roadblocks extended to most areas of the county.

²³ These 2,004 unique roadblocks are composed of 1,697 CAD Roadblocks, 161 Handwritten Roadblocks, and 146 Additional Roadblocks, after removing duplicates based on date and location.

²⁴ Census tract 28089030202.

²⁵ Census tract 28089030600.

Exhibit 2

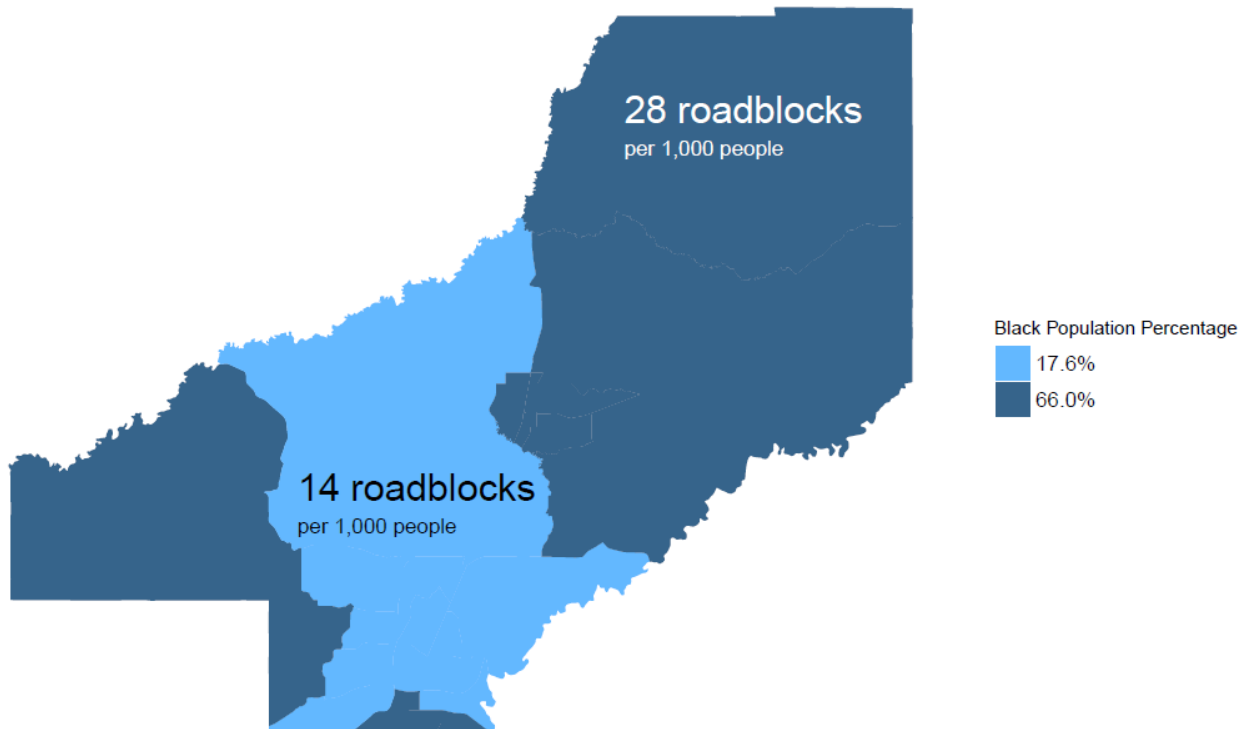
Location of Roadblocks by Census Tract within Madison County (2012–2017)

Source: American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx; Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx; Master CAD Report – To Be Produced.csv

39. One thing that Exhibit 2 does not capture is the population of different census tracts. In Exhibit 3, I report the average number of roadblocks *per 1,000 citizens* for the 11 census tracts with the lowest percentage of Black residents (with an average of 17.6%) compared to the 10 census tracts with the highest percentage of Black residents (with an average of 66.0%). As seen in the exhibit, the number of roadblocks per 1,000 citizens in census tracts with a relatively low percentage of Black residents is 14, while for census tracts with a relatively high percentage of Black residents it is 28.²⁶ That is, the frequency of roadblocks is twice as high in census tracts with a relatively high percentage of Black residents as it is in census tracts with a relatively low percentage of Black residents.

²⁶ Total Population figures are from the 2012–2016 ACS Five Year Estimates. The Total Population for each group of census tracts is a weighted average across 2012 to 2017. Note that 2016 data is duplicated for 2017 because the 2017 ACS estimates have not yet been released.

Exhibit 3

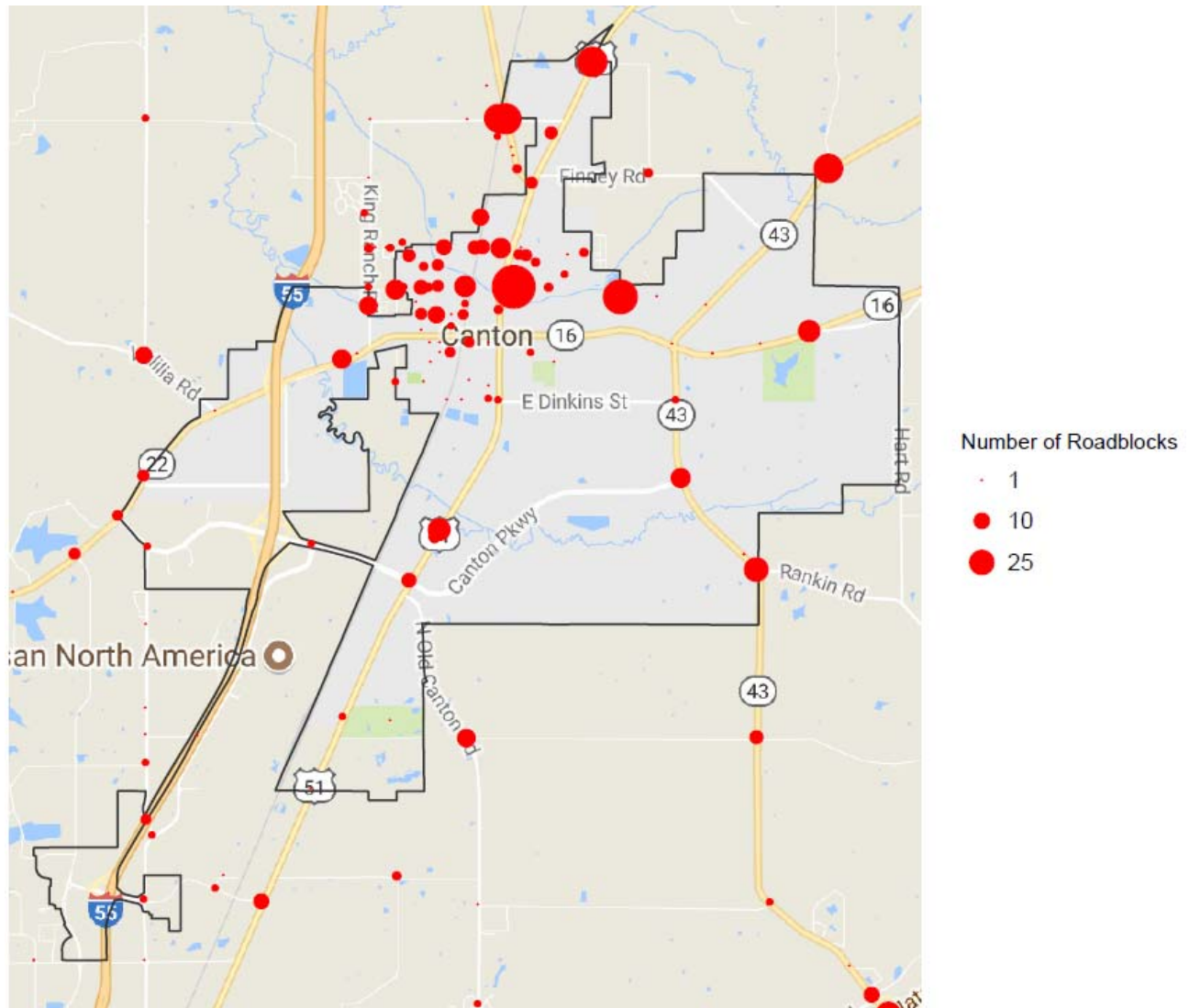
Frequency of Roadblocks by Racial Breakdown

Source: Master CAD Report – To Be Produced.csv; Roadblock Locations(Handwritten).xlsx; Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx; American Community Survey (ACS) Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

40. Exhibit 4 presents a map that zooms in on Canton, a city that is approximately 70.8% Black, according to the American Community Survey Five Year Estimate from 2016.²⁷ As is clear, the roadblocks are particularly clustered in a relatively small area of Canton towards the north.

²⁷ American Community Survey Five Year Estimates for All Places in Madison County, Mississippi, Demographic and Housing Estimates, 2016.

Exhibit 4

Roadblocks Located in Canton

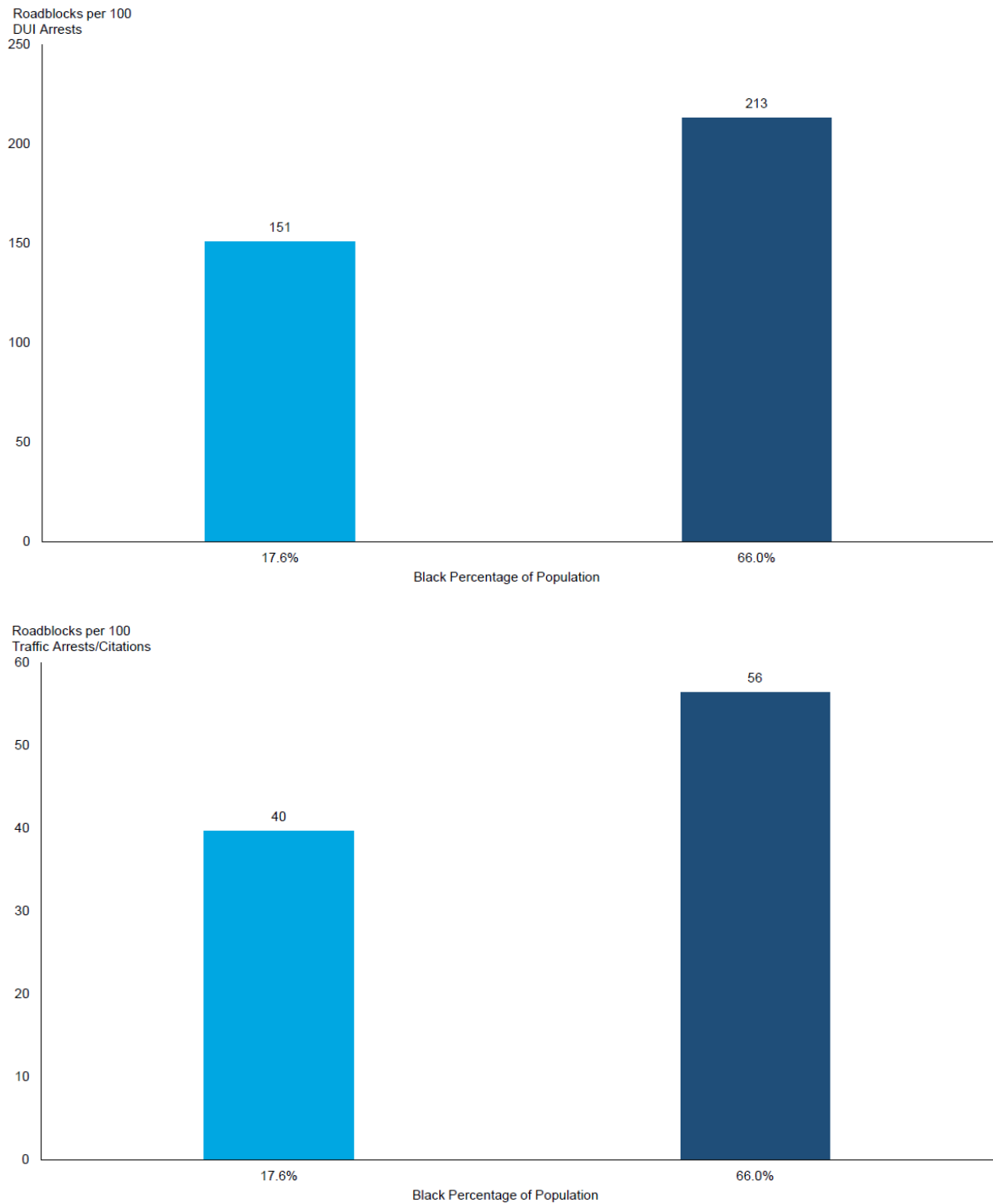
Source: American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau; Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx; Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx; Master CAD Report – To Be Produced.csv; Google Maps

41. An important question is whether the higher rate of roadblocks in the different areas of Madison County might simply reflect different rates of unsafe traffic behavior. More roadblocks would be expected in some areas if there were higher rates of unsafe traffic behavior in those areas. Exhibit 5 presents two ways to think about that question. First, it presents the number of roadblocks *per* 100 DUI arrests for the 11 census tracts with the lowest percentage of Black residents (with an average of 17.6%) compared to the 10 census tracts with the highest

percentage of Black residents (with an average of 66.0%). As seen in the exhibit the number of roadblocks per 100 DUI arrests in census tracts with a relatively low percentage of Black residents is 151, while for census tracts with a relatively high percentage of Black residents it is 213, which is 41% higher.

42. Second, Exhibit 5 also presents the number of roadblocks *per* 100 traffic arrests and citations in the same two sets of census tracts. As seen in the exhibit, the number of roadblocks per 100 traffic arrests and citations in census tracts with a relatively low percentage of Black residents is 40, while for census tracts with a relatively high percentage of Black residents it is 56, which is 40% higher.

Exhibit 5
Roadblocks per 100 DUI and Traffic Violations by Racial Breakdown



Source: Master CAD Report - To Be Produced.csv; Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx; Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx; American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

43. In sum, the data indicate that: (a) roadblocks are more likely to be placed in census tracts with a higher percentage of Black residents, (b) roadblocks are sometimes clustered in large numbers in certain neighborhoods, and (c) the relatively higher frequency of roadblocks cannot be explained by a relatively higher number of DUI arrests or traffic arrests and citations.

4.2. Regression analysis

44. I now turn to my regression analysis, which uses multiple control variables to analyze the different frequency of roadblocks across census tracts. As detailed above in Section 3, regression analysis is a widely accepted method in both academic research and in litigation to analyze the effect of one variable (in this case, race) on another (in this case, frequency of roadblocks), while controlling for a set of control variables that also affect the variable of interest (frequency of roadblocks). In the current matter, I use regression analysis to better understand whether the relationship observed between the Black percentage of the population in Madison County and roadblocks across census tracts (discussed in Section 4.1 above) can be explained by differences between the census tracts in factors other than race that are predictive of differences in traffic behavior.

45. As discussed in Section 3 above, I include the following control variables in my regression model. The first four variables help control for differences in traffic behavior across the 21 census tracts, while the final two variables help control for economic status, which is correlated with DUIs, general crime/safety, and the allocation of police resources. The control variables I include are:

- DUI arrests per 1,000 people;
- Traffic arrests and citations per 1,000 people;
- Percentage of households with at least one vehicle;
- Percentage of population between ages 15-24;
- Median household income; and
- Unemployment rate.

46. Exhibit 6 presents the results of my regression analysis based on the CAD Roadblocks. It shows three different regressions. The first regression controls for DUI arrests and other factors from the census data, the second controls instead for traffic arrests and citations with other factors from the census data, and the third controls for both DUI arrests and traffic violations (arrests and citations) with

other factors from the census data. There are a few important things to note about the results.

- First, the effect of the percentage of Black residents is statistically significant and positive at less than the 5% level in all three models, which is the standard level of significance used in most academic research and in litigation.²⁸ These results indicate that, even after controlling for variables that are predictive of differences in traffic behavior, roadblocks are statistically significantly more likely to occur in areas with a higher percentage of Black residents.
- Second, DUI arrests are a very strong predictor of roadblocks. This can be seen by looking at the R-Squared of the three models. The R-squared is a statistic that tells us how well the control variables in the regression model explain the frequency of roadblocks across the different census tracts.²⁹ The model with DUI arrests and census variables as control variables has an R-squared of 0.646. What this means is that level of DUI arrests per 1,000 people in a given census tract explains 64.6% of the variation in roadblocks across census tracts, together with demographic controls. That is a relatively large R-squared,³⁰ and provides direct evidence that the model has significant explanatory power for roadblocks. The model with traffic arrests and citations and census variables, on the other hand, has an R-squared of less than half of the model with DUI arrests and census controls (0.293), which means that traffic arrests and citations with census controls explain roadblock frequency less than half as well as DUI arrests and census controls.

²⁸ Kaye, David H., and David A. Freedman, “Reference Guide on Statistics,” *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence*, 3rd Edition, Federal Judicial Center, The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., p. 251; Rubinfeld, Daniel L., “Reference Guide on Multiple Regression,” *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence*, 3rd Edition, Federal Judicial Center, The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2011, pp. 320–321.

²⁹ Rubinfeld, Daniel L., “Reference Guide on Multiple Regression,” *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence*, 3rd Edition, Federal Judicial Center, The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C., 2011, p. 316 (“In general, the more complete the explained relationship between the included explanatory variables and the dependent variable, the more precise the results.”).

³⁰ Greene, William H., *Econometric Analysis*, 6th Edition, Pearson Prentice Hall, 2008, p. 38.

Given this fact, the models with DUI arrests as a control are my preferred models.

- Third, the size of the coefficient on the percentage of Black residents (0.062) in my fullest model (the third column—including both DUI arrests and traffic arrests and citations as controls) is substantial. The following example helps explain what the coefficient signifies. Suppose that we compare an area that was 20% Black to one that was 80% Black. The coefficient means that there would be 3.73 more roadblocks per 1,000 citizens on average in the area that was 80% Black.³¹ To put that into context, the average census tract in Madison County had about 5,000 people per year during the relevant period. For such an average census tract, if the percentage of Black residents is 80% instead of 20%, my model predicts that there will be over 18 more roadblocks per year (3.73 more roadblocks per 1,000 people is 18.65 total roadblocks), or about 112 more roadblocks in total over the 6 years of data I analyze.

³¹ The effect of moving from an area that was 20% Black to one that was 80% Black in my model is equal to $(80-20)*0.06218$, which equals 3.7308.

Exhibit 6

Regression Results: Effect of Race on Frequency of Roadblocks, Controlling for Other Factors (2012–2017)

Variable	(1) With DUI Arrests	(2) With Traffic Citations/Arrests	(3) With DUI Arrests and Traffic Citations/Arrests
Black Percentage of Population	0.06492	0.05829	0.06218
standard error	0.01756	0.02486	0.01721
p-value	0.00033	0.02073	0.00044
Number of DUI Arrests Per 1,000 People	1.22070		1.38900
standard error	0.10390		0.12150
p-value	0.00000		0.00000
Number of Traffic Citations/Arrests Per 1,000 People		0.15220	-0.10300
standard error		0.04928	0.04075
p-value		0.00251	0.01281
Median Household Income (in Thousands)	0.03166	0.01685	0.02669
standard error	0.01588	0.02260	0.01566
p-value	0.04851	0.45750	0.09094
Unemployment Rate	-0.11910	-0.36860	-0.07771
standard error	0.07720	0.10540	0.07727
p-value	0.12550	0.00066	0.31660
Percentage of Households with At Least One Vehicle	-0.05640	-0.33580	-0.09574
standard error	0.07273	0.10080	0.07282
p-value	0.43960	0.00115	0.19120
Percentage of Population between Ages 15-24	-0.03368	-0.08256	-0.04544
standard error	0.04824	0.06838	0.04742
p-value	0.48640	0.22970	0.33980
Constant	2.58350	33.99400	7.05080
standard error	7.80860	10.80700	7.83940
p-value	0.74130	0.00209	0.37030
Observations	126	126	126
Adjusted R-Squared	0.646	0.293	0.662

Source: Master CAD Report - To Be Produced.csv; American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

47. I have also run a set of sensitivity analyses to test whether my results are robust to the inclusion of the two sources of roadblocks outside of the CAD data, Handwritten Roadblocks and Additional Roadblocks. When I run my regression model including roadblocks from each of these two sources, I continue to find a

statistically significant and positive effect of the percentage of the population that is Black on the frequency of roadblocks.³²

48. I have also confirmed that my results are robust to restricting attention to subsets of the years for which data are available. At the request of Counsel, I specifically test whether my results are robust restricting attention to roadblocks that occurred in 2014 through 2017, and whether they are robust to restricting attention to roadblocks that occurred in only 2015 and 2016. I continue to find a statistically significant and positive effect of the percentage of the population that is Black on the number of roadblocks in these specifications.³³

4.3. A note on the data sample

49. I understand that Defendants contend that the MCSD focuses its policing resources only on the unincorporated areas of Madison County, and, to the extent they police within the incorporated areas, they focus disproportionately in cities that need more resources.³⁴ The available data on roadblocks are not consistent with this claim, as roadblocks are conducted by the MCSD in incorporated areas of Madison County.

50. Even if the MCSD did focus its policing in lower income areas of Madison County, this would not undermine my regression analysis because my key control variables (DUI arrests and traffic arrests and citations) capture policing activities by the MCSD. Thus, to the extent the MCSD's roadblocks are concentrated in certain lower income areas, my control variables would account for that fact because they also measure the MCSD's policing activities. In other words, if one were concerned that the higher rate of roadblocks in census tracts with a higher percentage of Black residents reflected the fact that the MCSD polices more heavily in those tracts, my model indicates that—even after accounting for the heavier policing activity in those areas—roadblocks are significantly more common in tracts with a higher percentage of Black residents.

³² See Appendix C.

³³ See Appendix C.

³⁴ Defendants' Response to the Complaint, ¶ 9.

51. Further, because my model includes controls for income and unemployment, it controls for the possibility that the MCSD's policing intensity varies with the income of a neighborhood.

5. CONCLUSION

52. In sum, available data show that (a) Madison County's 21 census tracts can be divided broadly into two geographic areas with substantially different racial populations—one area which is 17.6% Black and one area which is 66.0% Black, and (b) the frequency of roadblocks per 1,000 residents is higher in the areas of Madison County where a relatively higher percentage of the population is Black.

53. A multivariate regression analysis that controls for differences across each of the 21 census tracts that are predictive of traffic behavior—the rate of DUI arrests, traffic arrests and citations, average income, age, vehicle ownership, unemployment rate—finds a statistically significant and positive relationship between the number of roadblocks per year in census tracts in Madison County and the percentage of the population that is Black in those census tracts. In other words, even after accounting for the fact that census tracts with a higher percentage of Black residents have higher levels of DUI arrests, higher levels of traffic arrests and citations, and different socioeconomic characteristics, there remains an unexplained gap in the rate of roadblocks in those communities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bryan Ricchetti', is written over a horizontal line.

Bryan Ricchetti, Ph.D.

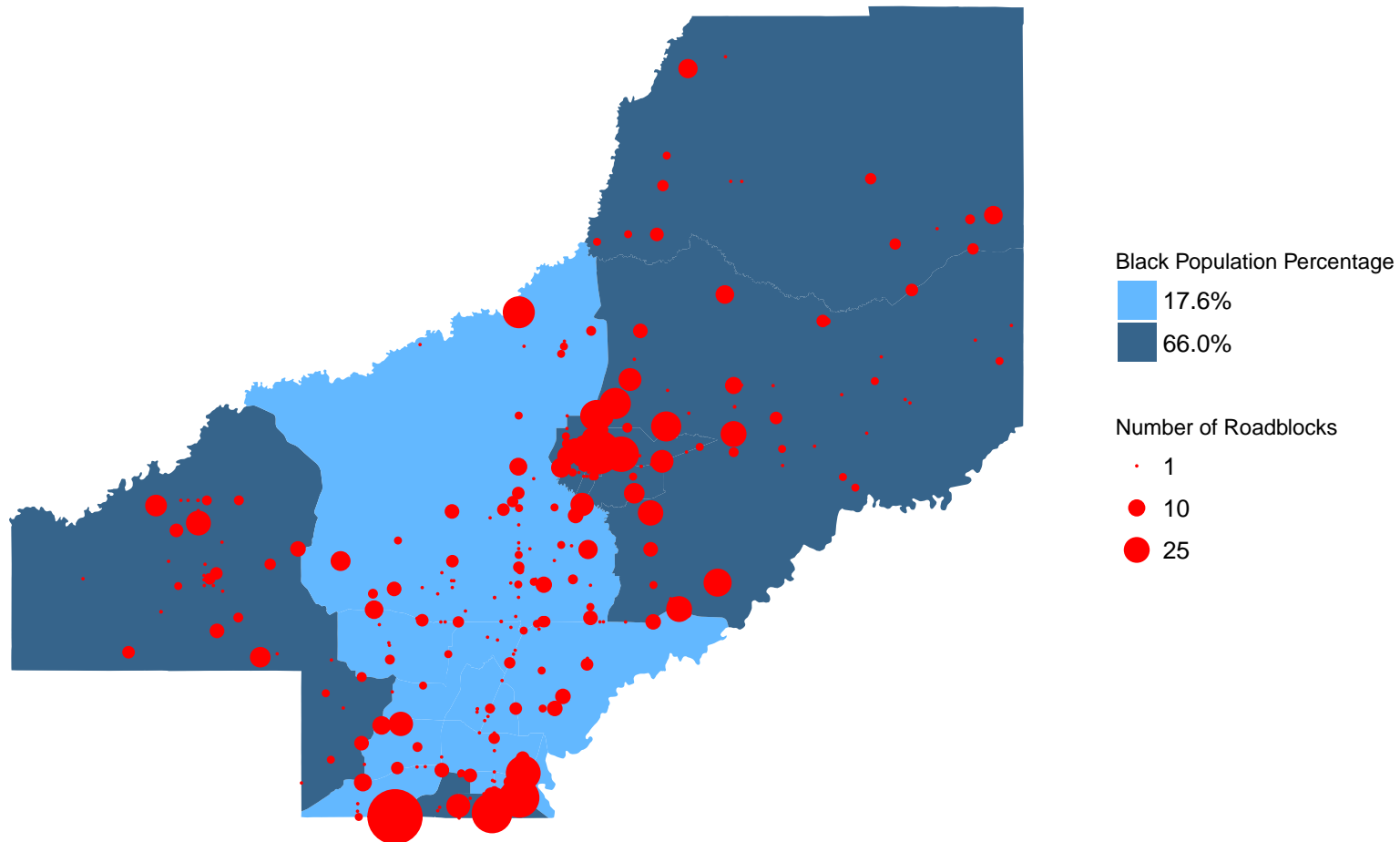
**Average Percentage of the
Population That is Black by Census
Tract within Madison County
2012–2017**

Census Tract	Average Black Population Percentage
28089030101	10.7%
28089030202	10.9%
28089030203	11.6%
28089030301	11.6%
28089030206	13.0%
28089030204	14.7%
28089030104	16.5%
28089030205	17.9%
28089030107	18.0%
28089030201	18.6%
28089030400	28.0%
Average of Census Tracts with Low Black Population Percentage	
28089030105	46.2%
28089030106	47.6%
28089030302	49.3%
28089030700	58.4%
28089030800	59.6%
28089030108	65.6%
28089030900	69.5%
28089030600	83.7%
28089031000	84.0%
28089030500	89.5%
Average of Census Tracts with High Black Population Percentage	
	66.0%

Source: American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Average Black population percentage figures are calculated from the 2012–2016 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates. The Census Bureau has yet to release 2013–2017 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates. Weighted average Black population percentages across 2012–2017 are reported, and 2016 data are used for 2017.

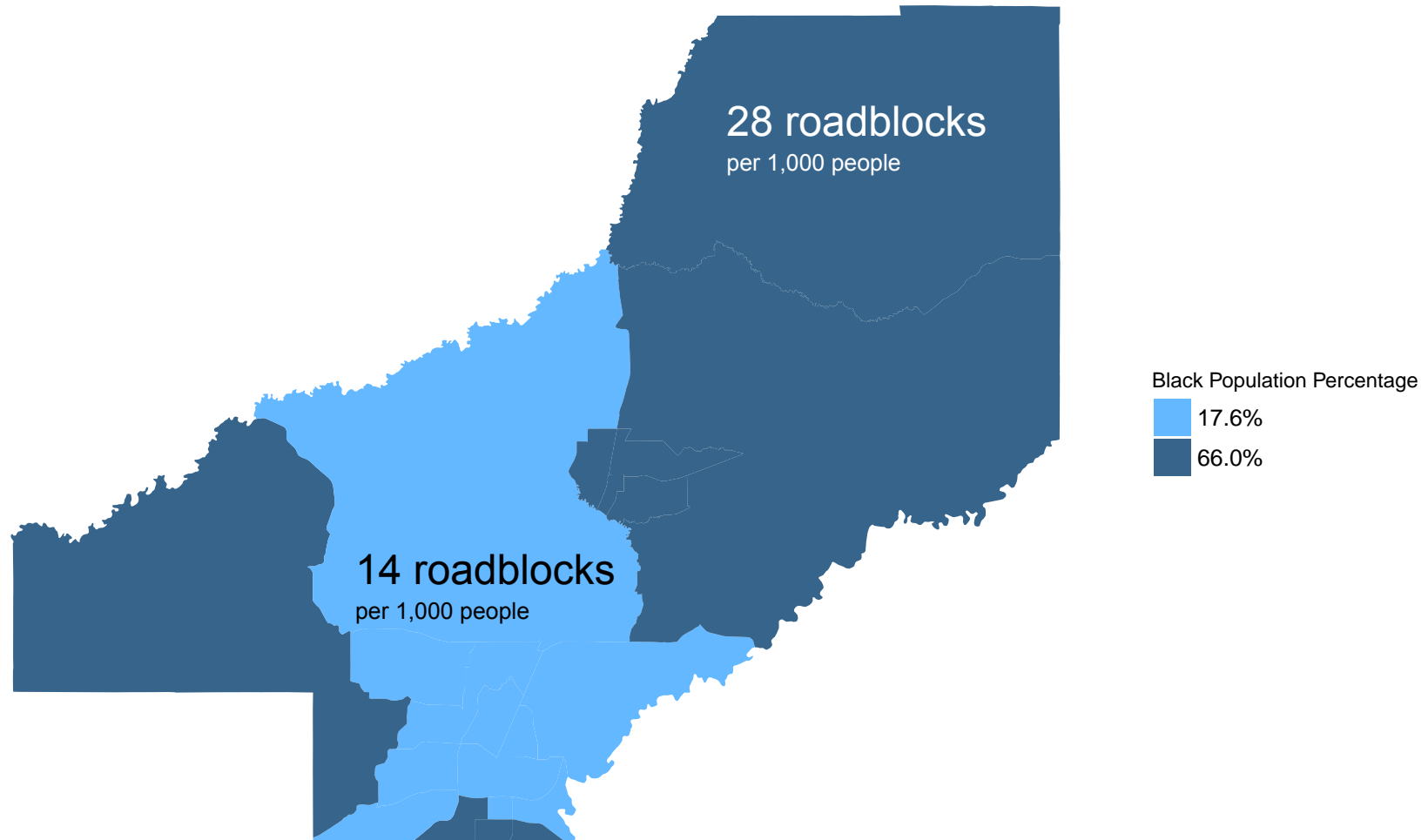
Location of Roadblocks by Census Tract within Madison County 2012–2017



Source: American Community Survey Five Year Estimates – Geodatabase Format, U.S. Census Bureau; Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx; Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx; Master CAD Report – To Be Produced.csv

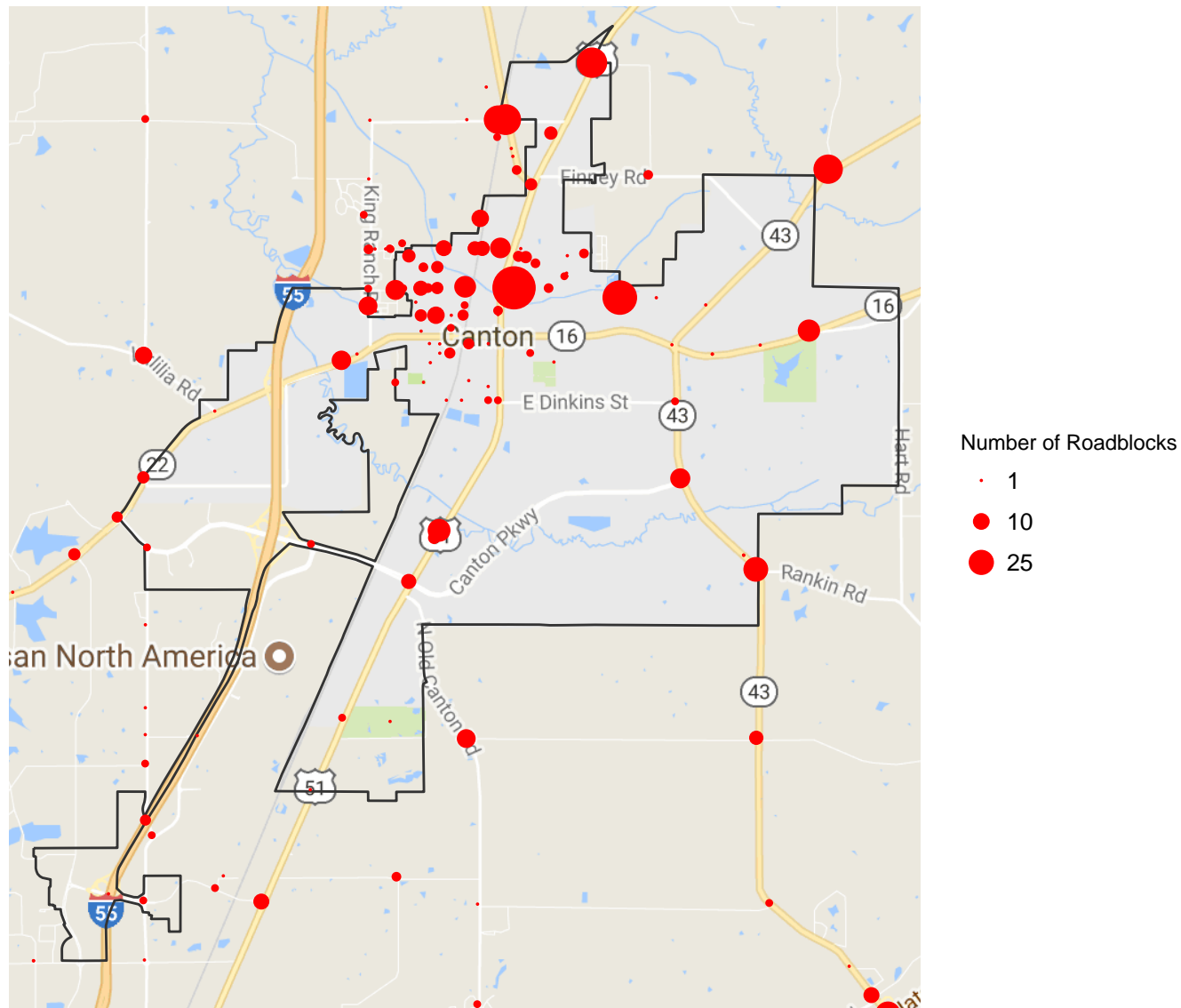
Note: Census tracts that are 46% Black or more are shaded dark blue, and census tracts that are 28% Black or less are shaded light blue. There are no census tracts with a Black population percentage between 29% and 45%. Black population percentage and total population figures are from the ACS Five Year Estimates. This map uses the weighted average across 2012–2017 for both of these values, and 2016 data is used for 2017. This map includes roadblocks in Madison County for which accurate coordinates are available. Dots are scaled by the number of roadblocks at a given longitude and latitude.

Frequency of Roadblocks by Racial Breakdown



Source: American Community Survey Five Year Estimates – Geodatabase Format, U.S. Census Bureau; Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx; Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx; Master CAD Report – To Be Produced.csv

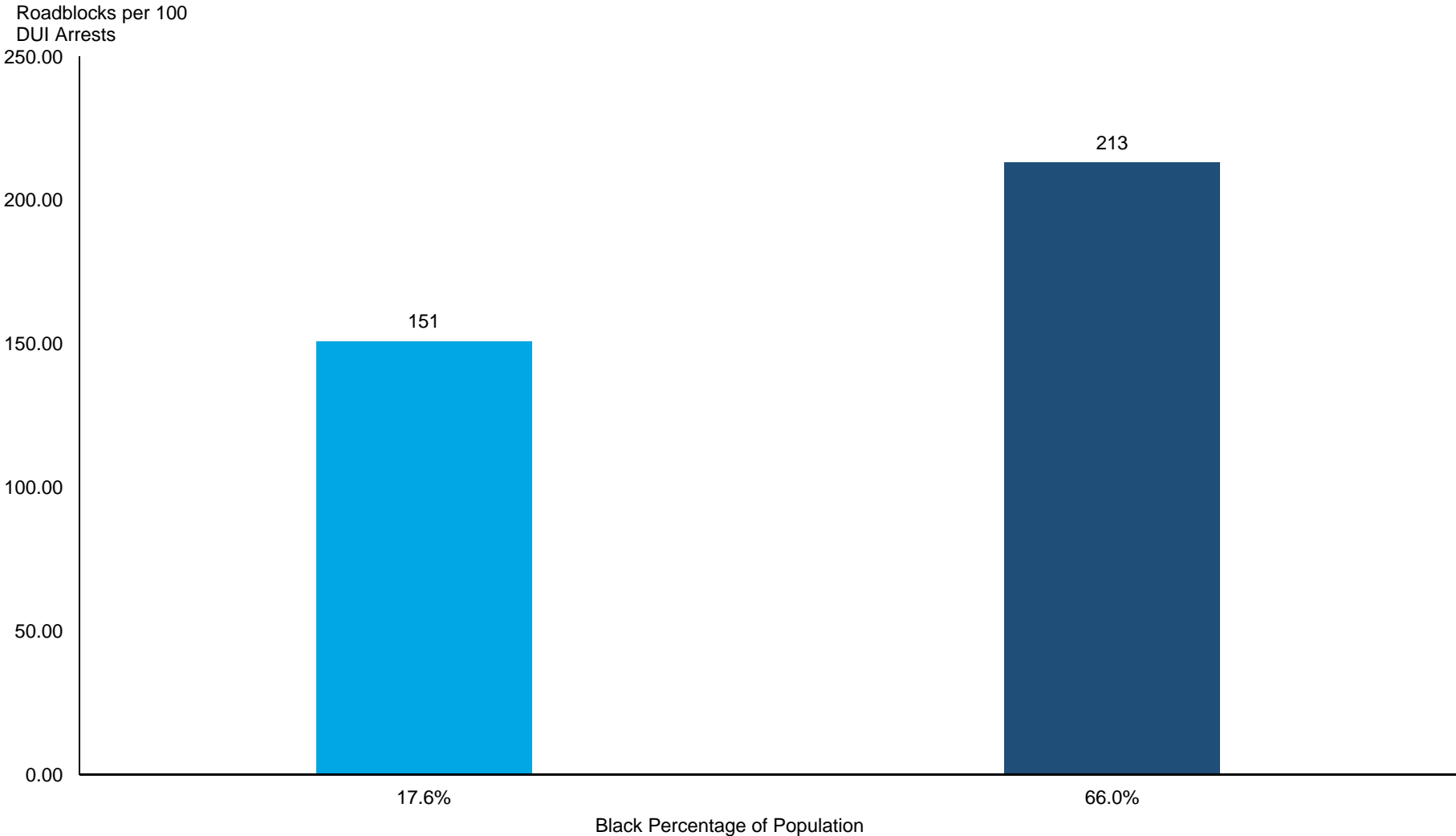
Note: Census tracts that are 46% Black or more are shaded dark blue, and census tracts that are 28% Black or less are shaded light blue. There are no census tracts with a Black population percentage between 29% and 45%. Black population percentage and total population figures are from the ACS Five Year Estimates. This map uses the weighted average across 2012–2017 for both of these values, and 2016 data is used for 2017. Roadblock counts include roadblocks from 2012 through 2017.

Roadblocks Located in Canton

Source: Tiger/Line Shapefiles: Places – Mississippi, U.S. Census Bureau; Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx; Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx; Master CAD Report – To Be Produced.csv; Google Maps

Note: This map includes roadblocks for which accurate coordinates are available. Dots are scaled by the number of roadblocks at a given longitude and latitude.

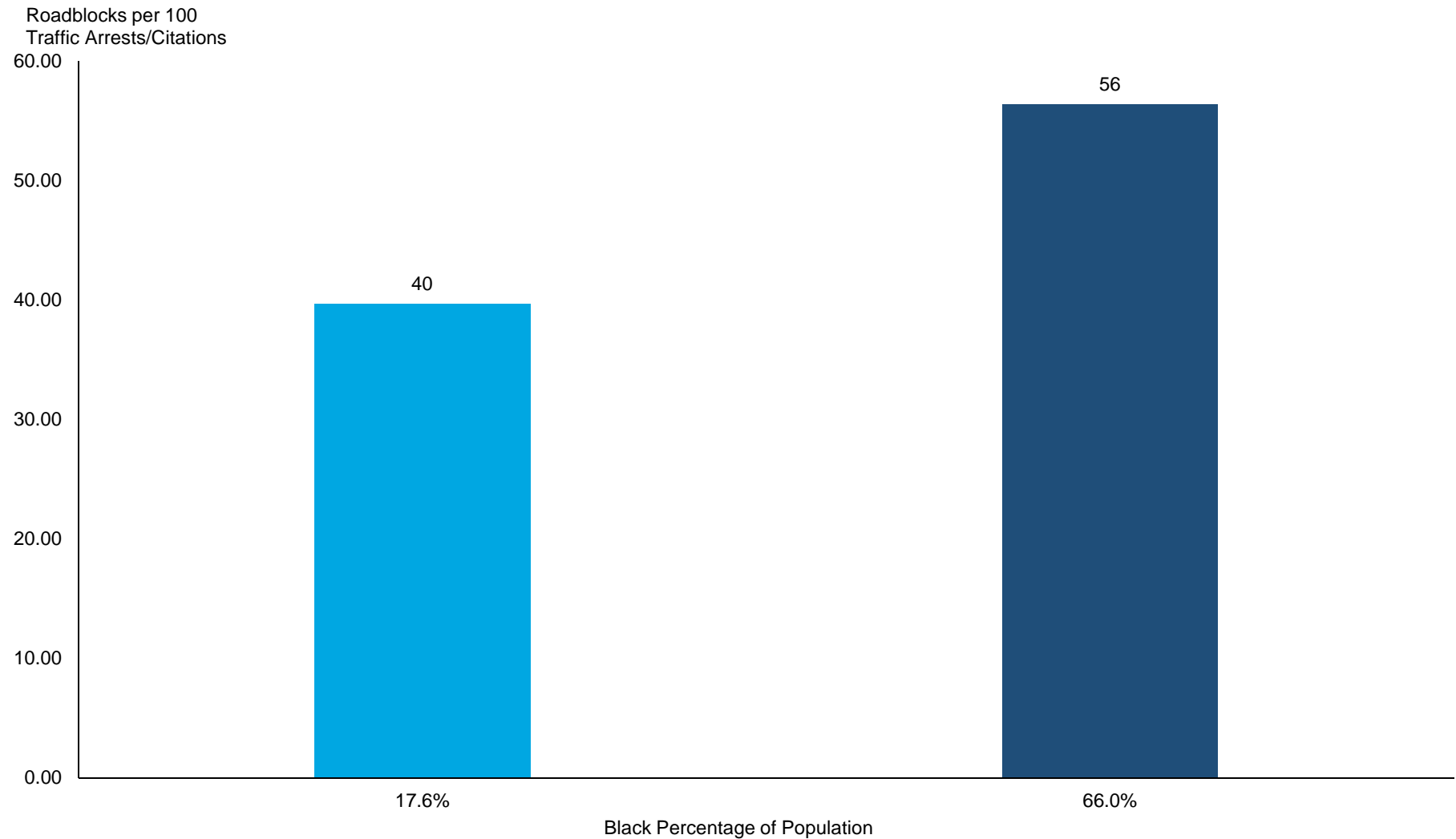
Roadblocks per 100 DUI and Traffic Violations by Racial Breakdown



Source: Master CAD Report - To Be Produced.csv; Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx; Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx; American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Note: The Census Bureau has yet to release the 2013–2017 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates. Data from the 2012–2016 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates are used for observations in both 2016 and 2017.

Roadblocks per 100 DUI and Traffic Violations by Racial Breakdown



Source: Master CAD Report - To Be Produced.csv; Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx; Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx; American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Note: The Census Bureau has yet to release the 2013–2017 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates. Data from the 2012–2016 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates are used for observations in both 2016 and 2017.

Regression Results: Effect of Race on Frequency of Roadblocks, Controlling for Other Factors^[1] 2012–2017

Variable ^[2]	(1)	(2)	(3)
	With DUI Arrests ^[3]	With Traffic Citations/Arrests ^[4]	With DUI Arrests and Traffic Citations/Arrests ^[5]
Black Percentage of Population	0.06492	0.05829	0.06218
standard error	0.01756	0.02486	0.01721
p-value	0.00033	0.02073	0.00044
Number of DUI Arrests Per 1,000 People	1.22070		1.38900
standard error	0.10390		0.12150
p-value	0.00000		0.00000
Number of Traffic Citations/Arrests Per 1,000 People		0.15220	-0.10300
standard error		0.04928	0.04075
p-value		0.00251	0.01281
Median Household Income (in Thousands)	0.03166	0.01685	0.02669
standard error	0.01588	0.02260	0.01566
p-value	0.04851	0.45750	0.09094
Unemployment Rate	-0.11910	-0.36860	-0.07771
standard error	0.07720	0.10540	0.07727
p-value	0.12550	0.00066	0.31660
Percentage of Households with At Least One Vehicle	-0.05640	-0.33580	-0.09574
standard error	0.07273	0.10080	0.07282
p-value	0.43960	0.00115	0.19120
Percentage of Population between Ages 15-24	-0.03368	-0.08256	-0.04544
standard error	0.04824	0.06838	0.04742
p-value	0.48640	0.22970	0.33980
Constant	2.58350	33.99400	7.05080
standard error	7.80860	10.80700	7.83940
p-value	0.74130	0.00209	0.37030
Observations	126	126	126
Adjusted R-Squared	0.646	0.293	0.662

Source: Master CAD Report - To Be Produced.csv; American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Note:

[1] All Specifications include only CAD Roadblocks.

[2] The Census Bureau has yet to release the 2013–2017 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates. Data from the 2012–2016 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates are used for observations in both 2016 and 2017.

[3] Specification (1) uses number of DUI arrests per 1,000 people per year by census tract as a control variable.

[4] Specification (2) uses number of traffic citations and arrests per 1,000 people per year by census tract as a control variable.

[5] Specification (3) uses both number of DUI arrests and number of traffic citations and arrests as control variables.

BRYAN RICCHETTI, Ph.D.
Vice President

Cornerstone Research
181 West Madison Street, 43rd Floor • Chicago, IL 60602-4558
312.345.7320 • fax 312.345.7399
bricchetti@cornerstone.com

ACADEMIC BACKGROUND

9/02 – 7/07 **Cornell University** Ithaca, New York
Ph.D., Economics, Applied Econometrics, Labor Economics

9/95 – 5/99 **Hamilton College** Clinton, New York
B.A., Economics with Honors, Magna Cum Laude, Phi Beta Kappa

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

9/07 – Present **Cornerstone Research, Inc.** Chicago, Illinois

Vice President

- Manage and conduct economic analysis for complex business litigation and regulatory matters, with specialization in antitrust, labor, class action, market manipulation and product misrepresentation matters.
- Expertise applying a wide range of empirical and theoretical methods to complicated market settings, including the application of statistical methods to analysis of large, proprietary data sets.
- Industry focus includes: retail, food and agriculture, the economics of distribution, and sports economics.

Selected Consulting Experience

- *Wage Discrimination Matter* Analyzed claims of gender discrimination. Oversaw the statistical analysis of wage and promotion patterns in internal personnel records for one of the largest employers in the world.
- *Monopsony Wage Fixing Cartel in Sports Industry* Analyzed claims that wages were capped by a sports regulatory organization. Oversaw statistical analysis of key issues.
- *Monopsony Wage Fixing Cartel in Service Industry* Analyzed claims of monopsony wage suppression in service industry. Managed and implemented statistical analysis of complex payroll records. Conducted liability and damages analysis.

BRYAN RICCHETTI, Ph.D.

Vice President, Cornerstone Research

- *Wage Discrimination Consulting Matters* Analyzed wage and promotion patterns in internal personnel records for large private company. Implemented econometric tests.
- *Wrongful Termination Gender Discrimination Matter* Analyzed wage and job history data to assess damage claims for employees who were allegedly wrongfully terminated by employer.
- *Alleged Cartels in Dairy Industry* (*Alice H. Allen et al. v. Dairy Farmers of America, Inc., et al. and Sweetwater Valley Farm, Inc., et al., v. Dean Foods Company, et al.*) Analyzed liability, damages, and class certification issues in multiple cases alleging vertical and horizontal conspiracies, price-fixing and quantity restrictions in the dairy industry. Analyzed pricing data at all levels of the industry, including issues of pass-through. Oversaw implementation of econometric analysis.
- *Alleged Monopoly and Foreclosure in Home Recreation Industry* Assessed claims of attempted monopoly and foreclosure by large distributor of home recreation products. Developed statistical model of damages to measure alleged impact of challenged conduct.
- *Merger in Food and Agriculture Industry* Analyzed potential economic impacts of a proposed merger between two large distributors. Assessed industry structure, competitive landscape, and possible price effects.
- *Regulatory matters involving state-level alcohol laws* Analyzed the economic impact of changes to state-level laws related to the distribution of beer, wine, and liquor in one state, and retail sale of liquor in another state. Assessed the potential effect of law change on alcohol consumption, tax revenue, and relevant social and economic outcomes.
- *LIBOR Manipulation Matters* Conceptualized and managed econometric analysis to understand the effect of the alleged conduct on rate trends. Prepared findings for regulatory investigation.

9/03 – 9/07 **US Census Bureau, LEHD**

Ithaca, New York

Labor Economist

- Conducted econometric analysis related to research program on data confidentiality. Performed complex statistical modeling of key labor market outcomes. Authored internal papers and presentations.

7/99 – 7/2002 **MDRC**

New York, New York

Research Assistant

- Conducted economic and statistical analyses of the effect of welfare-to-work programs on labor market outcomes.

BRYAN RICCHETTI, Ph.D.

Vice President, Cornerstone Research

TESTIMONY

Wal-Mart Puerto Rico, Inc. v. Juan C. Zaragoza-Gomez U.S. District Court, District of Puerto Rico. Retained by counsel for Plaintiff. Analyzed statistics issue. Filed affidavit on 1/19/16, deposed, and testified at trial.

Dunmars v. Board of Trustees of Community College District No. 510 and Jorie Menclewicz U.S. District Court, Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. Retained by counsel for Plaintiff. Damages analysis in lost wages matter. Report filed on 3/18/16.

Scott Swanson v. Epic Systems Corporation U.S. District Court, Western District of Wisconsin. Retained by counsel for Defendant. Rebuttal of Plaintiff expert regression analysis in age discrimination matter. Report filed on 9/5/17.

Boston Chapter, NAACP, Inc., et al. v. Nancy B. Beecher et al., and Pedro Castro et al., v. Nancy B. Beecher et al., U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts. Retained jointly by Plaintiffs and Defendants. Analysis of qualified labor pool for entry-level police and firefighters. Report filed on 10/11/17.

Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc. and Bi-Lo Holdings, LLC v. Southeast Milk, Inc., et. Al, U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida, Jacksonville Division. Retained by counsel for Defendants. Analyzed liability and damages in alleged horizontal quantity restriction conspiracy. Report filed on 2/20/18.

Data Breach matter. Retained as statistics expert to analyze patterns of alleged data breach. Case resolved before report or testimony.

Antitrust matter. Retained to analyze procompetitive aspects of allegedly anticompetitive horizontal agreement. Case resolved before report or testimony.

ARTICLES AND PRESENTATIONS

Moderator, “The Capper Volstead Act - Lessons from the Trenches,” ABA Teleconference Panel, December 9, 2016.

Panelist, 43rd Annual Fordham Conference on Antitrust Law and Policy, Economic Workshop – “Preparing for Deposition and Dealing with *Daubert* Challenges”

Expert Witness, ABA Antitrust Spring Meetings Mock Trial, Spring 2015 (Case involved antitrust issues raised by a hypothetical college athletic association’s restrictions on amateur player compensation)

Expert Witness, Antitrust Law & Economics Institute for Federal Judges Mock Trial, October 2015 (Case involved antitrust issues raised by a hypothetical college athletic association’s restrictions on amateur player compensation)

Co-author, “Applying Econometrics to Assess Market Definition and Market Power,” *Econometrics: Legal, Practical, and Technical Issues*, American Bar Association Section of Antitrust Law.

BRYAN RICCHETTI, Ph.D.

Vice President, Cornerstone Research

Co-author, “Antitrust Impact in Indirect Purchaser Class Actions: The Need for Rigorous Analysis of Pass-Through,” in the forthcoming Spring 2015 ABA Antitrust Distribution and Franchising Committee Newsletter

“Interpreting Comcast: Judge Koh’s Decision in *Brazil v. Dole Foods*,” in the Winter 2015 ABA Agriculture and Food Committee Newsletter.

Contributor, “How Effective Are Different Welfare-to-Work Approaches? Five-Year Adult and Child Impacts for Eleven Programs.” December 2001, New York: MDRC.

Co-Author, ABA Handbook, Chapter on Pricing Regulations in the Dairy Industry, *Forthcoming*.

“Testing Disclosure Risk in the proposed SIPP-IRS-SSA Public Use Files,” *Cornell University Dissertation*, August 2007 (and submitted to U.S. Census Bureau Disclosure Review Board, November 2016).

“Turnover as a Gateway to Symmetric Information: Testing Patterns of Entry into Personnel Records,” *Cornell University Dissertation*, August 2007.

“Piece-Rates, Salary, Performance and Job Level,” *Cornell University Dissertation*, August 2007.

ACADEMIC HONORS AND AWARDS

Walter Galenson Fellowship in Labor Economics, Cornell University	Spring 2005
Scholarship Prize in Economics, Hamilton College	Spring 1998

Documents Considered by Bryan Ricchetti, Ph.D.

Legal Pleadings

- Answer and Affirmative Defenses of Defendants, Madison County, Mississippi and Sheriff Randall C. Tucker, In His Official Capacity, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA. June 29, 2017
- Class Action Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Individual Damages, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA. May 8, 2017
- Defendants' Memorandum of Authorities in Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA. November 3, 2017
- Order Granting Motion to Compel, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA. December 27, 2017
- Response by Defendants, Madison County, Madison County, Mississippi and Sheriff Randall Tucker, in his official capacity to Plaintiffs' First Set of Interrogatories, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA. October 20, 2017

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Documents Considered by Bryan Ricchetti, Ph.D.

- Kaye, David H., and David A. Freedman, "Reference Guide on Statistics," *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence*, 3rd Edition, Federal Judicial Center, The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C. 2011
- Perrine, M.W., Raymond C. Peck, and James C. Fell, "Epidemiologic Perspectives on Drunk Driving," Surgeon General's Workshop on Drunk Driving, Background Papers, *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*, pp. 35–76. 1988
- Ridgeway, Greg, and John MacDonald, "Methods for Assessing Racially Biased Policing," *Race, Ethnicity, and Policing: New and Essential Readings, Infrastructure, Safety, and Environment*, NYU Press, pp. 180–204. 2010
- Rubinfeld, Daniel L., "Reference Guide on Multiple Regression," *Reference Manual on Scientific Evidence*, 3rd Edition, Federal Judicial Center, The National Academies Press, Washington, D.C. 2011

Data

- American Community Survey Five Year Estimates for All Census Tracts in Madison County, Mississippi, Age and Sex 2012–2016
- American Community Survey Five Year Estimates for All Census Tracts in Madison County, Mississippi, Employment Status 2012–2016
- American Community Survey Five Year Estimates for All Census Tracts in Madison County, Mississippi, Housing Characteristics 2012–2016
- American Community Survey Five Year Estimates for All Census Tracts in Madison County, Mississippi, Median Household Income 2012–2016
- American Community Survey Five Year Estimates for All Census Tracts in Madison County, Mississippi, Race 2012–2016
- American Community Survey Five Year Estimates for All Places in Madison County, Mississippi, Demographic and Housing Estimates 2016
- American Community Survey Five Year Estimates for All Census Tracts in Madison County, Mississippi - Geodatabase Format, Shapefiles, available at *U.S. Census Bureau*, <https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tiger-data.html>. 2015
- Tiger/Line Shapefiles: Places - Mississippi, available at *U.S. Census Bureau*, <https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/geo/shapefiles/index.php?year=2017&layergroup=Places>. 2017
- "Master CAD Report – To Be Produced.csv." 2012–2017
- "Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx." 2012–2017
- "Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx." 2012–2017
- "2010 Census Tallies of Census Tracts, Block Groups & Blocks," available at *U.S. Census Bureau*, <https://www.census.gov/geo/maps-data/data/tallies/tractblock.html>. 2010
- "2010 Census – Census Tract Reference Map: Madison County, MS," available at *U.S. Census Bureau*, https://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/dc10map/tract/st28_ms/c28089_madison/DC10CT_C28089_001.pdf. 2010

Other

Sobriety Checkpoint Guidelines, Policy and Procedure, MC-RFP 2-1–MC-RFP 2-4

Regression Sensitivity of Number of Roadblocks Per 1,000 People by Census Tract

Variable ^[1]	(1) Incl. Handwritten Roadblocks ^[2]	(2) Incl. Additional Roadblocks ^[3]	(3) Including All Roadblocks ^[4]	(4) 2014–2017 ^[5]	(5) 2015–2016 ^[6]
Black Percentage of Population	0.06133	0.06200	0.06115	0.08651	0.11160
standard error	0.01859	0.01750	0.01925	0.02308	0.03285
p-value	0.00128	0.00057	0.00190	0.00035	0.00176
Number of DUI Arrests Per 1,000 People	1.61590	1.54120	1.76810	1.41100	1.50490
standard error	0.13130	0.12360	0.13600	0.15040	0.19820
p-value	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Number of Traffic Citations/Arrests Per 1,000 People	-0.12270	-0.11190	-0.13170	-0.11260	-0.15470
standard error	0.04402	0.04146	0.04560	0.05176	0.07730
p-value	0.00618	0.00795	0.00461	0.03268	0.05332
Median Household Income (in Thousands)	0.02594	0.02261	0.02187	0.04232	0.05838
standard error	0.01692	0.01593	0.01752	0.02104	0.03049
p-value	0.12780	0.15840	0.21450	0.04782	0.06394
Unemployment Rate	-0.09300	-0.09165	-0.10690	-0.08406	0.01836
standard error	0.08346	0.07860	0.08645	0.11340	0.16420
p-value	0.26740	0.24600	0.21850	0.46080	0.91160
Percentage of Households with At Least One Vehicle	-0.09488	-0.08740	-0.08654	-0.09099	-0.21380
standard error	0.07866	0.07408	0.08148	0.10020	0.15200
p-value	0.23020	0.24040	0.29030	0.36680	0.16860
Percentage of Population between Ages 15-24	-0.04124	-0.05159	-0.04739	-0.01959	-0.09472
standard error	0.05122	0.04823	0.05305	0.05941	0.08334
p-value	0.42230	0.28690	0.37350	0.74240	0.26370
Constant	7.11280	6.74560	6.80770	4.18290	15.08500
standard error	8.46820	7.97440	8.77090	10.62100	16.21300
p-value	0.40260	0.39930	0.43920	0.69480	0.35870
Observations	126	126	126	84	42
Adjusted R-Squared	0.683	0.695	0.704	0.666	0.741

Source: Master CAD Report - To Be Produced.csv; Roadblock Locations (Handwritten).xlsx; Unlisted Roadblocks.xlsx; American Community Survey Five Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Note:

[1] The Census Bureau has yet to release the 2013–2017 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates. Data from the 2012–2016 American Community Survey Five Year Estimates are used for observations in both 2016 and 2017.

[2] Specification (1) includes only CAD Roadblocks and Handwritten Roadblocks.

[3] Specification (2) includes only CAD Roadblocks and Additional Roadblocks.

[4] Specification (3) includes all CAD Roadblocks, Handwritten Roadblocks, and Additional Roadblocks.

[5] Specification (4) includes only CAD Roadblocks that occurred between 2014–2017.

[6] Specification (5) includes only CAD Roadblocks that occurred between 2015–2016.

EXHIBIT 2

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.

3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

SUMMARY DECLARATION OF RAHUL GUHA, PH.D.

SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO FEDERAL RULE OF EVIDENCE 1006

March 13, 2018

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I. Qualifications

1. I am a Senior Vice President at Cornerstone Research, a financial and economic consulting firm. I hold Ph.D. and M.S. degrees from Cornell University, an M.B.A. from the Indian Institute of Management, and a B.E. degree in Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering from Jadavpur University. I have over 20 years of experience advising clients in litigation matters.
2. I have been assisted in this matter by staff of Cornerstone Research, who worked under my direction. Cornerstone Research and I are providing our services in this matter pro bono.

II. Assignment

3. I have been asked by Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi Foundation, and the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, Counsel for Plaintiffs in this action,¹ to perform the following calculations and to provide the following summaries based on data and documents produced by the Madison County Sheriff's Department ("MCSD"), and the Madison County Justice Court:
 - a. Data summary 1: Tabulate and summarize the data in ACLU12TO17.CSV ("Arrest Data") by offense and race. I understand that these data represent all individuals arrested by the MCSD and booked into the Madison County Detention Center from January 1, 2012 through September 20, 2017.²
 - b. Data summary 2: Tabulate and summarize the data in "ACLU FOIA Request 02052018 V1.xlsx" ("Citations Data") by violation and race.

¹ Class Action Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Individual Damages, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB-LRA, filed May 8, 2017 ("Complaint").

² I have been informed by Counsel that in an email dated November 29, 2017 from Charles Cowan to Isaac Rethy, Mr. Cowan confirmed that the Arrest Data on which this data summary is based "is a copy of the Madison County Detention Center jail docket for 01/10/2012 through 09/20/2017 and that it reflects only arrests made by the Madison County Sheriff's Department and not those made by other arresting agencies." See Charles Cowan, email message to Isaac Rethy, November 29, 2017.

I understand that these data represent all citations issued to individuals in Madison County for the period from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2017.³ These data include citations issued by the MCSD, as well as citations issued by other agencies operating within Madison County.⁴ The summary data I present are limited to citations issued by the MCSD.⁵

c. Data summary 3: Summarize selected categories of data in the subset of incident reports produced by the MCSD. I understand that incident reports are filled out and filed by the MCSD officers after certain types of incidents take place, such as those involving arrests.⁶

4. A list of materials I used in performing my calculations and creating my data summaries is included as Appendix A.

5. The data and document sets on which these summaries and calculations are based are voluminous. Without the benefit of summaries and calculations, it may be inconvenient for the Court to examine the contents of these data and document sets.

6. Because of the volume of the documents and data I was asked to summarize, I required the assistance of staff of Cornerstone Research, who worked under my direction.

³ I have been informed by Counsel that the Citations Data was produced by the Madison County Justice Court in response to a records request pursuant to the Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983, Miss. Code Ann. § 25-61-1, *et seq.* dated November 17, 2017 seeking “[a]ll citations issued to individuals in Madison County for the period January 1, 2012 to the present.” In response to this request, the Madison County Justice Court produced a spreadsheet of citations comprising the time period from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2017, “ACLU FOIA Request 02052018 V1.xlsx.”

⁴ I have been informed by Counsel that the Citations Data includes citations issued by the following law enforcement agencies, as identified by the corresponding acronyms in parentheses: Madison County Sheriff’s Office (MSO); Mississippi Highway Patrol (MHP); Madison County Constable (CON); Pearl River Reservoir Patrol (PRV); Public Service Commission (PSC); and Department of Wildlife Fisheries and Park (WCD).

⁵ I identified citations issued by the MCSD by selecting for citations issued by “MSO,” which I understand indicates citations issued by the MCSD.

⁶ I have been informed by Counsel that Defendants’ response to Interrogatory Number 15 describes the MCSD’s process for creating incident reports, as well as the circumstances under which an MCSD officer must prepare an incident report with a narrative. Defendants’ response to Interrogatory Number 15 states “an incident report with a narrative is not prepared as a result of every encounter experienced by a MCSD officer, but if an arrest is made, an incident report is prepared.” *See* Response by Defendants, Madison County, Madison County, Mississippi and Sheriff Randall Tucker, in His official capacity to Plaintiffs’ First Set of Interrogatories, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on Behalf of a class of all other similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff’s Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347-WHB-LRA, dated October 20, 2017 (“Interrogatory Responses”) at p. 13.

7. My calculations and data summaries are based on data that was available to me as of the date of this declaration (“Declaration”). This Declaration is limited to presenting the results of these calculations and summaries. I reserve the right to supplement this Declaration if additional data were to be made available to me or if I am asked to perform additional calculations or provide additional data summaries.

III. Methodology

A. Data summary 1: Arrests made by the MCSD

8. It is my understanding that the Arrest Data include all individuals arrested by MCSD and booked into the Madison County Detention Center from January 1, 2012 through September 20, 2017. The data include information regarding the date of each arrest, the name, gender and race of the individual arrested, the offense for which the individual was arrested, and the corresponding offense code. I understand that it is possible for an individual to be arrested and booked for more than one offense at the same time.

9. My calculation is based on the Arrest Data after duplicates have been removed based on the combination of name, race, sex, date, and offense code. I assume that such duplicates indicate that an individual was charged with multiple counts of the same offense, rather than such duplicates indicating two different arrest and booking incidents in a single day. Removing these duplicates removes 2,559 observations, 10% of the total observations in the Arrest Data.

10. I first tabulate the percentage of all arrests that are associated with Black individuals in the Arrest Data. Exhibit 1 shows that 77% of all arrests are associated with Black individuals, compared with 20% of all arrests associated with white individuals, and 3% associated with individuals of other races. Note that this calculation is conducted on a per-offense, rather than a per-individual basis (except for the removal of duplicates set forth above). Thus, if an individual is arrested and charged with three unique offenses on one day, I count those arrests as three separate arrests.

11. Next, I calculate the percentage of Black arrestees among all arrestees for each offense code. Exhibit 2 shows the percentage of arrestees who are Black for each

offense code with more than 100 total arrests. For example, this exhibit shows that Black individuals accounted for:

- 94% of arrests for no child restraint;⁷
- 88% of arrests for no seatbelt;⁸
- 87% of arrests for driving with a suspended or revoked license;⁹
- 85% of arrests for speeding on local highways;¹⁰
- 83% of arrests for no proof of liability insurance;¹¹
- 83% of arrests for driving without a license;¹²
- 83% of arrests for driving without paying a license tax;¹³
- 80% of arrests for disobedience of a traffic control device;¹⁴
- 81% of arrests for driving without an up-to-date certificate of inspection;¹⁵
- 80% of arrests for improper vehicle equipment;¹⁶
- 77% of arrests for an improper turn (turning without a turn signal);¹⁷ and
- 68% of arrests for careless driving.¹⁸

⁷ This calculation is based on offense code 63-7-301. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-7-301, entitled *Requirement; failure as negligence*.

⁸ This calculation is based on offense code 63-2-1. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-2-1, entitled *Seat belts required; definition; exemptions*.

⁹ This calculation is based on offense code 63-1-57. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-1-57, entitled *Driving after suspension or revocation*.

¹⁰ This calculation is based on offense code 63-3-511. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-3-511, entitled *Reduced speed limits, other officials*.

¹¹ This calculation is based on offense code 63-15-4. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-15-4, entitled *Proof of insurance; insurance card; violations and penalties*.

¹² This calculation is based on offense code 63-1-5. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-1-5, entitled *Operating vehicle without license; offense; penalty*.

¹³ This calculation is based on offense code 27-19-131. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 27-19-131, entitled *Consequences of violations*.

¹⁴ This calculation is based on offense code 63-3-313. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-3-313, entitled *Only police officer directive overrides signal*.

¹⁵ This calculation is based on offense code 63-13-7. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-13-7 (repealed in 2015), entitled *Requirement of periodic inspection and approval of motor vehicles, trailers, and school buses; display of certificate of inspection and approval; exemption of certain motor vehicles*.

¹⁶ This calculation is based on offense code 63-7-7. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-7-7, entitled *Breach as misdemeanor*. I also understand from Counsel that this statutory section is part of Chapter 7, entitled *Equipment and Identification General Provisions*, of Title 63, entitled *Motor Vehicles and Traffic Regulations*.

¹⁷ This calculation is based on offense code 63-3-707. I understand from Counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-3-707, entitled *Signaling turns and stops*.

¹⁸ This calculation is based on offense code 63-3-1213. I understand from counsel that this offense code corresponds to arrests under Miss. Code § 63-3-1213, entitled *Careless or imprudent driving*.

12. Exhibit 2 also indicates the number of arrests of Black individuals for each offense code at the top of the bar. For example, 193 Black individuals were arrested for no child restraint, while 548 Black individuals were arrested for no seatbelt.

13. I have also marked the population percentage of Black individuals in Madison County as a dotted line on Exhibit 2. According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 38.4% of the population of Madison County was Black as of July 1, 2016.¹⁹ All offense codes in the Arrest Data that have more than 100 arrests have a higher percentage of Black arrestees than the percentage of Black residents in Madison County.

14. A full set of my tabulations for each offense code can be found in Appendix B. This Appendix shows that arrests corresponding to 251 out of 282 offense codes in the Arrest Data have a higher percentage of Black arrestees than the percentage of Black residents in Madison County.²⁰

15. I also calculate the racial profile of the arrested population as a ratio of the residential population of Madison County. To do so, I first calculate the number of Black individuals arrested per offense code in the Arrest Data. I then divide that number by the population of Black residents in Madison County as of July 1, 2016. This figure is the number of Black arrests per capita in Madison County for each offense code. I calculate the same figure for non-Black residents of Madison County. The ratio between these two figures represents how much more frequently Black individuals are arrested for a particular offense code compared with non-Black individuals, accounting for the difference in the population between Black and non-Black individuals. If Black and non-Black individuals were arrested under an offense code at equal rates, then this ratio would be 1, since the per capita number of Black arrestees would be the same as the per capita number of non-Black arrestees.

16. The results of this calculation are presented in Appendix B. The ratio between the number of per capita Black arrestees and non-Black arrestees for each offense is higher than 1 for 251 out of 282 offense codes. For example, the value of this ratio is

¹⁹ The variable “Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2016” is used as the Black percentage of the population in Madison County. See “QuickFacts: Madison County, Mississippi,” *United States Census Bureau*, available at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/madisoncountymississippi,MS/PST045217>, accessed 12/26/2017.

²⁰ There are six observations in “ACLU12TO17.CSV” that have no offense code and no offense description. These are displayed in the table as “Missing Code” and “Missing Offense.”

11.72 for the no seatbelt offense code (Miss. Code § 63-2-1), indicating that the per capita number of Black arrestees under this offense code is over 11 times higher than the per capita number of non-Black arrestees under this offense code.

B. Data summary 2: Citations issued by the MCSD

17. It is my understanding that the Citations Data represent all citations issued to individuals in Madison County for the period from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2017. These data include information such as the date of the ticket, the violation,²¹ and the name, sex, and race of the individual cited. I understand that it is possible for an individual to receive a citation for multiple violations on the same day. I limit my calculations to citations issued by the MCSD only.²²

18. My calculations are based on the Citations Data after duplicates have been removed based on date, name, sex, race and violation. I assume that such duplicates indicate a record-keeping discrepancy, or an instance in which an individual was issued multiple citations for the same violation in one incident, rather than such duplicates indicating two different encounters in which citations for the same violation were issued to the same person in a single day. Removing duplicates as described removes 122 observations, which is 0.5% of the total Citations Data for the MCSD.

19. I first tabulate the percentage of all citations that are associated with Black individuals in the Citations Data.²³ Exhibit 3 shows that 72% of all citations are issued to Black individuals, compared with 23% of all citations issued to white individuals, and 5% issued to individuals of other races.

20. Next, I calculate the percentage of citations issued to Black individuals relative to the total number of citations recorded in the dataset, within each violation

²¹ The description of the violations in the Citations Data includes values that appear to refer to the same violation, but have minor differences. For example, there are instances in which the same description appears as both proper case and upper case. There are also many instances in which descriptions are similar, such as “CHILD RESTRAINT VIOLATION 3YRS” and “CHILD RESTRAINT VIOLATION 4YRS.” Some violations have slightly different spellings such as “DISREGARD FOR TRAFFIC DEVICE” and “DISREGARD FOR TRFC DEV.” Finally, some violations have strong similarities or word overlap, such as “EXPIRED TAG,” “EXPIRED TAG/NO TAG,” and “IMPROPER / EXP TAG.” For the purpose of this data summary, I have grouped violations into categories as a data cleaning measure.

²² It is my understanding that citations for which the ticketing agency is “MSO” are citations issued by the MCSD.

²³ Note that this summary is conducted at the person-date-offense level, rather than at the individual level. If an individual is issued three citations for different violations by the MCSD in one day, that is counted as three citations in this summary.

category. Exhibit 4 shows the percentage of citations issued to Black individuals for each violation category.²⁴ For example, this exhibit shows that Black individuals were issued:

- 94% of citations for a child restraint violation;
- 84% of citations for driving with a suspended license;
- 77% of citations for no proof of liability insurance;
- 76% of citations for following another vehicle too closely;
- 74% of citations issued for a seatbelt violation;
- 73% of citations for failure to yield;
- 71% of citations for improper equipment;
- 71% of citations for an improper turn;
- 63% of citations for an improper tag or no tag; and
- 62% of citations for reckless driving;

21. Exhibit 4 also indicates the number of citations issued to Black individuals for each violation category at the top of the bar. For example, 599 Black individuals were issued a citation for a child restraint violation, while 1412 Black individuals were issued citations for a seatbelt violation.

22. I have also marked the population percentage of Black individuals in Madison County as a dotted line on this Exhibit. According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 38.4% of the population of Madison County was Black as of July 1, 2016.²⁵ All violation categories in the Citations Data presented in Exhibit 4 have a higher percentage of Black individuals cited than the percentage of Black residents in Madison County.

23. A full set of my tabulations for all violation categories can be found in Appendix C. This Appendix shows that, for 23 out of 24 violation categories in the Citations Data, the percentage of Black individuals cited for the violation category is higher than the percentage of Black residents in Madison County.²⁶

²⁴ I exclude the category "Speeding," which contained only one observation, from this exhibit.

²⁵ The variable "Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2016" is used as the Black percentage of the population in Madison County. "QuickFacts: Madison County, Mississippi," *United States Census Bureau*, available at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/madisoncountymississippi,MS/PST045217>, accessed on 12/26/2017.

²⁶ There are 1,066 observations in "ACLU FOIA Request 02052018 V1.xlsx" that were not grouped into a violation category. These are displayed in the Appendix as "No Category Assigned."

24. I also calculate the racial profile of the population issued citations as a ratio of the residential population of Madison County. To do so, I first calculate the number of citations issued to Black individuals per violation category in the Citations Data. I then divide that number by the population of Black residents in Madison County as of July 1, 2016. This figure is the per capita number of citations issued to Black individuals for each violation category. I calculate the same figure for non-Black residents of Madison County. The ratio between these two figures represents how much more frequently citations are issued to Black individuals for each violation category compared to non-Black individuals, accounting for the difference in the population between Black and non-Black individuals. If Black and non-Black individuals were issued citations for a particular violation at equal rates, then this ratio would be 1, since the per capita number of citations issued to Black individuals would be the same as the per capita number of citations issued to non-Black individuals.

25. The results of these calculations are presented in Appendix C for each violation category. The ratio between the number of citations issued per capita to Black individuals and non-Black individuals for each violation category is higher than 1 for all violation categories except speeding. For example, the value of this ratio is 4.62 for the citations for a seatbelt violation, indicating that the per capita number of citations issued to Black individuals for this violation is more than four times higher than the per capita number of citations issued to non-Black individuals for this violation.

26. I was also asked to calculate the racial distribution of citations issued for a seatbelt violation only. In other words, I limit the Citations Data to individuals (as defined by unique name, race, and gender) who only have a citation issued for a seatbelt violation listed on a given day in the Citations Data. Exhibit 5 shows that 67% of these individuals are Black, while 32% are white. 1% of these individuals are of some other race.

C. Data summary 3: Incident reports

27. I understand that a number of incident reports from the time period 2012–2017 have also been produced in this matter. I understand that incident reports are filled out and filed by MCSD officers after certain types of incidents take place, such as those involving arrests.

28. It is my understanding that the incident reports produced by Defendants represent a subset of all incident reports filed during this time period.²⁷ At the direction of Counsel, I have limited my summaries of these incident reports to the following categories of law enforcement activity: arrests related to stops at roadblocks, apartment walkthroughs, and arrests related to traffic stops.

29. The following methodology was followed in order to convert the PDF files produced by Defendants into data that could be summarized. First, the PDF files of the incident reports were processed by text recognition software. Next, keyword searches of the processed files were used in order to identify incident reports related to each topic of interest, the details of which are described below. From the files identified by each keyword search, I further limited to the incident reports that also mentioned an arrest. Finally, the status and race of individuals mentioned in the incident reports were parsed from the processed incident reports.

30. At my direction, a team at Cornerstone Research has implemented this methodology and checked the results to ensure that the data have been objectively collected.²⁸

1. Arrests from Stops at Roadblocks

31. Incident reports relating to arrests resulting from stops at roadblocks were identified by searching for the terms “road block,” “roadblock,” “check point,” “checkpoint,” or “safety check” within the set of PDF incident reports produced by Defendants (the “Roadblock Incident Reports”).

²⁷ I have been informed by Counsel that Defendants’ Memorandum of Authorities in Opposition to Plaintiffs’ Motion to Compel, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff’s Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA, dated November 3, 2017 (“Memorandum of Authorities”) broadly describes the selection process Defendants undertook to produce incident reports in this action. Defendants represented that they have produced “incident reports arguably relevant to plaintiffs’ claims in this case.” Memorandum of Authorities at p. 3.

²⁸ Due to the quality of the files produced by Defendants, there may be files that are not identified by the methodology described above, but would have been identified as relevant by a manual review. However, because I have defined an objective methodology for selecting the incident reports to include in this summary, I have no reason to believe that the incident reports represented here are a biased sample of the incident reports produced by Defendants in this matter.

32. Exhibit 6 tabulates the number of arrests identified from the Roadblock Incident Reports, grouped by race.²⁹ Exhibit 6 also shows the percentage of arrests by race out of the total number of arrests identified in the Roadblock Incident Reports. The total number of identified arrests is 1,265, with arrests of Black individuals representing 76% of total arrests.

2. Apartment Walkthroughs

33. Incident reports relating to apartment walkthroughs were identified by searching for the terms “walk through,” “walkthrough,” “walk thru,” “walk-thru,” “walk-through,” or “apartment_walk_thru” (the “Apartment Walkthrough Incident Reports”).

34. A total of 418 Apartment Walkthrough Incident Reports were identified as relating to apartment walkthroughs by the keyword search methodology described above. Exhibit 7 shows that of those, 41 were identified as reporting the arrest of an individual. This represents 10% of the Apartment Walkthrough Incident Reports. Of the arrested individuals identified from the Apartment Walkthrough Incident Reports, 90% are Black individuals.

3. Arrests from Traffic Stops

35. Incident reports relating to arrests made at traffic stops were identified by searching for the terms “stop,” “V.T.O.,” “D.U.I.” or “traffic offenses,” together with the term “arrest” (the “Traffic Stop Incident Reports”).

36. Exhibit 8 tabulates the number of arrests identified from the Traffic Stop Incident Reports, grouped by race. Exhibit 8 also shows the percentage of arrests per race out of the total arrests identified from the Traffic Stop Incident Reports. The total number of identified arrests is 3,227, with arrests of Black individuals representing 74% of total arrests.

37. I was also asked to summarize incident reports documenting arrests resulting from traffic stops initiated because of seatbelt violations only. Such incident reports were identified by searching for “seat belt,” “seatbelt,” “safety belt,” or “buckle”.

²⁹ An individual is considered an arrestee if the parsing methodology identifies the “Status” on the incident report for the individual as “ARREST”.

Incident reports identified were then manually reviewed to evaluate whether the narrative of the incident report noted that the traffic stop was initially made because of a seatbelt violation and for no other reason. Only incident reports for which the narrative of the incident report could be extracted by text parsing were manually reviewed.

38. Exhibit 9 tabulates the number of arrests resulting from traffic stops initiated for seatbelt violations only from the set of incident reports identified by the keyword search methodology described above. These identified arrests are presented grouped by race, with the number of arrests per race as a percentage of total arrests. The total number of identified arrests is 102, with arrests of Black individuals representing 90% of total arrests.

Executed this 13th day of March, 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rg' or 'Rgh', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Rahul Guha

Summary of Total Arrests

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Race	Number of Arrests	Percentage
Black	17,631	77%
White	4,669	20%
Other	717	3%
Total	23,017	100%

Source: ACLU12TO17.CSV

Note:

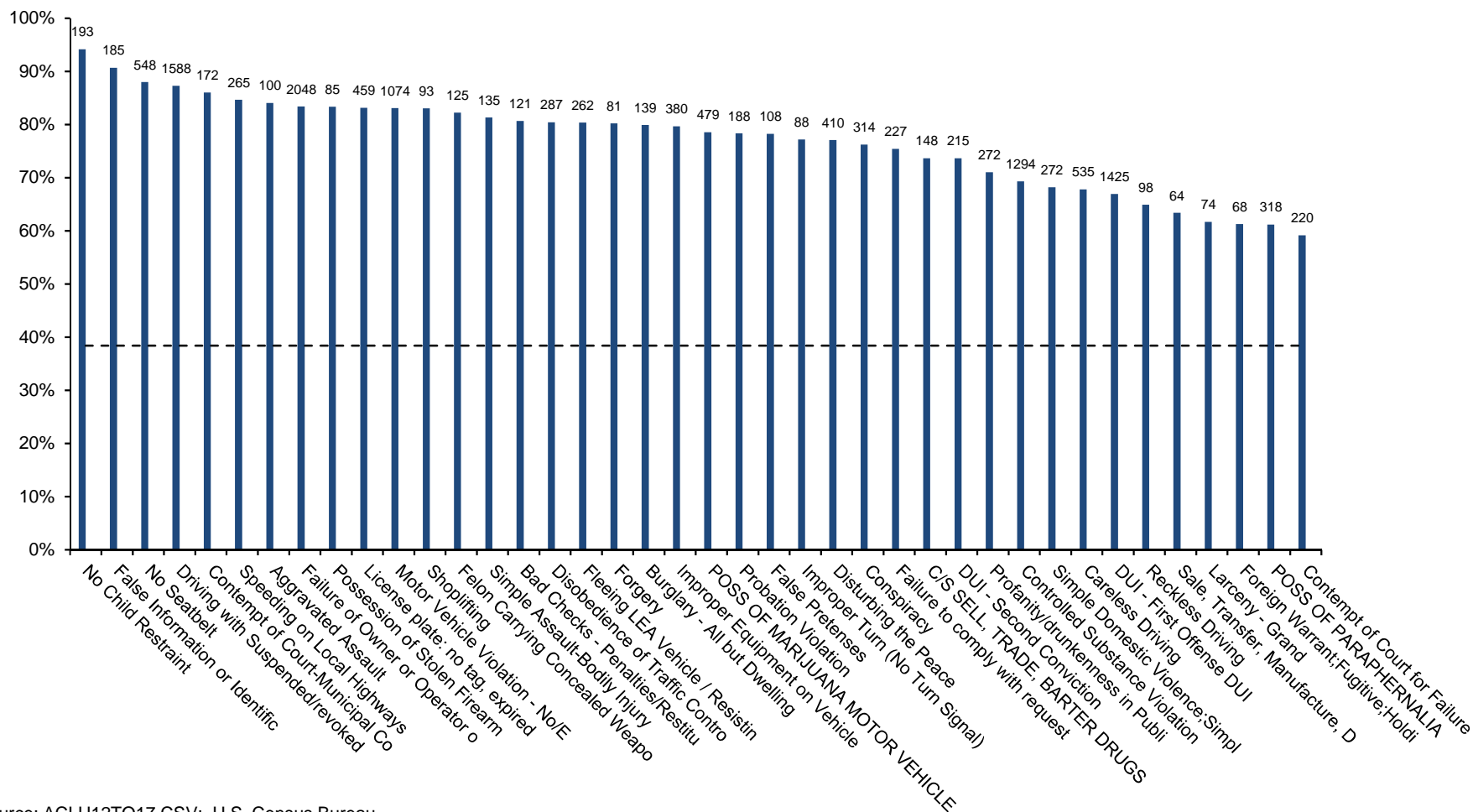
[1] The tabulation was conducted under the assumption that an individual can only be arrested once a day for the same offense code. For this reason, the data is de-duplicated by first name, last name, gender, race, date, and offense code.

[2] Individuals identified with race "B" are grouped as "Black," individuals identified with race "W" are grouped as "White," and individuals identified with any other race are grouped as "Other."

Black Percentage of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Black Percentage



Source: ACLU12TO17.CSV; U.S. Census Bureau

Note:

[1] Dashed line indicates that 38.4% of Madison County, MS was black as of July 1, 2016.

[2] The number of arrests of Black individuals for an offense code is shown above the bar for the offense code.

[3] Includes offense codes with more than 100 observations.

[4] The descriptions of the offense codes correspond to the descriptions set forth in ACLU12TO17.CSV. In certain instances, the descriptions appear to have been cut off in ACLU12TO17.CSV.

Summary of Total Citations

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Race	Number of Citations	Percentage
Black	18,285	72%
White	5,829	23%
Other	1,339	5%
Total	25,453	100%

Source: ACLU FOIA Request 02052018 V1.xlsx

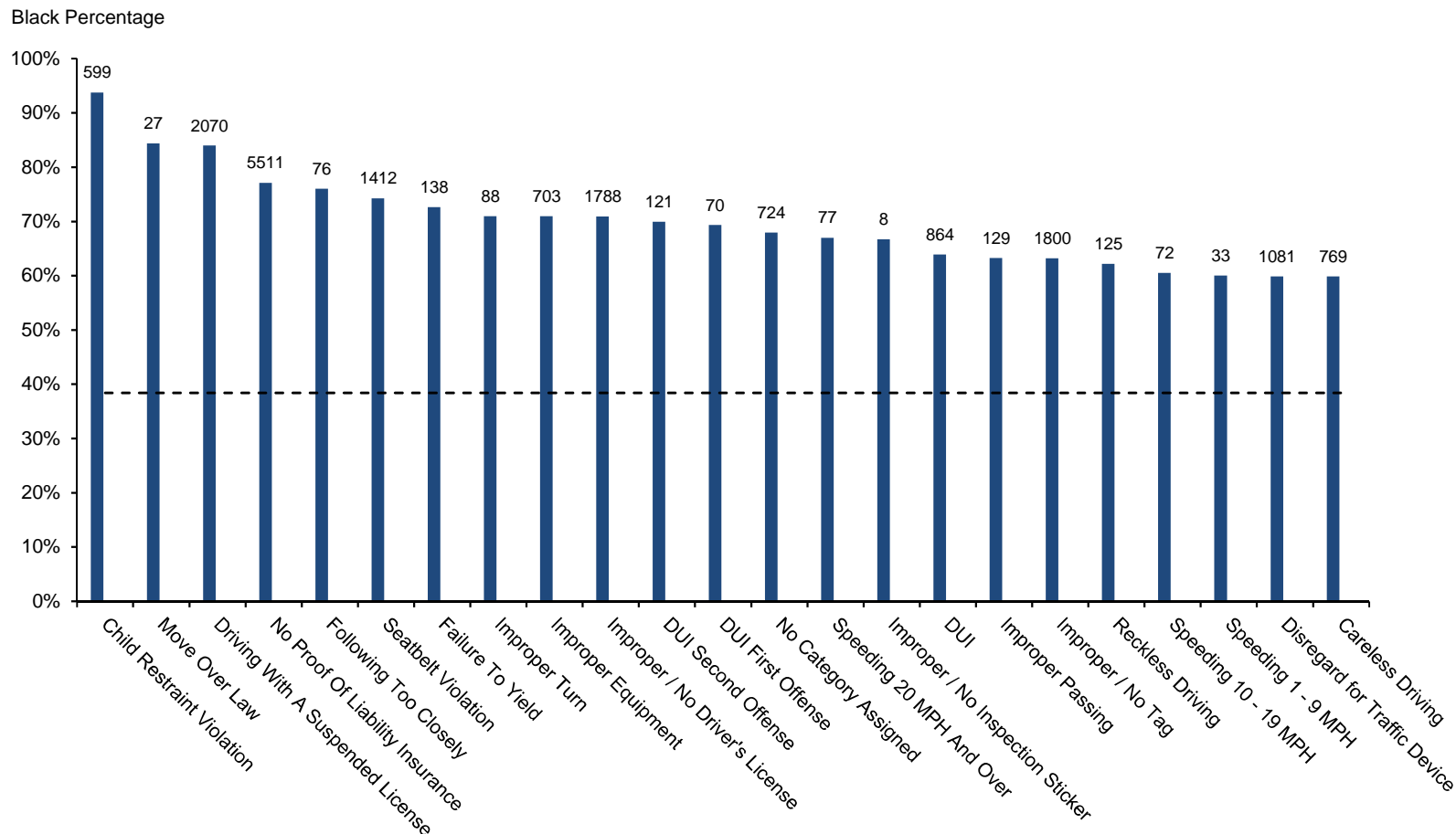
Note:

[1] The tabulation was conducted under the assumption that an individual can only be cited once a day for the same violation. For this reason, the data is de-duplicated by ticketing agency, name, gender, race, date, and violation. I assume that if two observations have the same name, gender, and race then they are the same person.

[2] Individuals identified with race "B" are grouped as "Black," individuals identified with race "W" are grouped as "White," and individuals identified with any other race are grouped as "Other."

[3] This tabulation reflects only citations issued by the MCSD. It is my understanding that citations for which the ticketing agency is "MSO" are citations issued by the MCSD.

Black Percentage of Citations by Violation Category Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017



Source: ACLU FOIA Request 02052018 V1.xlsx; U.S. Census Bureau

Note:

[1] Dashed line indicates that 38.4% of Madison County, MS was black as of July 1, 2016.

[2] The number of citations of Black individuals for a violation category is shown above the bar for the violation category. Categories with 10 or more citations are shown.

[3] This tabulation reflects only citations issued by the MCSD. It is my understanding that citations for which the ticketing agency is "MSO" are citations issued by the MCSD.

[4] Violations are grouped by violation categories. These categories are created as a data cleaning measure to combine citation violations that are similar.

Individuals Cited For A Seatbelt Violation Only Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Race	Number of Citations	Percentage of Total
Black	666	67%
White	315	32%
Other	12	1%
Total	993	100%

Source: ACLU FOIA Request 02052018 V1.xlsx

Note:

[1] Citations where Race does not equal "B" or "W" are included in the "Other" race category. I assume that two citations were issued to the same person if the name, race, and gender are equal. This tabulation includes all people who were cited for only a Seatbelt Violation on a given day. If a person was cited for a Seatbelt Violation only on two different days, each of those citations is counted. "Seatbelt Violation" refers to a violation that is in the Seatbelt Violation category.

[2] This tabulation reflects only citations issued by the MCSD. It is my understanding that citations for which the ticketing agency is "MSO" are citations issued by the MCSD.

Arrests From Incident Reports Related to Stops at Roadblocks^[1] Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Race	Number of Arrests	Percentage of Total
Black ^[2]	956	76%
White ^[3]	277	22%
Hispanic ^[4]	27	2%
Other ^[5]	5	0%
Total	1,265	100%

Source: Incident Reports Produced by Defendants, MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 000001 – MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 059053.

Note:

[1] A keyword search identified incident reports related to stops at roadblocks using the search term "road block OR roadblock OR check point OR checkpoint OR safety check." This search resulted in 1,702 incident reports. The incident reports were then parsed programmatically. The parsed results contain 2,396 observations corresponding to individuals or entities listed in the "Persons" section of the incident report. This tabulation is based on observations for which the person status is identified as "ARREST". Duplicates based on incident report filename, parsed name, and parsed race are removed. Observations for which the name is "NA" or for which race is not parsed as described below are removed.

[2] Any person whose parsed race contains "BLACK" is grouped as "Black."

[3] Any person whose parsed race contains "WHITE" is grouped as "White."

[4] Any person whose parsed race is "HISPANIC" or "HISPAN1C" is grouped as "Hispanic."

[5] Any person whose parsed race is "ASIAN ISLANDER," "A5IAN ISLANDER," "AMERICANINDIAN," or "OTHER" is grouped as "Other."

Arrests From Incident Reports Related to Apartment Walkthroughs^[1] Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Race	Number of Arrests	Percentage of Total
Black ^[2]	37	90%
White ^[3]	4	10%
Hispanic ^[4]	-	-
Other ^[5]	-	-
Total	41	100%

Source: Incident Reports Produced by Defendants, MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 000001 – MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 059053.

Note:

[1] A keyword search identified incident reports related to apartment walkthroughs using the search term "walk through OR walkthrough OR walk thru OR walk-thru OR walk-through OR apartment_walk_thru." This search resulted in 418 incident reports. The incident reports were then parsed programmatically. The parsed results contain 460 observations corresponding to individuals or entities listed in the "Persons" section of the incident report. This tabulation is based on observations for which the person status is identified as "ARREST". Duplicates based on incident report filename, parsed name, and parsed race are removed. Observations for which the name is "NA" or for which race is not parsed as described below are removed.

[2] Any person whose parsed race contains "BLACK" is grouped as "Black."

[3] Any person whose parsed race contains "WHITE" is grouped as "White."

[4] Any person whose parsed race is "HISPANIC" or "HISPAN1C" is grouped as "Hispanic."

[5] Any person whose parsed race is "ASIAN ISLANDER," "A5IAN ISLANDER," "AMERICANINDIAN," or "OTHER" is grouped as "Other."

Arrests From Incident Reports Related to Traffic Stops^[1] Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Race	Number of Arrests	Percentage of Total
Black ^[2]	2,393	74%
White ^[3]	707	22%
Hispanic ^[4]	108	3%
Other ^[5]	19	1%
Total	3,227	100%

Source: Incident Reports Produced by Defendants, MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 000001 – MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 059053.

Note:

[1] A keyword search identified incident reports related to traffic stops using the search term "(stop OR v.t.o. OR d.u.i OR traffic offenses) AND arrest." This search resulted in 4,404 incident reports. The incident reports were then parsed programmatically. The parsed results contain 6,930 observations corresponding to individuals or entities listed in the "Persons" section of the incident report. This tabulation is based on observations for which the person status is identified as "ARREST". Duplicates based on incident report filename, parsed name, and parsed race are removed. Observations for which the name is "NA" or for which the race is not parsed as described below are removed.

[2] Any person whose parsed race contains "BLACK" is grouped as "Black."

[3] Any person whose parsed race contains "WHITE" is grouped as "White."

[4] Any person whose parsed race is "HISPANIC" or "HISPAN1C" is grouped as "Hispanic."

[5] Any person whose parsed race is "ASIAN ISLANDER," "A5IAN ISLANDER," "AMERICANINDIAN," or "OTHER" is grouped as "Other."

Arrests From Incident Reports Related to Traffic Stops Initiated For A Seatbelt Violation Only^[1] Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Race	Number of Arrests	Percentage of Total
Black ^[2]	92	90%
White ^[3]	6	6%
Hispanic ^[4]	4	4%
Other ^[5]	-	-
Total	102	100%

Source: Incident Reports Produced by Defendants, MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 000001 – MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 059053.

Note:

[1] A keyword search identified incident reports relating to traffic stops initiated for seatbelt violations only using the search term "seat belt OR seatbelt OR safety belt OR buckl." This search resulted in 574 incident reports. The incident reports were then parsed programmatically. The parsed results contain 856 observations corresponding to individuals or entities listed in the "Persons" section of the incident report. This tabulation is based on observations for which the person status is identified as "ARREST" and for which a manual review identified a traffic stop that was initially made because of a seatbelt violation and for no other reason. Duplicates based on filename, parsed name, and parsed race are removed. Observations for which name is "NA" or for which race is not parsed as described below are removed.

[2] Any person whose parsed race contains "BLACK" is grouped as "Black."

[3] Any person whose parsed race contains "WHITE" is grouped as "White."

[4] Any person whose parsed race is "HISPANIC" or "HISPAN1C" is grouped as "Hispanic."

[5] Any person whose parsed race is "ASIAN ISLANDER," "A5IAN ISLANDER," "AMERICANINDIAN," or "OTHER" is grouped as "Other."

Documents Cited or Summarized by Rahul K. Guha

Legal Pleadings

- Class Action Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief and Individual Damages, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA. May 8, 2017
- Defendants' Memorandum of Authorities in Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion to Compel, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA. November 3, 2017
- Order Granting Motion to Compel, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA. December 27, 2017
- Response by Defendants, Madison County, Madison County, Mississippi and Sherriff Randall Tucker, in his official capacity to Plaintiffs' First Set of Interrogatories, *Latoya Brown; Lawrence Blackmon; Herbert Anthony Green; Khadafy Manning; Quinnetta Manning; Marvin McField; Nicholas Singleton; Steven Smith; Bessie Thomas; and Betty Jean Williams Tucker, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, v. Madison County, Mississippi; Sheriff Randall S. Tucker, in his official capacity; and Madison County Sheriff's Deputies John Does #1 through #6, in their individual capacities*, CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA. October 20, 2017

Data

- "ACLU12TO17.CSV." 2012–2017
- "ACLU FOIA Request 02052018 V1.xlsx." 2012–2017
- Incident Reports Produced by Defendants, MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 000001 – MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 059053 2012–2017
- "QuickFacts: Madison County, Mississippi," *United States Census Bureau*, available at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/madisoncountymississippi,MS/PST045217>, accessed on 12/26/2017.

Miscellaneous

- Email from Charles Cowan Re: Latoya Brown, et al. v. Madison County, MS, et al., No. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA [EXT]. November 29, 2017

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
63-15-4	Failure of Owner or Operator o	2,456	2,048	408	83%	8.05
63-11-30(2)(A)	DUI - First Offense DUI	2,129	1,425	704	67%	3.25
41-29-139	Controlled Substance Violation	1,867	1,294	573	69%	3.62
63-1-57	Driving with Suspended/revoked	1,820	1,588	232	87%	10.98
63-1-5	Motor Vehicle Violation - No/E	1,293	1,074	219	83%	7.87
63-3-1213	Careless Driving	789	535	254	68%	3.38
63-2-1	No Seatbelt	623	548	75	88%	11.72
41-29-139(c)(2)(B)	POSS OF MARIJUANA MOTOR VEHICLE	610	479	131	79%	5.87
27-19-131	License plate: no tag, expired	552	459	93	83%	7.92
97-35-15	Disturbing the Peace	532	410	122	77%	5.39
41-29-139(d)(1)	POSS OF PARAPHERNALIA	520	318	202	61%	2.53
63-7-7	Improper Equipment on Vehicle	477	380	97	80%	6.28
97-1-1	Conspiracy	412	314	98	76%	5.14
97-3-7(3)	Simple Domestic Violence;Simpl	399	272	127	68%	3.44
97-29-47	Profanity/drunkenness in Publi	383	272	111	71%	3.93
13-5-34	Contempt of Court for Failure	372	220	152	59%	2.32
63-3-313	Disobedience of Traffic Contro	357	287	70	80%	6.58
97-9-73	Fleeing LEA Vehicle / Resistin	326	262	64	80%	6.57
63-3-511	Speeding on Local Highways	313	265	48	85%	8.86
97-35-7	Failure to comply with request	301	227	74	75%	4.92
63-11-30(2)(B)	DUI - Second Conviction	292	215	77	74%	4.48
47-7-37	Probation Violation	240	188	52	78%	5.80
63-7-301	No Child Restraint	205	193	12	94%	25.80
97-9-79	False Information or Identific	204	185	19	91%	15.62
41-29-139(a)(1)	C/S SELL, TRADE, BARTER DRUGS	201	148	53	74%	4.48

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
21-23-7	Contempt of Court-Municipal Co	200	172	28	86%	9.85
97-17-33	Burglary - All but Dwelling	174	139	35	80%	6.37
97-3-7(1)	Simple Assault-Bodily Injury	166	135	31	81%	6.99
97-37-5	Felon Carrying Concealed Weapo	152	125	27	82%	7.43
63-3-1201	Reckless Driving	151	98	53	65%	2.97
97-19-55	Bad Checks - Penalties/Restitu	150	121	29	81%	6.69
97-19-39	False Pretenses	138	108	30	78%	5.78
97-17-41	Larceny - Grand	120	74	46	62%	2.58
97-3-7(2)	Aggravated Assault	119	100	19	84%	8.44
63-3-707	Improper Turn (No Turn Signal)	114	88	26	77%	5.43
97-23-93	Shoplifting	112	93	19	83%	7.85
99-21-1	Foreign Warrant;Fugitive;Holdi	111	68	43	61%	2.54
97-37-35	Possession of Stolen Firearm	102	85	17	83%	8.02
41-29-139(f)	Sale, Transfer, Manufacture, D	101	64	37	63%	2.77
97-21-33	Forgery	101	81	20	80%	6.50
63-11-40	Suspended Drivers License (Imp	96	72	24	75%	4.81
97-17-87	Trespass, Willful	96	62	34	65%	2.93
97-17-23	Burglary; Inhabited Dwelling H	94	82	12	87%	10.96
63-13-7	Motor Vehicles;Requirement of	93	75	18	81%	6.68
63-11-30(2)(C)	DUI - Third or Subsequent Conv	92	57	35	62%	2.61
43-19-37	Contempt of Court for Failure	91	63	28	69%	3.61
97-17-67	Malicious Mischief	85	60	25	71%	3.85
67-1-81 (2)	Alcohol, Minor in possession of alcohol	83	28	55	34%	0.82
97-17-43	Larceny - Petit	81	47	34	58%	2.22
97-23-19	Embezzlement - Agents/trustees	80	55	25	69%	3.53

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
97-3-79	Robbery - Armed	76	72	4	95%	28.88
97-17-70	Receiving Stolen Property	75	62	13	83%	7.65
63-3-501	Speeding on State Highway	74	68	6	92%	18.18
63-3-809	Failure to Yield to Authorized	70	54	16	77%	5.41
97-3-7(1)(c)	Simple Assault-Attempt By Physi	67	57	10	85%	9.14
97-5-39(1)	Contributing to the Neglect or	64	35	29	55%	1.94
97-5-3	Desertion or non -support of	62	53	9	85%	9.45
63-11-21	DUI - Refusal to Submit to Tes	61	33	28	54%	1.89
97-19-21	Fraud - Credit Card	59	47	12	80%	6.28
41-29-152	Enhancement of Penalty for Dru	54	46	8	85%	9.22
97-17-33(1)	Burglary; All but Dwelling	52	42	10	81%	6.74
63-7-11	Driving Without Headlights	51	39	12	76%	5.21
97-3-95	Sexual Battery	51	35	16	69%	3.51
63-11-30(4)	DUI - Refusal or Inability to	50	34	16	68%	3.41
97-37-1	Carrying a Concealed Weapon/Fa	49	45	4	92%	18.05
63-3-609	Improper Lane Passing	47	40	7	85%	9.17
63-3-801	Failure to Yield	46	37	9	80%	6.59
63-3-619	Motor Vehicles; Distance to be	45	38	7	84%	8.71
63-3-403	Leaving The Scene Of An Accide	40	14	26	35%	0.86
97-3-7(4)	Aggravated Domestic Violence	39	31	8	79%	6.22
97-15-29	Littering	38	27	11	71%	3.94
49-7-101(1)	General Violations	36	28	8	78%	5.61
77-3-603	Telephone Harassment	35	21	14	60%	2.41
97-17-42	Taking Away of a Motor Vehicle	35	32	3	91%	17.11
95-3-19	Contempt of Court(Nuisance)	32	24	8	75%	4.81

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
27-19-31	Motor Vehicle; Expired Tag	29	26	3	90%	13.90
47-7-27	Parole Violation	29	21	8	72%	4.21
63-7-33	Multiple-Beam Road-Lighting; F	29	24	5	83%	7.70
97-17-41(1)(a)	Grand Larceny; Personal Proper	29	18	11	62%	2.63
97-17-43(1)	Petit Larceny; Personal Proper	28	25	3	89%	13.37
97-3-53	Kidnaping	27	23	4	85%	9.22
97-35-23	Obstructing Public Streets, et	27	24	3	89%	12.83
21-13-1	General Ordinances; penalties	26	19	7	73%	4.35
97-3-107	Stalking	26	15	11	58%	2.19
63-7-31	Motor Vehicles; Multiple-Beam	25	18	7	72%	4.13
97-3-19(1)	Murder	23	21	2	91%	16.84
63-11-30(2)	DUI - First/subsequent Convict	21	11	10	52%	1.76
41-29-144	C/S PRESCRIPTION FRAUD	20	9	11	45%	1.31
97-15-37	Obstructing Public Highway	20	17	3	85%	9.09
97-19-85	Fradulent Use of Identificatio	20	14	6	70%	3.74
97-9-125	Tampering	20	18	2	90%	14.44
97-1-5	Accessory After the Fact	19	18	1	95%	28.88
97-21-59	Counterfeit Instrument: Forger	18	14	4	78%	5.61
97-3-73	Robbery	18	15	3	83%	8.02
41-29-521	Contempt of Court for Violatio	17	6	11	35%	0.88
97-29-31	Indecent Exposure	17	14	3	82%	7.49
97-29-49	Prostitution;Unlawful to Engag	17	15	2	88%	12.03
97-5-1	Child, Abandonment of Child un	16	13	3	81%	6.95
97-9-72	Motor Vehicle:failure to stop	15	14	1	93%	22.46
63-3-601	Driving in more than one lane	14	12	2	86%	9.63

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
97-17-35	Burglary - Possession of Burgl	14	12	2	86%	9.63
HLD Other Agency	Hold for other Agency	14	9	5	64%	2.89
43-47-19(1)	Unlawful for any Person to Abu	12	9	3	75%	4.81
63-3-505	Speeding: Failure to decrease	11	8	3	73%	4.28
97-1-7	Attempted Crime	11	10	1	91%	16.04
97-3-19(2)	Capital Murder	11	11	0	100%	-
97-37-29	Shoot into Dwelling	11	11	0	100%	-
97-45-19	Computer: Identity Theft or At	11	10	1	91%	16.04
63-3-1003	Failure to Yield Right-of-Way	10	9	1	90%	14.44
63-7-59	Window Tint Law	10	9	1	90%	14.44
99-37-7	Contempt; Default in Payment o	10	8	2	80%	6.42
45-33-33	Failure to Register Under Sex	9	7	2	78%	5.61
97-5-23	Touching Child for Lustful Pur	9	4	5	44%	1.28
97-9-127	RETALIATION AGAINST A PUBLIC SERVANT OR WITNESS	9	8	1	89%	12.83
63-3-703	Improper Turning at Intersecti	8	6	2	75%	4.81
97-35-13	Disturbance in Public Place	8	6	2	75%	4.81
97-35-47	False Reporting of a Crime	8	7	1	88%	11.23
97-5-40	Child Abuse - Condoning	8	7	1	88%	11.23
97-7-42	Fraud - Food Stamps	8	5	3	63%	2.67
97-9-55	Obstructing Justice/intimidati	8	8	0	100%	-
97-33-1	Gambling Illegally	7	7	0	100%	-
97-43-5	Rico - Racketeering	7	7	0	100%	-
99-19-81	Habitual Offenders Sentenced t	7	5	2	71%	4.01

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
37-13-91	Compulsory School Attendance R	6	5	1	83%	8.02
41-29-139(c)	C/S ILLEGAL POSS PRESCRIPTION DRUGS	6	3	3	50%	1.60
41-29-139(g)	Trafficking in Controlled Subs	6	6	0	100%	-
63-1-69	Motor Vehicle Violation - Spec	6	2	4	33%	0.80
63-1-77	Driving Commercial M/Vehicle w	6	6	0	100%	-
63-5-49(4)	Failure to Stop and Submit Veh	6	6	0	100%	-
97-19-67	Bad Checks - Penalties/Restitu	6	2	4	33%	0.80
97-23-103	Home Repair Fraud	6	0	6	0%	0.00
97-23-27	Embezzlement - Property Borrow	6	2	4	33%	0.80
97-35-37	Vagrancy	6	3	3	50%	1.60
Missing Code ^[6]	Missing Offense ^[6]	6	3	3	50%	1.60
63-1-41	Possession and Display of Lice	5	4	1	80%	6.42
63-7-64	Motorcycle or Motor Scooter Cr	5	2	3	40%	1.07
97-17-41(4)	Grand Larceny;Motor Vehicle,Se	5	3	2	60%	2.41
97-5-33	Exploitation of Children	5	3	2	60%	2.41
97-5-49	SOCIAL HOST	5	0	5	0%	0.00
97-9-65	Intimidation of Witness to Com	5	4	1	80%	6.42
29-7-21	Fishing Without a License	4	3	1	75%	4.81
49-7-31(1)(vi)	Hunting - unlawful to hunt dee	4	2	2	50%	1.60
49-7-57	Possession of Illegal Game	4	2	2	50%	1.60
63-13-19	Motor Vehicles;Inspections by	4	3	1	75%	4.81
63-3-605	Driving Upon One-Way Roadways	4	3	1	75%	4.81
7-5-303	Insurance Fraud	4	3	1	75%	4.81
97-19-17	Credit Cards - Forgery	4	3	1	75%	4.81

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
97-19-71(2)	Fraud; Food Stamps	4	2	2	50%	1.60
97-25-55(2)	Assault with Intent to Commit	4	2	2	50%	1.60
97-3-109	Drive-by Shooting	4	4	0	100%	-
97-3-54	Human Trafficking	4	4	0	100%	-
97-41-1	Animals, Cruelty to	4	4	0	100%	-
97-5-39(2)	Child, Abuse/Battery Causing Se	4	4	0	100%	-
27-19-59	Motor Vehicle; Improper Registr	3	2	1	67%	3.21
33-13-471	Military - Absent without leav	3	2	1	67%	3.21
45-35-13	Identification Cards; Unlawful	3	2	1	67%	3.21
63-11-30(5)	DUI-Mutilation/Disfigurement/D	3	2	1	67%	3.21
63-25-5(3)(A)	Motor Vehicle: Possession W/al	3	3	0	100%	-
63-3-321	Destruction, Removal, Etc. of D	3	2	1	67%	3.21
63-3-516	Speed Limits Within Highway Wo	3	2	1	67%	3.21
63-3-603	Motor Vehicles; Driving on Road	3	2	1	67%	3.21
63-3-909	Parking of Unattended Motor Ve	3	3	0	100%	-
97-1-3	Accessory Before the Fact	3	2	1	67%	3.21
97-1-6	Directing/causing Felony by Pe	3	3	0	100%	-
97-17-61	Larceny; Taking or Carrying Awa	3	2	1	67%	3.21
97-17-97	Trespass after Notice of Non-p	3	1	2	33%	0.80
97-19-83	Fraud - by Mail/phone/newspape	3	2	1	67%	3.21
97-21-29	Making and Uttering Instrument	3	3	0	100%	-
97-3-65(4)(a)	Rape	3	3	0	100%	-
97-3-75	Robbery - Simple	3	3	0	100%	-
97-31-21	Manufacturing or Distilling Un	3	1	2	33%	0.80
97-45-17	Computer: Posting of Email/Ele	3	2	1	67%	3.21

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
97-7-43	Impersonating an Officer	3	2	1	67%	3.21
97-9-45	Escape - MDOC	3	0	3	0%	0.00
97-9-49(1)	Escape of Prisoners	3	2	1	67%	3.21
97-9-59	Perjury Definitions	3	3	0	100%	-
41-29-146	Controlled/counterfeit Substan	2	1	1	50%	1.60
43-13-213	False/fraudulent claim for Med	2	2	0	100%	-
49-7-8	Hunting and fishing w/o licens	2	2	0	100%	-
49-7-95	Deer; Headlighting	2	0	2	0%	0.00
63-1-6	Requirement of Motorcycle Opera	2	2	0	100%	-
63-11-30(1)	Motor Vehicle:operation of mot	2	2	0	100%	-
63-13-9	Motor Vehicles;Details of Insp	2	2	0	100%	-
63-25-5	Motor Vehicle Chop Shop	2	2	0	100%	-
63-3-617	Driving in Center of Highway/R	2	1	1	50%	1.60
63-5-7	Vehicle:operation of oversized	2	1	1	50%	1.60
63-7-51	Improper Equipment(Brakes)	2	1	1	50%	1.60
67-1-81	Alcohol, Sale to Minors	2	2	0	100%	-
75-73-9	Fraud - Innkeeper	2	1	1	50%	1.60
75-85-19	Operation of Transient Busines	2	2	0	100%	-
97-15-13	Hunting, Shooting on or Across	2	0	2	0%	0.00
97-17-29	Burglary;Breaking Inner Door o	2	1	1	50%	1.60
97-17-41(1)(b)	Grand Larceny; Property of a C	2	1	1	50%	1.60
97-17-64	Theft by Rental Agreement	2	2	0	100%	-
97-19-23	Fraud - Credit Card	2	2	0	100%	-
97-19-33	False Impersonation	2	2	0	100%	-
97-19-35	False Personation	2	1	1	50%	1.60

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
97-21-37	Counterfeit Instrument: Poss.	2	2	0	100%	-
97-21-49	Counterfeit Instrument: Sale o	2	2	0	100%	-
97-23-23	Embezzlement - Receiving Stole	2	1	1	50%	1.60
97-29-61	Voyeurism (Peeping Tom)	2	0	2	0%	0.00
97-3-104	Sexual Penetration of Incarcer	2	2	0	100%	-
97-3-117	Carjacking/Attempted Carjackin	2	2	0	100%	-
97-3-117(2)	Armed Carjacking/Attempted Arm	2	2	0	100%	-
97-3-25	Manslaughter	2	2	0	100%	-
97-3-65(1)	Statutory Rape	2	2	0	100%	-
97-33-9	Gambling - unlawful to keep, e	2	2	0	100%	-
97-35-51	Motor Vehicle; failure to stop	2	2	0	100%	-
97-45-15(1)(a)	Computer: Email/Electronic Com	2	0	2	0%	0.00
97-5-5	Enticing child for concealment	2	2	0	100%	-
97-7-10	Making Fraudulent Statements/r	2	2	0	100%	-
97-7-29	Destroying, Injuring, etc Prope	2	1	1	50%	1.60
97-9-105	Hindering prosecution in the First degree	2	2	0	100%	-
97-9-25	Escape - Aid/abet	2	1	1	50%	1.60
97-9-29	Escape - Aid-abet	2	0	2	0%	0.00
17-17-29	Waste, Solid - Illegal Disposa	1	1	0	100%	-
19-5-317	Abusive Calls to Emergency Tel	1	1	0	100%	-
23-15-17	False Registration	1	1	0	100%	-
23-15-751	Offenses by Registrar or Commi	1	1	0	100%	-
27-19-56(5)	Motor Vehicle; Handicapped, Ill	1	1	0	100%	-
27-3-79	Tax Evasion	1	0	1	0%	0.00
37-41-2	Interference with Operation of	1	1	0	100%	-

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
41-29-139(a)(2)	Counterfeit Substance: Possess	1	1	0	100%	-
41-29-141(1)	Controlled Substance:(Pharmaci	1	1	0	100%	-
41-29-313(1)	POSS OF PRECURSOR	1	0	1	0%	0.00
41-53-11	Dogs Running at Large	1	0	1	0%	0.00
47-5-193	Unlawful for Officer to Furnis	1	1	0	100%	-
47-5-198	Sale, Possession of Use of Con	1	1	0	100%	-
49-7-21	Hunting,Trapping or Fishing Wi	1	0	1	0%	0.00
49-7-55	Unlawful Possession,etc. of an	1	0	1	0%	0.00
59-21-83	Boats&Other Vessels;Operation	1	0	1	0%	0.00
63-13-3	Motor Vehicles; Operation of V	1	1	0	100%	-
63-3-319	Interference with Official Tra	1	1	0	100%	-
63-3-407	Accident, Vehicle Unattended	1	1	0	100%	-
63-3-411	Drivers Involved In Accidents	1	1	0	100%	-
63-3-515	Speed Limits Near Schools and	1	1	0	100%	-
63-3-613	Overtaking&Passing Upon Right	1	1	0	100%	-
63-3-701	Starting of Stopped,Standing,	1	1	0	100%	-
67-1-17	Unlawful Possession of Alochol	1	1	0	100%	-
67-3-70	Beer/wine, Furnishing to less	1	0	1	0%	0.00
75-85-5	Transient vendor transact busi	1	1	0	100%	-
83-39-29	Bond-jumping	1	0	1	0%	0.00
97-11-11	Bribery - to Influence Action	1	1	0	100%	-
97-11-13	Bribery;Acceptance by Officer,	1	1	0	100%	-
97-11-25	Embezzlement - Officers/truste	1	0	1	0%	0.00
97-11-53	Bribery	1	1	0	100%	-
97-13-19	Corrupt Conduct by Election Of	1	1	0	100%	-

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
97-13-39	Intimidating Elector to Preven	1	1	0	100%	-
97-15-30(2)	Unlawful to Throw, Scatter, Spil	1	1	0	100%	-
97-17-25	Burglary; Breaking Out of Dwel	1	1	0	100%	-
97-17-33(2)	Burglary; Church, Synagogue, T	1	1	0	100%	-
97-17-39(B)	Public Property, Church Buildi	1	1	0	100%	-
97-17-43(2)	Petit Larceny; Property of a Ch	1	1	0	100%	-
97-17-43(3)	Petit Larceny; Motor Fuel	1	1	0	100%	-
97-17-5	Arson - Structure: Not Dwellin	1	1	0	100%	-
97-17-85	Trespass upon Enclosed Land of	1	0	1	0%	0.00
97-19-37	False Personation; Masqueradin	1	1	0	100%	-
97-19-71(4)	Fraud; Filing for Services Not	1	1	0	100%	-
97-29-45	Telephone or Electronic Commun	1	0	1	0%	0.00
97-29-51	Prostitution; Procuring Females	1	1	0	100%	-
97-29-63	Photographing or filming anoth	1	0	1	0%	0.00
97-3-47	Manslaughter (Culpable Neglige	1	1	0	100%	-
97-3-65	Rape; Carnal Knowledge of Chil	1	1	0	100%	-
97-3-71	Rape - Assault with Intent to	1	1	0	100%	-
97-35-1	Bus, Disorderly Conduct on	1	1	0	100%	-
97-35-25	Street, Obstructing	1	1	0	100%	-
97-37-17(2)	97-37-17(2) Weapons, P	1	1	0	100%	-
97-37-19	Discharging/Displaying firearm	1	1	0	100%	-
97-37-35(1)	Possess, Receive, Retain, Acquire	1	0	1	0%	0.00
97-5-23(1)	Touching Child for Lustful Pur	1	0	1	0%	0.00
97-5-23(3)	Computer luring of person unde	1	1	0	100%	-

Summary of Arrests by Offense Code

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Offense Code	Offense	Number of Arrests			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[5]
		Total	Black	Non-Black		
97-5-27	Sexually-oriented Material: Di	1	0	1	0%	0.00
97-5-7	Child, Enticing from Parents	1	1	0	100%	-
97-7-13	Conspiracy to Defraud State;De	1	1	0	100%	-
97-9-41	Harboring a Fugitive	1	1	0	100%	-
97-9-49(2)	Escape - Inmates/trusties	1	1	0	100%	-
97-9-9	Bribery;Commercial Bribery	1	1	0	100%	-
99-19-83	Habitual Offenders Sentenced t	1	1	0	100%	-
99-23-1	Peace Bond: Issuance of Warran	1	1	0	100%	-
B26	UTT B26-DRV WHILE LIC SUSPEND	1	1	0	100%	-
B53	UTT B53-EXPIRED TAG/NO TAG	1	1	0	100%	-
D36	UTT D36-NO PROOF OF LIAB INS	1	1	0	100%	-
M14	UTT M14-DISREGARD TRF DEV	1	1	0	100%	-

Source: ACLU12TO17.CSV

Note:

[1] Offenses are grouped by offense code.

[2] This tabulation was conducted under the assumption that an individual can only be arrested once a day for the same offense. For this reason, the data is de-duplicated by first name, last name, gender, race, date, and offense code.

[3] Individuals identified with race "B" are grouped as "Black," and individuals identified with any other race are grouped as "Non-Black."

[4] The descriptions of the offense codes correspond to the descriptions set forth in ACLU12TO17.CSV. In certain instances, the descriptions appear to have been cut off in ACLU12TO17.CSV.

[5] To calculate the Per Capita Ratio, I first calculate the number of Black individuals arrested per offense code. I then divide that number by the population of Black residents in Madison County as of July 1, 2016. This is 38.4% of 105,114 (the total population of Madison County). This figure is the number of Black arrests per capita for each offense code in Madison County. I calculate the same figure for Non-Black residents of Madison County (61.6% of 105,114). The Per Capita Ratio is the number of Black arrests per capita, divided by the number of Non-Black arrests per capita.

[6] There are six observations in ACLU12TO17.CSV that have no offense code and no offense description. These are displayed in the table as "Missing Code" and "Missing Offense."

Summary of Citations by Violation Category

Madison County Sheriff's Department 2012–2017

Violation Category	Number of Citations			Black Percentage	Per Capita Ratio of Black to Non-Black ^[4]
	Total	Black	Non-Black		
No Proof Of Liability Insurance	7,148	5,511	1,637	77%	5.40
Improper / No Tag	2,849	1,800	1,049	63%	2.75
Improper / No Driver's License	2,523	1,788	735	71%	3.90
Driving With A Suspended License	2,465	2,070	395	84%	8.41
Seatbelt Violation	1,902	1,412	490	74%	4.62
Disregard for Traffic Device	1,806	1,081	725	60%	2.39
DUI	1,352	864	488	64%	2.84
Careless Driving	1,285	769	516	60%	2.39
No Category Assigned	1,066	724	342	68%	3.40
Improper Equipment	991	703	288	71%	3.92
Child Restraint Violation	639	599	40	94%	24.02
Improper Passing	204	129	75	63%	2.76
Reckless Driving	201	125	76	62%	2.64
Failure To Yield	190	138	52	73%	4.26
DUI Second Offense	173	121	52	70%	3.73
Improper Turn	124	88	36	71%	3.92
Speeding 10 - 19 MPH	119	72	47	61%	2.46
Speeding 20 MPH And Over	115	77	38	67%	3.25
DUI First Offense	101	70	31	69%	3.62
Following Too Closely	100	76	24	76%	5.08
Speeding 1 - 9 MPH	55	33	22	60%	2.41
Move Over Law	32	27	5	84%	8.66
Improper / No Inspection Sticker	12	8	4	67%	3.21
Speeding	1	0	1	0%	0.00

Source: ACLU FOIA Request 02052018 V1.xlsx; U.S. Census Bureau

Note:

[1] Violations are grouped by violation categories. These categories are created as a data cleaning measure to combine citation violations that are similar.

[2] The tabulation was conducted under the assumption that an individual can only be cited once a day for the same violation. For this reason, the data is de-duplicated by name, gender, date, race, violation, and ticketing agency.

[3] Individuals identified with race "B" are grouped as "Black," and individuals identified with any other race are grouped as "Non-Black."

[4] To calculate the Per Capita Ratio, I first calculate the number of Black individuals cited per violation category. I then divide that number by the population of Black residents in Madison County as of July 1, 2016. This is 38.4% of 105,114 (the total population of Madison County). This figure is the number of Black citations per capita for each violation category in Madison County. I calculate the same figure for Non-Black residents of Madison County (61.6% of 105,114). The Per Capita Ratio is the number of Black citations per capita, divided by the number of Non-Black citations per capita.

EXHIBIT 3

LAWRENCE BLACKMON
LATOYA BROWN V. MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

January 11, 2018

1

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
3 JACKSON DIVISION

4 LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
5 HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
6 QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD;
7 NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH;
8 BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
9 WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on
10 behalf of a class of all others
11 similarly situated PLAINTIFFS

12 V. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA

13 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
14 SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER,
15 in his official capacity; and
16 MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES
17 JOHN DOES #1 through #6,
18 in their individual capacities DEFENDANTS

19 *****

20 DEPOSITION OF LAWRENCE BLACKMON

21 *****

22 DATE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 2018
23 PLACE: WISE, CARTER, CHILD & CARAWAY
24 401 EAST CAPITOL STREET
25 JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
TIME: 9:30 a.m.

BETHANY CAMMACK
Certified Shorthand Reporter
Mississippi CSR No. 1526



800.211.DEPO (3376)
EsquireSolutions.com

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1 Q. [REDACTED]

2 A. Uh-huh (affirmative response).

3 Q. [REDACTED]

4 A. I want to be hard to find.

5 Q. Okay. Any of those private?

6 A. Nope.

7 Q. And so you've never posted anything on
8 either Instagram, Facebook, Twitter about this
9 lawsuit?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Have you ever gotten anybody to sign an
12 affidavit or a declaration?

13 A. No.

14 MR. GRAVES: Y'all want to take a
15 break? I'm about to go into his incident. I don't
16 know if you want to take a break before that, or if
17 you want to just go ahead and do it.

18 THE WITNESS: No, I'm fine.

19 MR. GRAVES CONTINUED:

20 Q. All right. Let's move to your incident
21 that you allege in this complaint.

22 A. Okay.

23 Q. You remember what day that was?

24 A. What day what was?

25 Q. The incident you've alleged in the

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1 complaint, what date that happened.

2 A. I don't recall the date.

3 Q. All right. Do you remember what year that
4 happened in?

5 A. I believe it happened in 2016, I believe.

6 Q. Was it fall or winter or summer or spring?

7 A. It wasn't summer or fall. It was
8 winterish maybe.

9 Q. So tell me what happened.

10 A. It was on a weekday morning, fairly early.
11 I was in bed. There was a very aggressive knock on
12 my grandmother's door. And the door is actually
13 located next to my room at my grandmother's house.

14 COURT REPORTER: Next to -- I'm
15 sorry?

16 THE WITNESS: My room, the room I was
17 sleeping in at my grandmother's house. And I
18 asked, "Who is it?"

19 They said, "Open the door," or "Come to
20 the door," something like that. Very aggressive,
21 again. And I looked out of that window to my left,
22 which is where the door is, and I saw that it was
23 two Madison County Sheriff's Department officers.

24 I then went to the door -- well, actually,
25 because the door doesn't have -- it has like a

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1 stained glass, so you can't see out the door. So I
2 went to the next -- to the -- to the left of the
3 door, which is another window in the dining room
4 area. And I asked if they had a warrant, or asked
5 them to let me see a warrant or something like
6 that.

7 And one of the officers kind of dangled a
8 piece of paper from where he was standing. He
9 didn't hold it -- he just kind of flashed it, kind
10 of. Kind of like this (holding up and waving
11 paper). And I told him that I couldn't see that.
12 I said, "I can't see that."

13 And then he went back to the door and he
14 said, "Open it or we're going to kick it in." And
15 then they started kicking the door. At that time,
16 I decided to open the door because I didn't want
17 them to break the door, because it's an antique
18 door. It's a door that's older than I am. It's
19 been there a long time.

20 So I didn't want them to break the door.
21 It's not a very heavy door, and so it certainly
22 would have broke if they kicked it another time.
23 It's still damaged now from what they did.

24 And I opened the door. The sheriff, one
25 of them or the other -- they both had their guns

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1 drawn, pointed at me. I backed up kind of at an
2 angle with my hands up, and they put me on the
3 ground. They put me in handcuffs. The other
4 officer who was not handcuffing me kept the gun on
5 me.

6 They either told -- I believe they told me
7 that I was Anthony Green or asked me was I Anthony
8 Green or Herbert Green. I told them that I was
9 not. They asked me who I was. I told them my name.

10 At some point, my cousin once removed,
11 who's about 65 years old -- he was living at my
12 grandmother's house also at the time. He -- I
13 guess he heard the commotion, and he came around
14 the corner into the foyer. And he had a registered
15 handgun with him.

16 The officers confiscated that and asked
17 him was it loaded, asked him if he had a
18 registration for the gun. He said that he did.
19 Asked him his name. They asked him my name. Asked
20 him was anybody else in the house. He said that
21 there wasn't. I believe they asked him to sit in
22 the living room.

23 And then they proceeded to searching the
24 home. Then they came back and asked me where my ID
25 was. I told them where the ID was, and I guess

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1 they went and looked at it, got it.

2 At some point they tried to -- when they
3 got ready to take me out of the handcuffs, they
4 didn't have the handcuff key. And so they started
5 calling around to get the handcuff key. By this
6 point, I had called for my dad to come, and he was
7 on the way.

8 And so I told them that my -- that my
9 attorney was coming. And they still -- one officer
10 came, and he didn't have the right key -- I mean,
11 another officer came. He didn't have the right
12 key, so they called a third officer, who came and
13 finally had the key to take the handcuffs off.

14 That happened. They left. I believe my
15 dad pulled up when they were leaving the house, and
16 he spoke to them outside. And that was -- that was
17 it in a nutshell.

18 MR. GRAVES CONTINUED:

19 Q. All right. First thing I want to do is
20 have you draw kind of a floor plan of that house
21 for me so I can figure out where you were. Because
22 I know you were saying it's next -- your room was
23 next to the door, but it's hard for me to picture
24 it.

25 A. I don't know if my drawing's going to --

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1 Q. Now, this incident at the house, do you
2 believe that that resulted from racial
3 discrimination?

4 A. I do.

5 Q. Why is that?

6 A. Because this is something that I have come
7 to know as something that only happens in the --
8 you know, of the jurisdiction that the Madison
9 County Sheriff's Department covers, that only
10 happens in the black areas, Flora, Canton, on that
11 side of Canton where I live. Out in the county
12 also.

13 Q. What is "this"? When you say "this only
14 happens," what is "this"?

15 A. Things like this, with sheriffs coming
16 into homes without warrants, and just generally
17 overpolicing in the community.

18 Q. Let me back up. You say without warrants.
19 They had paper, right?

20 A. I don't know. They had a piece of paper.

21 Q. And you never saw what was on that paper,
22 right?

23 A. No. Because they wouldn't give me an
24 opportunity to see it.

25 Q. So you can't say one way or the other

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1 Q. Well, let me ask it one more time, and
2 then you can tell me whether you're answering it or
3 you're not answering it. What citizens are you
4 talking about that were involved in other searches
5 that you claim were warrantless searches?

6 MR. TOM: Objection.

7 THE WITNESS: Yeah, I don't have an
8 answer for that.

9 MR. GRAVES CONTINUED:

10 Q. Jump-out boys is something else you
11 mentioned.

12 A. Uh-huh (affirmative response).

13 Q. What citizens are you saying were involved
14 in incidents with the quote, unquote, jump-out boys?

15 A. Again, I -- I -- I don't have the specific
16 information for you right now, because I didn't
17 come prepared to offer testimony about other
18 people's experiences. But it is something that
19 people in the community know happens pretty often.

20 Q. And when you say they know it happens,
21 what is -- what happens?

22 A. That the Madison County Sheriff's
23 Department, that they have unmarked cars, usually
24 Chargers. I believe they have a red one and a
25 grayish-greenish type of color one. And that they

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1 will pull up on you and jump out of the car and
2 search you or -- or anything like that.

3 As a matter of fact, if you would like one
4 specific incident that I do feel comfortable
5 speaking about, I will tell you about the one that
6 I personally witnessed and was involved in, which
7 is one where I was in an apartment community in
8 Canton on a Sunday morning.

9 I was out there speaking with friends who
10 live in that community, in that apartment complex.
11 And two cars -- two -- there was no crimes. No
12 crimes taking place. Two cars, and these were
13 marked cars, they pulled up -- and we saw them
14 coming around the corner very fast -- into the
15 apartment complex and jumped out.

16 And people who were out there started
17 running for no reason. We weren't doing anything.
18 But just the presence of the sheriff's department
19 made some of the persons who were out there uneasy
20 enough to run.

21 And I told the people, I said, "Don't run,
22 don't run, because we haven't done anything. Ain't
23 nobody committed no crime." And they immediately
24 handcuffed me.

25 Q. Who handcuffed you?

1 A. A sheriff department deputy. So that's
2 what I mean when I say "jump-out boys." They
3 handcuffed me. They took me down to the Madison
4 County Sheriff's Department.

5 And while they were handcuffing me, I told
6 one of the people who were out there to call my
7 dad. I gave them a number on the spot, and I said,
8 "Call my dad and tell my dad that the Madison
9 County Sheriff's Department is acting crazy with
10 me."

11 And they took me down to the -- to the --
12 to the headquarters or whatever. Never charged me
13 with anything, because there was nothing to charge
14 me with. And my dad came and got me.

15 Q. Who -- where were you?

16 A. I was in an apartment complex, and I don't
17 remember the name of it, in Canton.

18 Q. Where is the apartment complex?

19 A. In Canton.

20 Q. I mean, like what street is it on?

21 A. I don't know the name of the street.

22 Q. And it's in the city of Canton?

23 A. Uh-huh (affirmative response).

24 Q. You don't remember what the street name
25 is?

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LATOYA BROWN V. MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

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1 a part of this class, then, you know, I'm not
2 telling their -- their narrative either, because
3 it's not mine to tell.

4 Q. Well, do you plan on getting details?

5 A. No, I don't.

6 Q. All right. Well, let me ask you about
7 roadblocks. What roadblocks are you talking about?

8 A. Roadblocks set up by the Madison County
9 Sheriff's Department in Canton and other places in
10 Madison County. Flora.

11 Q. And are you saying roadblocks are race
12 discrimination?

13 A. Not in and of themselves.

14 Q. What do you mean by that?

15 A. Just that.

16 Q. Well, then, what's your problem?

17 A. I mean, a roadblock is not -- a roadblock
18 is not inherently discriminatory, no.

19 Q. All right. Well, what's your problem with
20 them in this lawsuit, then?

21 MR. TOM: Objection. Go ahead.

22 THE WITNESS: My problem -- or the
23 issue with them is -- because this is not just my
24 problem. But the issue with them is, is that they
25 are disproportionately set up in the predominantly

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LATOYA BROWN V. MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

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1 African-American areas of town.

2 MR. GRAVES CONTINUED:

3 Q. And what do you base that on?

4 A. I base it off of the research that was
5 done before --

6 MR. TOM: Don't talk about research
7 that's been --

8 THE WITNESS: Can't talk about any
9 research. I base it off of information that I have
10 -- that I have seen.

11 MR. GRAVES CONTINUED:

12 Q. If you did research, you can tell me about
13 it.

14 MR. TOM: If you did research as part
15 of your internship or work with the ACLU, that's a
16 work product.

17 THE WITNESS: And I didn't do the
18 research anyway. The ACLU did the research.

19 MR. GRAVES CONTINUED:

20 Q. Yeah, but what I'm asking -- my question
21 to you is, if you have -- you're saying it's race
22 discrimination, and I'm asking you what you base
23 that on. If you did research, and that's what
24 you're basing it on, you can tell me that.

25 A. I'm basing it off of the numbers produced

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LATOYA BROWN V. MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

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1 THE WITNESS: -- I don't
2 mischaracterize.

3 MR. GRAVES CONTINUED:

4 Q. All right. Have you ever been stopped at
5 a roadblock?

6 A. I have.

7 Q. Where?

8 A. In Canton.

9 Q. Where in Canton?

10 A. At least two times on Martin Luther King
11 Drive, and another time on another street.

12 Q. On another street where?

13 A. In Canton.

14 Q. Where on Martin Luther King? What
15 intersection?

16 A. Around the bend across from the new
17 projects. What's the name of that intersection
18 there?

19 Q. Is that both times?

20 A. That was two times.

21 Q. Right. I'm saying both times, it was at
22 that same location?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. All right. And then the other place in
25 Canton, what street was that?

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1 say stop.

2 Q. And stop -- you say stop overpolicing?

3 A. Stop with the overpolicing of the
4 African-American communities --

5 Q. And what would be --

6 A. -- within Hinds County. I mean Madison
7 County, excuse me.

8 Q. What would be adequate policing?

9 A. What would be adequate policing? I -- I
10 can't get into that because I'm not a -- I'm not in
11 that profession.

12 Q. Well, you say overpolicing. I'm saying
13 what needs to go away to make it not be
14 overpolicing?

15 A. There should never, ever, ever, ever be
16 any incident -- and even if I was the only one,
17 which I'm not, but if I were the only person who
18 ever had my home invaded by the Madison County
19 Sheriff's Department, who ever had guns put in my
20 face and handcuffed for, you know, an indefinite
21 amount of time, and restrained in my own home, if I
22 were the only person who that had ever happened to
23 in the history of the Madison County Sheriff's
24 Department, which I absolutely am not, I'm one
25 person too many.

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1 And so what I would like to happen is that
2 for them to never do that again, and for any
3 training that they have to have, to -- for that to
4 happen. I think they need that training.

5 I think that they obviously could -- could
6 -- could use more -- I don't know if it's
7 sensitivity training or whatever type of training
8 that police officers go through to get them used to
9 dealing with the people that they have to deal with
10 in the communities that they protect, then I think
11 that they need that also. So I would like the
12 injunction to say that, if it could.

13 Q. Well, are you saying that what they did to
14 you would be okay if it happened to a white person?

15 MR. TOM: Objection.

16 THE WITNESS: No, I'm not saying that
17 it would be okay if it happened to a white person.
18 That's crazy. I said if that happened to anybody.
19 But I'm saying that it would not have happened to
20 me if I were a white person. That's what I'm
21 saying.

22 MR. GRAVES CONTINUED:

23 Q. And how do you know that?

24 A. Because I have never heard of it happening
25 in Madison County. If this was something that they

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1 just did to everybody, then everybody would know,
2 and so white and black people in Madison County
3 alike would have the same reactions when the
4 Charger is speeding up and down the street, or when
5 they see the Madison County Sheriff's Department --
6 or when they pull up, everybody would run, because
7 they'd say, "There go those -- those unbiasly
8 ruthless sheriff's department deputies."

9 Q. Have you ever lived in a white
10 neighborhood in Madison County?

11 A. I have. I told you I lived on Pear
12 Orchard.

13 Q. How long did you live on Pear Orchard?

14 A. I lived there for about a year.

15 Q. All right. And Pear Orchard is in the
16 city of Ridgeland, right?

17 A. It is.

18 Q. All right. Latoya Brown. How do you know
19 her?

20 A. I would know her if I -- to the extent
21 that I do know her, I know her from the community.

22 Q. Do you know what she's claiming in this
23 lawsuit?

24 A. Some type of discrimination, I'm sure.

25 Q. Do you know anything about it, though?

EXHIBIT 4

LATOYA BROWN
BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

January 09, 2018

1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD;
NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH;
BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on
behalf of a class of all others
similarly situated

PLAINTIFFS

VS. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER,
in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES
JOHN DOES #1 through #6,
in their individual capacities

DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF LATOYA BROWN

(APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN)

TAKEN AT THE OFFICES OF:
WISE, CARTER, CHILD & CARAWAY
401 EAST CAPITOL STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 2018
AT APPROXIMATELY 10:59 A.M.

REPORTED BY:

TAMMY MCDANIEL-BAGNATO, #1910

1 Q. Anywhere else?

2 A. Yes. May Street, King Ranch, and
3 Ricks Drive.

4 Q. You ever seen roadblocks in any
5 other part of Madison County?

6 A. No.

7 Q. And as I understand it, you don't
8 have a driver's license?

9 A. No.

10 Q. So you wouldn't be driving a car
11 around encountering roadblocks anywhere?

12 A. I went through a few, I mean two of
13 them without a license.

14 Q. Without a license?

15 A. Mm-hmm (affirmative response).

16 Q. And did you get a citation?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And what two were those?

19 A. 2014 and 2013.

20 Q. 2018?

21 A. '13.

22 Q. '13. Where did you get a citation
23 in 2013?

24 A. I was coming home from work. I
25 wasn't coming home from work, I was coming

1 Q. -- and you called your mom to come
2 get the car?

3 A. Yes, ma'am.

4 Q. And they waited around, let your mom
5 come get it, rather than towing it?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Okay. And in 2013, was that -- did
8 the same thing happened then?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Nothing else happened during the
11 roadblock?

12 A. No.

13 Q. They just gave you a ticket for it?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Okay. Didn't arrest you?

16 A. No, ma'am.

17 Q. No?

18 A. No, ma'am.

19 Q. Okay. That was the only two
20 roadblocks that you've been through?

21 A. It could be more. I'm not sure.

22 Q. But you don't recall any other ones?

23 A. No, ma'am.

24 Q. That was driving and/or passenger?

25 A. Passenger, yes.

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1 Q. Okay. Tell me about that -- those.

2 A. There was three occasions. I was
3 with my sister on one. And they asked her
4 for her driver's license and my ID.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. The second one --

7 Q. Did anything happen? Did she have a
8 license?

9 A. Yeah, she had a license?

10 Q. You had and ID?

11 A. Yes. They let us go.

12 Q. They said, "Go away?"

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. All right. Next?

15 A. I was with my friend girl Amanda.

16 Q. Who?

17 A. Amanda.

18 Q. Amanda?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. You remember when this was and
21 where?

22 A. This was in front of Brooklyn -- I
23 mean, Boyd -- no, not Boyd street. Canton
24 Estates. Canton Estates.

25 Q. Okay.

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BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

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1 A. She was taking me home.

2 Q. And anything significant happen
3 there? Did they just check and let you go?

4 A. She didn't have any license.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. So they wrote her a ticket and I
7 walked on to my apartment. Her mom came and
8 got her car.

9 Q. And they waited around and let her
10 mom come get the car?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Didn't tow it.

13 A. No.

14 Q. Anything else happen at that one
15 other than what you just told me?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Okay. Okay. You talked about
18 better policing and you talked about
19 roadblocks. Is there anything else that you
20 want better policing in regard to Madison
21 County?

22 A. Yes. Pedestrian stops.

23 Q. Okay. Tell me about that.

24 A. I was walking to the front of the
25 gate to meet my ride for work one night. And

1 there was two deputies on feet. And they
2 stopped and they asked me for my
3 identification. And I was already running
4 late for work.

5 Q. You give it to them?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And nothing else happened?

8 A. Yes. They ran my name and nothing
9 else happened.

10 Q. Okay. Do you remember -- did you
11 work the night shift?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Okay. What time were you walking in
14 Canton Estates?

15 A. I had to be at work at 11:00. So it
16 was about 11:10 because I was already running
17 late.

18 Q. And your friend was going to pick
19 you up outside?

20 A. Outside the gate.

21 Q. Okay.

22 A. At the front gate.

23 Q. And the deputies were walking around
24 in Canton Estates?

25 A. Yes.

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BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

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1 Q. And -- but you'd seen them walking
2 around before?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Did they walk around when you called
5 about the gambling or did they drive around?

6 A. They drove.

7 Q. What about the guns? Did they walk
8 or --

9 A. Drove.

10 Q. Okay. Did you have any problems
11 with the officers patrolling Canton Estates?

12 A. No.

13 MR. RETHY: I'll object to the form
14 of the last question.

15 MS. COWAN: What's the basis of your
16 objection?

17 MR. RETHY: "Any problems", vague.

18 MS. COWAN: Okay.

19 BY MS. COWAN:

20 Q. Do you have any problems, at all,
21 about the officers walking around and
22 patrolling Canton Estates?

23 MR. RETHY: At what time.

24 BY MS. COWAN:

25 Q. At any time?

LATOYA BROWN
BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

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1 A. No.

2 Q. Okay. Okay. Was the time that the
3 deputies stopped you while you were walking
4 towards the gate going outside Canton
5 Estates, is that the only time you were ever
6 stopped by deputies patrolling Canton
7 Estates?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Tell me about that.

10 A. Yes. I was standing back of my
11 stepdad's truck and --

12 Q. Who's your stepdad?

13 A. Leroy McDonald. Leroy McDonald.

14 Q. Does he live in Canton Estates?

15 A. No. He stay with my mom on Walnut
16 now.

17 Q. Was he visiting Canton Estates?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Okay. He was visiting your mother?

20 A. He was visiting me at the time in my
21 apartment.

22 Q. Okay. That was when you were living
23 with Mr. Smith?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. What year was that?

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BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

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1 A. That was in 2013.

2 Q. Okay. Tell me about that.

3 A. Yes. Him and my mom came over to my
4 house and I was standing on the back of the
5 truck outside on the phone and they walked up
6 to me and asked me for my identification.

7 Q. Okay. And you gave it to them.
8 Anything else happen?

9 A. No. They ran my name and they let
10 me go.

11 Q. Okay. And is that it?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Okay. You referred to another
14 incident where something happened on
15 Halloween night in 2015. Do you recall that
16 where deputies came and knocked on y'all's
17 door?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Mr. Smith's told me a little bit
20 about it. Can you tell me -- tell me what
21 you remember about it.

22 A. Yes. It was before dawn.

23 Q. Before dawn is pretty early in the
24 morning?

25 A. Yes. I heard a knocking at the

LATOYA BROWN
BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

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1 Q. 8:00 at night?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And was it a birthday party?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Okay. You mentioned better policing
6 and warrantless searches. Is that the only
7 warrantless search that you can tell me about
8 that's happened to you that you know
9 personally about?

10 A. No, there was this incident with
11 Steven.

12 Q. Okay.

13 A. Me and him both were sitting outside
14 our apartment, and it was two deputies walk
15 -- walk by. It was night time.

16 Q. What time?

17 A. It was like 9:30 at night. And we
18 was sitting out and they walked by. We
19 thought it was the two security guards that
20 worked there. So when they walked up, they
21 put they flashlight on us. They told Steven
22 to stand up, and they asked him to walk
23 around the building with them. And so I go
24 in the house, I check on my kids.

25 So with the way they walked it

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BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

January 09, 2018

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1 wasn't too far from my building. So I walked
2 around the front windows to around the
3 apartment, and I seen Steven in handcuffs
4 sitting on the ground. They had his ID
5 running his name in.

6 Q. Do you know what year this was?

7 A. 2015.

8 Q. 2015. Do you know why they put him
9 in handcuffs?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Did he ever talk to you about it?

12 A. Yes, I said -- but no, he didn't
13 tell me why they had him in handcuffs.

14 Q. He didn't tell you anything about
15 what -- the incident occurred?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Well, he didn't tell us either.
18 That's why I was asking.

19 A. No.

20 Q. Was he arrested?

21 A. No. They let him go after they ran
22 his name in.

23 Q. Okay. But he didn't tell you why
24 they asked him to walk around to the other
25 side of the apartment or anything?

1 THE WITNESS: Well, I can breathe.

2 MS. COWAN: I don't know. Your
3 attorneys might have some questions for you
4 after. We'll just have to wait.

5 MR. RETHY: Okay. Give us a second.

6 MS. COWAN: Yeah. You want us to
7 leave?

8 MR. RETHY: We can leave.

9 MS. COWAN: Okay.

10 - - -

11 (OFF THE RECORD AT 12:10 P.M.)

12 (BACK ON THE RECORD AT 12:15 P.M.)

13 - - -

14 (CROSS-EXAMINATION)

15 BY MS. JARRETT:

16 Q. Ms. Brown, I'm just going to ask you
17 a couple questions, okay?

18 A. Yes, ma'am.

19 Q. Have you ever been through a
20 pedestrian checkpoint?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. When?

23 A. When I was walking from the store.

24 Q. And where was the checkpoint setup?

25 A. In front of Canton Estates.

1 Q. Did the officers -- what happened at
2 the checkpoint? Did the officers ask for
3 your identification?

4 A. Yes, but I didn't have it on me.

5 Q. So then what happened?

6 A. They asked for my Social Security
7 Number and they wrote it down.

8 Q. And then?

9 A. They ran my name.

10 Q. Have you been through a pedestrian
11 checkpoint another time?

12 A. Possibly, I'm not sure.

13 Q. Have you ever seen pedestrian
14 checkpoints outside of the park where you
15 take your children?

16 A. Yes, that's on Ricks Drive.

17 Q. Okay. Have you been through a
18 pedestrian checkpoint there?

19 A. Yes, I was with my cousin.

20 Q. And what happened?

21 A. They asked for me and his
22 identification.

23 Q. Did you have it?

24 A. Yes. And I showed it to him, I
25 showed my ID to him and my cousin did also.

1 Q. And what did the officer do with
2 your identification?

3 A. They ran our names.

4 Q. When you say they ran your names,
5 what do you mean?

6 A. They did it on the walkie-talkie to
7 the dispatcher.

8 Q. And then did you leave?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Have you ever been through any other
11 pedestrian checkpoints?

12 A. Not that I can recall.

13 Q. Do you ever come into pedestrian
14 checkpoints when you are -- where does your
15 mom live?

16 A. She lives on Walnut.

17 Q. Have you ever run into pedestrian
18 checkpoints going to or from your mom's
19 house?

20 A. No.

21 Q. And when you say pedestrian
22 checkpoint, what does that mean to you?

23 A. That if I'm walking through a
24 roadblock and I get stopped, then asked for
25 identification.

1 A. No, but I have seen them.

2 Q. Okay. When did you see them?

3 A. Walking to the stores, walking to my
4 sister's house. She stays on Boyd Street,
5 one of my sisters on my dad's side and on
6 MLK.

7 Q. Okay. As I understand it, your
8 testimony today about the Madison County
9 Sheriff's Department treating blacks
10 differently than whites is based on where
11 they set up roadblocks?

12 A. Yes, I think they target blacks.

13 Q. Okay. As I understand it you don't
14 have a driver's license.

15 A. Mm-hmm (affirmative response). Yes,
16 ma'am.

17 Q. And you have told me about four
18 roadblocks that you've seen, is that correct?

19 A. Yes.

20 MS. JARRETT: Object to form.

21 MS. COWAN: What's your objection?

22 MS. JARRETT: It's unclear whether
23 you mean four individual roadblocks or
24 roadblocks set up in four different
25 locations.

EXHIBIT 5

KHADAFY MANNING
LATOYA BROWN vs MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

January 08, 2018

1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD;
NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH;
BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on
behalf of a class of all others
similarly situated

PLAINTIFFS

VS. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER,
in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES
JOHN DOES #1 through #6,
in their individual capacities

DEFENDANTS

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF KHADAFY MANNING

(APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN)

TAKEN AT THE OFFICES OF:
WISE, CARTER, CHILD & CARAWAY
401 EAST CAPITOL STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 2018
AT APPROXIMATELY 8:57 A.M.

REPORTED BY:

TAMMY MCDANIEL-BAGNATO, #1910

1 vehicle?

2 A. As I can remember right now, yes.

3 Q. Okay. And at the other roadblocks
4 where you were a passenger, did you feel like
5 you were treated unfairly?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Why?

8 A. Because I was a passenger in -- in a
9 vehicle where I had to step outside the car,
10 while the driver had license and had
11 insurance, and I still was subject to being
12 searched.

13 Q. Well, let's talk about that. How
14 many times did that occur?

15 A. As far as I can remember, all the
16 time because -- all the time. Those times
17 there.

18 Q. You're saying every single time you
19 were a passenger --

20 A. Passenger, yes.

21 Q. -- at a roadblock you were searched?

22 A. I was -- I was -- I was searched and
23 obtained to get out the vehicle to be patted
24 down, yes.

25 Q. Okay.

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. But you were never arrested?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Okay. Let's take them in
5 chronological order. When was the first time
6 at a roadblock you were asked to get out of
7 the vehicle and searched?

8 A. I don't know.

9 Q. When was the second time?

10 A. I don't know.

11 Q. Okay. When was the third time?

12 A. I don't know.

13 Q. Okay. Well, the first time, who was
14 driving the vehicle?

15 A. I don't know.

16 Q. The second time, who was driving the
17 vehicle?

18 A. I don't know.

19 Q. The third time, who was driving the
20 vehicle?

21 A. I don't know.

22 Q. How many times did this occur where
23 you contend that you were asked to get out of
24 the vehicle at a roadblock and you were
25 searched?

1 A. I was searched at least three times
2 at -- during a roadblock, but I -- as far as
3 I can remember, I think it was four times.

4 Q. Okay. Can you tell me the driver of
5 the vehicle on any single occasion?

6 A. It was women a -- a couple of times.
7 And one -- one -- one particular time it was
8 Tiara Parker.

9 Q. Tiara Parker?

10 A. Yes. There was a -- they stopped
11 us -- they stopped us with -- one time they
12 -- so they blocked the road and stopped her.
13 We were coming out of Canton Estate. They
14 stopped the road. They literally stopped.
15 And there was a couple of Madison County
16 Sheriff Department that blocked the road off
17 and stopped that particular vehicle. And I
18 was a back seat rider and they got -- I
19 went -- that time there, I went to jail.

20 Q. Okay. Well, that wasn't a
21 roadblock, was it?

22 A. They blocked the road. That's a
23 roadblock, right?

24 Q. Okay. When I say a "roadblock," I'm
25 talking about a traffic safety checkpoint.

KHADAFY MANNING
LATOYA BROWN vs MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

January 08, 2018

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1 Do you know what that is?

2 A. Explain.

3 MR. RETHY: Object to form.

4 BY MR. ROSS:

5 Q. You can answer.

6 A. Explain.

7 Q. I'm sorry?

8 A. Explain.

9 Q. Traffic safety checkpoint is where
10 they're checking all cars. Do you understand
11 what I mean by that?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Okay. Now, when I was asking you
14 about the times that you were a passenger at
15 roadblocks or traffic safety checkpoints,
16 that's what I was referring to, where they
17 were checking all cars. Were we talking
18 about the same thing?

19 A. Not -- explain that again. Repeat
20 the question.

21 Q. I asked you how many times you had
22 gone through roadblocks, and I'm going to
23 clarify that I'm talking about traffic safety
24 checkpoints where they're stopping all cars.

25 A. Okay.

1 Q. How many times have you done that?

2 A. I'd say at least three to four
3 times.

4 Q. Okay. And the locations, is it
5 still King Ranch Road, George Washington
6 Avenue and Canton Estates?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Okay. And when you went through
9 those roadblocks, are you contending you were
10 searched every time as a passenger?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Okay. And who was driving in
13 that -- those three or four times?

14 A. I can't remember no name at this
15 time right now because I'm nervous.

16 Q. Well, do you have any recollection
17 of who was driving those three or four times
18 when you contend that you were searched at a
19 traffic safety checkpoint?

20 A. I'm thinking. I don't want to give
21 no wrong name. That's why I said I don't
22 know their name at this time.

23 Q. Okay. And you cannot give me a
24 date, can you?

25 A. No.

1 Q. Okay. And on none of those
2 occasions were you arrested, were you?

3 A. No.

4 Q. And on none of those occasions were
5 you given a ticket, were you?

6 A. No.

7 Q. On any of those occasions were there
8 drugs in the car?

9 A. No. No one was arrested on any of
10 the -- the time that I was searched going
11 through a roadblock.

12 Q. Okay. And with each of those
13 roadblocks, traffic safety checkpoints, were
14 they checking all the cars?

15 A. I'm not sure.

16 Q. Okay. Did they have blue lights on?

17 A. On a couple of them, they just
18 flagged you down with their flashlight.

19 Q. Okay. But the others had blue
20 lights?

21 A. They could possibly have had one.
22 But I know I've been through two or three
23 without where I was just flagged down with --
24 while they caught vehicles on the side of the
25 road flagged down with a flash- --

KHADAFY MANNING
LATOYA BROWN vs MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

January 08, 2018

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1 flashlight.

2 Q. And when was that?

3 A. It was during -- I know it was on
4 King Ranch Road one time, and George
5 Washington and Canton Estate.

6 Q. And in those instances, you knew it
7 was law enforcement, right?

8 A. Once I became -- once we drove up to
9 them, yes.

10 Q. Okay. Now, you indicated that you
11 felt like you have been verbally abused and
12 physically abused by the Madison County
13 Sheriff Department. Other than the incident
14 in Quinnetta's apartment in June of 2016,
15 which we'll get to, are there any other
16 instances where you feel like you have been
17 verbally abused or physically abused?

18 A. Just the roadblocks.

19 Q. Okay. And you've told me everything
20 you remember about the roadblocks already,
21 right?

22 A. No, I didn't tell you what -- how
23 they verbally abused me.

24 Q. How did they verbally abuse you?

25 A. By -- by saying, "Get your

1 Q. Right.

2 A. Not that I know of, no.

3 Q. Okay. Do you think it's good for
4 the Madison County Sheriff's Department to
5 patrol Canton Estates, given the numerous
6 acts of criminal assaults and other criminal
7 acts against its tenants and invited guests?

8 MR. RETHY: Object to form. Vague.

9 BY MR. ROSS:

10 Q. You can answer.

11 A. I agree that -- not -- I agree that
12 they should patrol, but not the ones that
13 beat me.

14 BY MR. ROSS:

15 Q. Okay. When you say "beat you,"
16 you're talking about the incident in
17 Quinnetta's apartment?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Okay. What is the status of your
20 lawsuit against Canton Estates?

21 A. I haven't talked to the new lawyers
22 since they took the case.

23 Q. Okay. Let's talk about the incident
24 in June 2016, specifically June 26, 2016, in
25 Quinnetta's apartment. Okay?

1 A. Okay.

2 Q. Tell me what you remember about that
3 incident.

4 A. I remember being woken out my sleep
5 to numerous -- a man talking -- a man talking
6 in the front part of the house. So I hobbled
7 out of bed and went to the front and realized
8 it was the Madison County Sheriff Department
9 inside Quinnetta's apartment.

10 And I witnessed them telling --
11 talk -- telling her -- talking at her, and
12 I'm her husband. So I had -- when I walked
13 up to the front to talk to her, I heard them
14 say, "You're going to either be a witness or
15 a suspect to a crime -- a burglary, a crime,"
16 whatever -- whichever one. But -- and then
17 at that point -- "or unless you write --
18 write a statement," or something. So I was
19 like, "You don't have to write a statement.
20 I know my rights."

21 And upon saying that, he was like,
22 "You got a smart A." He cussed me out, said
23 I got a smart A-S-S mouth and proceeded to
24 put me in handcuffs. And once in handcuffs,
25 I was -- he had grabbed me by the windpipe

1 and was talking at me. And I remember
2 vaguely asking him why was he handling me
3 like that. And he was like, because I ain't
4 cooperating. And he was like -- and then he
5 went on explaining a story about some events
6 that took place prior.

7 And during that time -- he
8 eventually let go of choking me or whatever,
9 grabbing me by my windpipe, and said he was
10 going to take my butt to jail. I remember
11 going down the stairs with my -- being drug
12 down the stairs, handled roughly going down
13 the stairs while I was in handcuffs. My --
14 they -- they wouldn't allow me to get my
15 cane. I was in my boxers.

16 They had my hands behind my back
17 with the -- with the handcuffs on me. And
18 they had my arms in a position where I don't
19 think no man's arms should be while they're
20 handcuffed, like closely -- almost to my neck
21 backwards almost. They -- they had my arm
22 hunched up, and I didn't see no need for
23 excessive force that way with a crippled man.

24 So they put me -- proceeded to put
25 me in the back seat of the police car. And

1 while they were proceeding to put me in the
2 back of the police car -- when they first --
3 before we made it to the police car going
4 down the stairs, the neighbor, Ashley, which
5 is where the incident supposedly had
6 happened, Ashley Morment, which -- she was
7 like, "He didn't do nothing. Why you taking
8 him? He ain't -- why y'all handling him like
9 that? He -- he been shot. He can't be
10 handled like that." And they were like,
11 "Mr. Cripple going to jail."

12 So he put me in the back seat of the
13 police car, and he asked me again. When he
14 asked me, he hit me. I mean -- yeah, when he
15 asked me about writing a statement, I don't
16 know what exactly I said, but he hit me
17 upside the head. And then I finally realized
18 after that he'll ask me something else and
19 he'll hit me. He hit me in my chest. And I
20 finally realized that, you know, I wasn't
21 saying what he wanted me to say. So I agreed
22 to write a statement.

23 And there was some more officers out
24 there or what have you. And while I was
25 writing the statement, I remember another

1 officer. I don't remember his name. He was
2 like, "I was over here when he got shot.
3 Yeah, he -- he a cripple," whatever.

4 So upon opening the door, getting
5 the -- getting the -- the police report from
6 me or whatever I had wrote down, my
7 statement, given my statement, he said, "I
8 heard you did get shot. Your wife -- you
9 should have did everybody a favor." And he
10 said, "Well, you should have did everybody a
11 favor and did your wife a favor and just died
12 that night."

13 And then I started hobbling
14 towards -- when -- when he finally took the
15 handcuffs off me, I started making my way
16 toward Quinnetta's apartment. Upon making
17 it -- upon going towards her apartment, she
18 started helping me up. She met me with her
19 arm and my cane and started helping me up the
20 stairs, on my quad cane.

21 Q. Okay. Once you got to the police
22 vehicle, they un- -- they took the handcuffs
23 off and you wrote a statement; is that
24 correct?

25 A. Not as soon as I went there, but

1 that where I got the handcuffs taken off.

2 Q. And that's where you wrote the
3 statement; is that correct?

4 A. That's where I wrote the statement
5 at, in the back seat of the police vehicle.

6 Q. Okay.

7 MR. ROSS: Let's mark that as an
8 exhibit.

9 - - -

10 (EXHIBIT NUMBER 9 MARKED FOR
11 IDENTIFICATION.)

12 BY MR. ROSS:

13 Q. I'm going to show you Exhibit 9. Is
14 Exhibit 9 the statement you wrote that night?

15 A. (Witness examines document.)
16 Finished reading.

17 Q. Is that the statement you wrote that
18 night?

19 A. Yes, this is the statement. I
20 consider it a false statement.

21 Q. Okay. Well, let's talk about it.
22 Is that your signature on the bottom?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. Okay. It says, "I was awakened by
25 knocks at the door and it was my

EXHIBIT 6

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Quinnetta Manning - 12/22/2017

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN
DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI JACKSON DIVISION
2
LATOYA BROWN;
3 LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN;
4 KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD;
5 NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH;
BESSIE THOMAS; and
6 BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all other
7 similarly situated PLAINTIFFS
v. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA
8 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER,
9 in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES
10 JOHN DOES #1 through #6, in their individual
capacities DEFENDANTS
11

12 *****

13 ORAL DEPOSITION OF
14 QUINNETTA MANNING
15 DECEMBER 22, 2017
16 Volume 1 of 1

17 *****

18 ORAL DEPOSITION OF QUINNETTA MANNING, produced
as a witness at the instance of the Defendants, and
19 duly sworn, was taken in the above-styled and
-numbered cause on the 22nd day of December, 2017,
20 before Melinda Bowers, CCR in and for the State of
Mississippi, reported by machine shorthand, at the
21 offices of Wise, Carter, Child & Caraway, P.A., 401
East Capitol Street, in the City of Jackson, State
22 of Mississippi.

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Quinnetta Manning - 12/22/2017

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1 Q Okay. And who lives at the address where
2 you dropped her off?

3 A She does.

4 Q Okay. So you pulled into the driveway to
5 drop her off, and then tell me what happened.

6 A The officer assumed that I was dodging the
7 roadblock and came down and pulled over and asked me
8 why did I stop and pull over in this yard. And I
9 began to tell him that I was dropping her off at her
10 home, I wasn't dodging it, I was going through the
11 roadblock because I stay in Canton Estates, and he
12 asked for my license and registration.

13 Q Okay. Did you give him your license and
14 registration?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Did he give you a citation?

17 A No.

18 Q You had a good license and registration?

19 A Yes.

20 Q Okay. Once you showed him your license
21 and registration, did he ask for anything else?

22 A No.

23 Q Was he a white officer or a black officer?

24 A I can't remember.

25 Q Okay. Was he polite?

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Quinnetta Manning - 12/22/2017

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1 A No.

2 Q Okay. Did he treat you unfairly?

3 MS. GOCHMAN: Objection to form.

4 You can answer.

5 A Yes.

6 BY MR. ROSS:

7 Q How did he treat you unfairly?

8 A The --

9 MS. GOCHMAN: Objection to form.

10 A -- the way he was talking towards me. The
11 way he was speaking to me.

12 BY MR. ROSS:

13 Q What did he -- how did he talk in a way
14 that you thought was unfair?

15 A He wasn't talking to me as if I was a
16 person.

17 Q Okay. How was he talking to you?

18 A He asked me why in the hell did I pull
19 over in this driveway and where is my damn license
20 and registration.

21 Q Okay. Did he use the word "damn"?

22 A Yes.

23 Q Okay. What else did he say, if you
24 remember?

25 A Don't remember nothing else.

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Quinnetta Manning - 12/22/2017

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1 deputies of the Madison County Sheriff's Department
2 been in your home?

3 A I'm not sure.

4 Q Is it more than one?

5 A I'm not sure.

6 Q Okay. Well, how many purported invasions
7 of your home are you claiming in this lawsuit?

8 MS. GOCHMAN: Objection to form.

9 A One.

10 BY MR. ROSS:

11 Q Okay. Is that the incident in June of
12 2016?

13 A Yes.

14 Q Okay.

15 MR. ROSS: Go off the record just a
16 moment.

17 (Off-the-record discussion.)

18 MR. ROSS: Back on the record.

19 BY MR. ROSS:

20 Q Okay. Ms. Thomas, I think when we went
21 off the record, you had just testified that the only
22 home invasion you were claiming in this lawsuit is
23 the one that occurred back in June of 2016 at your
24 apartment in Canton Estates; is that correct?

25 A Yes.

1 Q Okay. Tell me what happened from your
2 perspective.

3 A Several officers stormed into my home in
4 the middle of the morning and demanded that me and
5 Khadafy write a false witness statement against
6 Ladarius Thompson and if we didn't that we would be
7 fined -- would be jailed.

8 Q Okay. Now, what time did this occur?

9 A I'm not sure.

10 Q Was it daylight or night?

11 A It was like early morning.

12 Q Was this -- was it nighttime or was it
13 daytime?

14 MS. GOCHMAN: Objection. Asked and
15 answered.

16 A Day.

17 BY MR. ROSS:

18 Q Okay. And how many officers were there?

19 A I think six.

20 Q Okay. Did they knock on your door when
21 they came to your apartment?

22 A Yes.

23 Q Did they ask if they could come in?

24 A No.

25 Q They didn't ask at all?

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Quinnetta Manning - 12/22/2017

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1 A No.

2 Q Who answered the door?

3 A I did.

4 Q Okay. Did you invite them in?

5 A No.

6 Q Did you tell them they could not come in?

7 A No.

8 Q Did you object to them coming in?

9 MS. GOCHMAN: Objection to form.

10 A No.

11 BY MR. ROSS:

12 Q Okay. How many officers actually came
13 into your apartment?

14 A I'm not sure.

15 Q Okay. And when they got into the
16 department [sic], what happened then?

17 MS. GOCHMAN: Objection to form.

18 A One of the officers began to ask us what
19 happened with Ladarius and I stated I didn't
20 understand what he was talking about. And he said
21 he seen us run up the stairs. And I told him we
22 didn't -- no, we couldn't have ran up the stairs
23 because Khadafy cannot run. And he stated, "I seen
24 all three of you run up here." And I was telling
25 him, no, sir, we did not run up the stairs. And he

EXHIBIT 7

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Nicholas Singleton - 12/29/2017

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
3 JACKSON DIVISION

4 LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON
5 HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
6 QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD;
7 NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH;
8 BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS
9 TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
10 class of all other similarly situated, PLAINTIFFS

11 VERSUS CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA

12 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
13 SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
14 official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
15 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 through #6,
16 in their individual capacities, DEFENDANTS

17 DEPOSITION OF NICHOLAS SINGLETON

18 taken on December 29th, 2017,
19 commencing at approximately 10:30 a.m.
20 at the Law Offices of Wise, Carter, Child & Caraway
21 401 East Capitol Street
22 Suite 600
23 Jackson, Mississippi

24 REPORTED BY: BECKY LYNN LOGAN, RPR, CCR #1750
25 eDeposition Services
 Post Office Box 14148
 Jackson, MS 39236
 (844) 533-DEPO
 edeposition.com

1 Q. Because you thought it was unusual that he
2 would be getting a package at that house?

3 A. Not necessarily. It's just normally when
4 someone has a package delivered, they will let you know,
5 "Okay, I have a delivery coming here." Because at the
6 time, I was unemployed, and I was at home, so a package
7 -- I would get mail from other relatives so that it
8 wouldn't be stolen or removed.

9 Q. I gotcha. So it wasn't unusual for a relative
10 to ask you to receive a package for them because they
11 knew you would be at the house, correct?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. But it was unusual because Bryan hadn't called
14 you beforehand in this case?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. So you weren't expecting it?

17 A. No, I was not.

18 Q. And that's what you were calling about?

19 A. Yes.

20 Q. Now, do you think that that incident was based
21 on race discrimination?

22 A. No.

23 Q. Now let's move to the roadblocks. You do think
24 those are based on race discrimination?

25 A. Yes, I do.

1 Q. Why is that?

2 A. Because I live in black neighborhoods, and I've
3 traveled in white neighborhoods.

4 Q. What white neighborhoods?

5 A. When you cross the railroad tracks from -- Let
6 me see how do I put that. What stores are right near
7 there? What is the name of that street? From the
8 railroad I would say going, what, west, is predominantly
9 black neighborhoods. From the railroad tracks going
10 further east would be more white neighborhoods. And it
11 would be more sporadic that it's both black and white,
12 but a majority of the black neighborhoods are on the
13 opposite side on the tracks.

14 Q. You're talking about the opposite side of the
15 tracks in Canton?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. So you're saying you have seen roadblocks on
18 the white side, but it's just more sporadic?

19 A. No, I have not. I've maybe seen one.

20 Q. Where was that?

21 A. Let me see -- Highway 51.

22 Q. So on the other side how many have you seen?

23 A. More than 20.

24 Q. All right. Tell me the locations you have seen
25 them.

1 A. Let me see -- At the entrance of Canton
2 Estates, at the entrance of the new projects, McNeal
3 Elementary. Let me see where else -- on King Ranch
4 Road.

5 Q. Okay, you said Canton Estates and you said the
6 new projects. What are the new projects?

7 A. It's like a housing complex.

8 Q. Do you know what the name of it is?

9 A. Not exactly at the moment.

10 Q. When you say new projects, it's like a new
11 development you mean? Why are you saying new projects?

12 A. Because we have old projects and new projects.

13 Q. And new projects is called new because it's
14 newer?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. When was that developed?

17 A. I don't know exactly.

18 Q. What street is it on?

19 A. Is it Martin Luther King, or does it turn into
20 -- I think it's Martin Luther King, if I'm not mistaken.

21 MR. TOM: Only testify to what you know. Don't
22 guess.

23 DEPONENT: Okay.

24 BY MR. GRAVES:

25 Q. So it may be? Are you sure, or you don't know?

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Nicholas Singleton - 12/29/2017

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1 A. I don't know the exact street address.

2 Q. So Canton Estates, what you're calling the new
3 projects, and where else?

4 A. Boyd Street, King Ranch, I can't think of the
5 other locations at the moment.

6 Q. So you're saying more than 20 times, but you
7 have only listed four different places right now?

8 MR. TOM: Objection. He said he remembered
9 four and doesn't remember more than that. He didn't say
10 there was only four.

11 MR. GRAVES: I know he didn't.

12 BY MR. GRAVES:

13 Q. Here is my question though: When you say you
14 have seen more than 20 on that side of the tracks --

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. -- how many different locations are you talking
17 about?

18 A. I don't have an exact number of locations.

19 Q. More than ten?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. More than 15?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. All right. So it's more than 15 locations, but
24 so far you have only named four. You can't think of any
25 more?

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Nicholas Singleton - 12/29/2017

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1 A. Kingston Place, Highway 16 old and new, Highway
2 43, Highway 51, Highway 17, and that's all I can think
3 of at the moment. I don't have a list at the moment.

4 Q. Now, the next question is: Of all these you
5 have just listed, are these ones you have actually seen,
6 or are these ones you have been stopped at?

7 A. Ones I have been stopped at.

8 Q. When were you stopped at the Canton Estates
9 checkpoint?

10 A. When I went to see my cousin because they
11 stayed in that complex.

12 Q. When was that?

13 A. I don't have an exact date.

14 Q. How long ago was it?

15 A. I don't know exactly because it has been a
16 while.

17 Q. Like more than four years ago?

18 A. Less than that.

19 Q. More than three years ago?

20 A. I would say two years ago.

21 Q. Were you given a citation?

22 A. No.

23 Q. Have you ever been issued a traffic citation,
24 other than the DUI we talked about in 2006?

25 MR. TOM: Now are we talking about at

EXHIBIT 8

STEVEN SMITH
BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

January 09, 2018

1

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD;
NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH;
BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on
behalf of a class of all others
similarly situated

PLAINTIFFS

VS. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER,
in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES
JOHN DOES #1 through #6,
in their individual capacities

DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF STEVEN SMITH

(APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN)

TAKEN AT THE OFFICES OF:
WISE, CARTER, CHILD & CARAWAY
401 EAST CAPITOL STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 2018
AT APPROXIMATELY 8:31 A.M.

REPORTED BY:

TAMMY MCDANIEL-BAGNATO, #1910

STEVEN SMITH
BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

January 09, 2018

33

1 Estates.

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Tell me more specifically about
4 that. Like what time of day was it?

5 A. Okay. January 23rd. I remember.
6 It's my daughter's birthday. So I'm walking.
7 I decided to walk to the store. I had a
8 vehicle, but I decided to walk to the store.

9 Q. What time?

10 A. It's about 7:00, maybe later because
11 I'm not sure if it was daylight savings time.
12 I know it was dark.

13 Q. It was dark?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Okay. Was anybody with you?

16 A. Yes. Terrance Thompson.

17 Q. Terrance Thompson?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. How do you know Terrance Thompson?

20 A. I've known him since we were in
21 school, so from Canton. He stays on Boyd
22 Street.

23 Q. He does not live in Canton Estates?

24 A. No.

25 Q. Okay. How did you hook up with him

STEVEN SMITH
BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

January 09, 2018

34

1 that night?

2 A. I was walking past Boyd Street and
3 he was coming off the street. Good friends
4 of ours stay on the side of the store, so he
5 was headed up there. We bought -- we went to
6 the store and grabbed a few things. And on
7 the way back, he asked, you know, what I was
8 doing. I was like, "I was going back home.
9 You can come with me." He decided to walk
10 with me.

11 Q. Why did he decide to come to your
12 house -- to your apartment?

13 A. I have no idea, no more than to hang
14 out, I would guess.

15 Q. Okay.

16 A. So we're walking home -- well, I'm
17 walking home, and I see police at the gate, a
18 red Charger and a squad car. I see them.

19 Q. You see the cars?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Okay. Where are the officers? Were
22 they walking inside the apartment complex?

23 A. I think they were standing out near
24 the cars, I would say. And by the time we
25 approached them -- which I was expecting to

STEVEN SMITH
BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

January 09, 2018

35

1 just go ahead and walk past. I'm not
2 driving, you know. And while we was walking,
3 I was asked could I take my hands out of my
4 pocket, which I did.

5 Q. Did the officer tell you why he
6 wanted you to take your hands out of your
7 pocket?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Okay. Did he ask Mr. Thompson to do
10 the same?

11 A. I think he did. He -- when he said,
12 "Take your hands out of your pocket," we both
13 just automatically did it.

14 Q. Okay.

15 A. It was cold that night, so...

16 Q. All right.

17 A. And asked if we had ID, and I told
18 him, "Yes." He asked could he see it, and I
19 did a gesture as this (indicating) because it
20 was in my back pocket. I didn't want to
21 reach for it. So I asked -- I told him,
22 "It's in my back pocket right there. You can
23 look at the ID and tell that I'm going home.
24 My apartment number is on it."

25 Q. And during this time, where is

STEVEN SMITH
BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

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1 Mr. Thompson?

2 A. He's a few steps away from me. It
3 was two officers. So the other officer --

4 Q. So he's talking to another
5 officer --

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. -- when you're talking to one?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Did you overhear what Mr. Thompson
10 and the other officer were talking about?

11 A. A little bit of it. I noticed that
12 the officer pulled a firearm out of his
13 jacket.

14 Q. Did you hear the officer ask whether
15 or not he had a firearm?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Okay. And so you did see the
18 officer that was dealing with Mr. Thompson to
19 your side?

20 A. Uh-huh (affirmative response).

21 Q. How far apart were y'all?

22 A. I would say from -- say about 10
23 feet.

24 Q. Ten feet?

25 A. Yeah.

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BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

January 09, 2018

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1 Q. And when you first saw the officers,
2 did you have your hands in your pockets? Did
3 you have a coat on?

4 A. It was a coverall suit, like a
5 jumper.

6 Q. Okay. Did both you and Mr. Thompson
7 have your hands in your pockets?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. It was cold that night?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Okay. And so you're separated. One
12 officer talks to Mr. Thompson and one officer
13 talks to you; is that correct?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Okay. When you saw the officer
16 retrieve the weapon from Mr. Thompson, did
17 you hear anything else that was said between
18 that officer and Mr. Thompson?

19 A. He asked him was this -- "Is this
20 yours? Is it registered?" He said, "Yes."
21 And he said that -- he ran it. He said, "I'm
22 fixing to find out," and ran off. I was --
23 back to me. We were waiting on my callback
24 to see if I had any warrant.

25 Between that time, while I'm

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BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

January 09, 2018

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1 waiting, you know, he said, "It's
2 registered." I heard that. And he -- I
3 actually seen the officer put the gun back
4 inside his pocket, inside his coat pocket.
5 And that's when it came up that I did have
6 one, and I was put in handcuffs.

7 After that, the officer -- my
8 arresting officer asked Terrance's arresting
9 officer, "Why did you give him his gun back?
10 He doesn't have a permit to carry concealed."
11 So he took that weapon back out and arrested
12 him also.

13 Q. Okay. And what did you get arrested
14 for?

15 A. Old fines, traffic, driving without
16 a license and no insurance.

17 Q. Okay. While you lived in Madison
18 County, can you tell me how many different
19 times you got citations or tickets?

20 A. Not exactly, but it was quite a few.

21 Q. Like more than 10?

22 A. More than 10.

23 Q. More than 20?

24 A. More than 20.

25 Q. Okay. Do you recall where you

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1 received those citations? Were you driving
2 on streets or highways?

3 A. Streets.

4 Q. Okay. And were they the result of
5 traffic stops?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Okay. And you never got any of
8 those going through any kind of safety
9 checkpoint or roadblock, did you?

10 A. No.

11 Q. Okay.

12 A. Well, yes.

13 Q. Which one?

14 A. The one that I was arrested on the
15 night that we were just talking about, that
16 was from a roadblock at Canton Estates, just
17 in a different car.

18 Q. You were in a car that night?

19 A. Not that night. The reason I was
20 arrested --

21 Q. Was because of an outstanding
22 warrant that you'd gotten at a roadblock?

23 A. Yes, in a car.

24 Q. While you were driving a car?

25 A. Yes.

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1 Q. Where was that roadblock?

2 A. In Canton Estates.

3 Q. Okay. And what was the -- what kind
4 of ticket did you get?

5 A. Driving without a license, but --
6 yeah, and he gave me a ticket for it, and no
7 insurance.

8 Q. And no insurance?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. So you just got a ticket for that
11 instance?

12 A. Uh-huh (affirmative response).

13 THE REPORTER: Remember to say "yes."

14 A. Yes.

15 MS. COWAN: I'm missing it too.

16 BY MS. COWAN:

17 Q. All right. So the night that you
18 encountered the officers in Canton Estates,
19 you had an outstanding warrant. Was it one
20 warrant or two?

21 A. They classify it as two because no
22 insurance and no driver's license.

23 Q. No driver's license. And you had
24 received that citation at a safety checkpoint
25 at Canton Estates -- outside of -- the street

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BROWN, et al. vs MADISON COUNTY, MS, et al.

January 09, 2018

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1 Q. For what?

2 A. Outstanding --

3 Q. Tickets?

4 A. -- tickets.

5 Q. Okay.

6 A. But I luckily had the printouts from
7 the Madison County Sheriff's Department in
8 the car.

9 Q. Good.

10 A. So I showed him that, and he was
11 like, "Oh, okay. It's just still in the
12 system for now." So that was --

13 Q. That was it?

14 A. Uh-huh (affirmative response).

15 Q. Okay. And I asked you about -- when
16 I use the term "jump out," do you know what
17 that means?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. What does that mean?

20 A. From my understanding, it's the
21 plainclothes, unmarked cars, but usually more
22 of a sort of drug enforcement task force.

23 Q. Okay. Narcotics agents?

24 A. Yeah.

25 Q. You said in 2015 you saw deputies

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1 stop and search a car at Brooklyn Mart in
2 Canton. Do you recall?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. Do you know anything about that
5 other than just seeing what you saw?

6 A. I just saw what I saw.

7 Q. And the same -- you said in 2016 you
8 saw a parked vehicle around Rogers Park being
9 stopped and searched. Same deal? You don't
10 know what that was about?

11 A. No.

12 MS. COWAN: I think we can take a
13 break.

14 - - -

15 (OFF THE RECORD AT 9:25 A.M.)

16 (BACK ON THE RECORD AT 9:35 A.M.)

17 BY MS. COWAN:

18 Q. Now, Mr. Smith, in the questions
19 that we sent to you, we asked you about any
20 crime that you'd been charged or arrested
21 for. I want to go through some of these and
22 just ask you about them.

23 You said in 2012 you were charged
24 with possession of marijuana and improper
25 vehicle in Flowood. Do you recall that?

EXHIBIT 9

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Bessie Thomas - 12/14/2017

Confidential

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
3 JACKSON DIVISION
4 LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON
5 HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
6 QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD;
7 NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH;
8 BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS
9 TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
10 class of all other similarly situated, PLAINTIFFS
11 VERSUS CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA
12 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
13 SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
14 official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
15 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 through #6,
16 in their individual capacities, DEFENDANTS
17
18
19
20
21

22 DEPOSITION OF BESSIE THOMAS
23 taken on December 14th, 2017,
24 commencing at approximately 9:00 a.m.
25 at the Law Offices of Wise, Carter, Child & Caraway
 401 East Capitol Street
 Suite 600
 Jackson, Mississippi

26 REPORTED BY: BECKY LYNN LOGAN, RPR, CCR #1750
27 eDeposition Services
28 Post Office Box 14148
29 Jackson, MS 39236
30 (844) 533-DEPO
31 edeposition.com

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1 of the apartment complex. I think it's Canton Estates.

2 Q. How long did she live there?

3 A. I'm not sure.

4 Q. Tell me why you filed this lawsuit.

5 A. Because I would like the discrimination between
6 blacks and Madison County Sheriff's Department to be
7 stopped.

8 Q. What discrimination are you talking about?

9 A. Illegal roadblocks, invasion of your home, and
10 vulgar language.

11 Q. Let's go through these one at a time. You said
12 the illegal roadblocks. What roadblocks do you think
13 are illegal?

14 A. All of them.

15 Q. All roadblocks are illegal? So any roadblock
16 anywhere is illegal? Is that what you're saying?

17 A. Any roadblock the Madison County Sheriff's
18 Department have executed in the last couple of years
19 have been illegal.

20 Q. And why is that?

21 A. Because of the -- Because they are not visible.

22 Q. What do you mean not visible?

23 A. They are off in the cut, if you call it, if
24 they -- if they use King Ranch where I live, they are
25 not parked on King Ranch. They are parked in the

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1 apartments. They are on foot on King Ranch.

2 Q. So when you say not visible, you mean they
3 don't have their cars on the street?

4 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

5 MR. GRAVES: I'm asking.

6 BY MR. GRAVES:

7 Q. Do you understand what I'm asking? I'm trying
8 to understand, when you say not visible, you're saying
9 that they -- they are standing in the street, right?

10 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

11 BY MR. GRAVES:

12 Q. You can answer.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Okay. So you can see them standing in the
15 street?

16 A. Once you get up on them.

17 Q. But what you're saying is that their cars are
18 parked on the side of the street, right?

19 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

20 A. Their cars are not parked on the side on the
21 street. They are parked -- Their car was parked inside
22 the apartment complex, the housing complex.

23 BY MR. GRAVES:

24 Q. So my question is: When you say not visible,
25 are you talking about the fact that the cars are parked

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Bessie Thomas - 12/14/2017

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1 off the street?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. And you believe that is what makes them
4 illegal?

5 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

6 BY MR. GRAVES:

7 Q. You can answer.

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. The cars that are parked on the side or in the
10 parking lot, do they have flashing lights on them?

11 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

12 A. No.

13 BY MR. GRAVES:

14 Q. Okay, let me ask you this: How many roadblocks
15 have you been stopped at?

16 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form. What time
17 period are you talking about?

18 MR. GRAVES: Period.

19 A. Repeat the question.

20 BY MR. GRAVES:

21 Q. You said that Madison County conducts illegal
22 roadblocks. I'm asking, how many roadblocks have you
23 been stopped at?

24 A. Many.

25 Q. How many is "many"?

1 A. Too many to count.

2 Q. Are you saying that none of those -- Okay, let
3 me ask you this: Where specifically?

4 A. Where?

5 Q. Yes.

6 A. The street right in front of Mt. Levi that runs
7 through the trailer park.

8 Q. Where else?

9 A. Highway 22, King Ranch in front of Anderson
10 Lodge and Sims Church, Nichols Middle School, Brooklyn
11 Mart, Martin Luther King and Frey -- it runs into Frey
12 Lane, over the tracks at James Street.

13 Q. Is that it?

14 A. Those are the ones I've encountered.

15 Q. All right, let me go through these one at a
16 time. I think the first one you said was outside of Mt.
17 Levi, right?

18 A. No. I said the street in front of Mt. Levi.

19 Q. The street?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. Okay. So where were the cars parked when you
22 went through that roadblock?

23 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form. Are you
24 talking about all roadblocks at that location or a
25 specific roadblock?

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Bessie Thomas - 12/14/2017

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1 MR. GRAVES: In general.

2 BY MR. GRAVES:

3 Q. Where were the cars parked when you went
4 through the roadblocks at that location?

5 A. On the side of the road.

6 Q. What about Highway 22?

7 A. On 22 they are in the street like.

8 Q. What about King Ranch?

9 A. In the cuts.

10 Q. What do you mean in the cuts?

11 A. In the apartment complex.

12 Q. What about at Nichols Middle School, where were
13 cars parked?

14 A. Side of the road.

15 Q. Brooklyn Mart, where were the cars parked?

16 A. On the side of the road.

17 Q. Martin Luther King?

18 A. Side of the road.

19 Q. James Street?

20 A. Side of the road.

21 Q. And are you saying that at none of those
22 roadblocks were blue lights ever used?

23 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form. She
24 didn't say that.

25 MR. GRAVES: I'm asking that question. I know

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Bessie Thomas - 12/14/2017

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1 she didn't say it, but I'm asking her if that's what
2 she's saying.

3 A. No, I'm not saying that.

4 BY MR. GRAVES:

5 Q. Which ones of those are you saying where they
6 didn't use blue lights?

7 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

8 A. I didn't see the blue lights on the street in
9 front of Mt. Levi that runs between the trailer parks.
10 I didn't see the lights on Martin Luther King -- not
11 Martin Luther King, King Ranch.

12 BY MR. GRAVES:

13 Q. And when you're saying you didn't see them --

14 A. The headlights are on; the flashing lights are
15 not, you know, the blue lights.

16 Q. When you're saying you didn't see them, are you
17 saying they weren't flashing for sure, or are you saying
18 you just didn't see them?

19 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

20 A. They couldn't have been on. I didn't see them.

21 BY MR. GRAVES:

22 Q. When you went through on Mt. Levi, was it --
23 how many times are we talking about you went through
24 roadblocks at Mt. Levi?

25 A. I was stopped once over there.

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Bessie Thomas - 12/14/2017

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1 Q. One time, okay. Was it during the daytime or
2 nighttime?

3 A. Night.

4 Q. What time do you know -- Do you remember what
5 time it was?

6 A. I don't.

7 Q. Do you remember when it was?

8 A. Not specific dates.

9 Q. How long ago was it?

10 A. Last year.

11 Q. Did you get a citation issued?

12 A. I did.

13 Q. What was the citation for?

14 A. No child restraint.

15 Q. So you had a kid in the car with you?

16 A. I did.

17 Q. Who was that?

18 A. Someone I was picking up to take home.

19 Q. And who was that?

20 A. Her name was Sherrill.

21 Q. Sherrill?

22 A. I'm not sure of Sherrill's last name.

23 Q. Do you remember who the sheriff's deputy was
24 that wrote your citation?

25 A. I don't.

1 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

2 A. I'm saying I don't recall getting any other
3 ticket.

4 BY MR. GRAVES:

5 Q. So that incident when you got the citation and
6 you said the officer used vulgar language, is that the
7 only incident where you say a sheriff's deputy used
8 vulgar language with you?

9 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

10 A. Yes.

11 BY MR. GRAVES:

12 Q. Are you claiming that he used vulgar language
13 with you because you're black?

14 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

15 A. Yes.

16 BY MR. GRAVES:

17 Q. Why is that?

18 A. Because of the way he was saying it.

19 Q. What did he say?

20 A. "I don't want to hear that damn" -- you know,
21 I'm not a curser, but, "I don't want to here that damn
22 stuff. I've got too many other folks over here, all
23 these niggers over here."

24 Q. So you don't think he would have said that if
25 you weren't black?

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Bessie Thomas - 12/14/2017

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1 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

2 A. No.

3 BY MR. GRAVES:

4 Q. What do you base that on?

5 A. The way they treat you.

6 Q. Who is that?

7 A. The Madison County Sheriff's Department.

8 Q. And how do they treat you?

9 A. With no respect.

10 Q. What do you mean by that?

11 A. The way they talk to you, it's like they look
12 down on you. They are unconcerned about what you tell
13 them.

14 Q. Who has talked to you in a way that you felt
15 like they weren't concerned about you?

16 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form. Are you
17 talking about officers?

18 MR. GRAVES: Yes.

19 A. I don't know their name.

20 BY MR. GRAVES:

21 Q. When did this happen?

22 A. Once when I called and reported about a break-
23 in.

24 Q. A break-in where?

25 A. In my store.

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Bessie Thomas - 12/14/2017

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1 MR. GRAVES: Okay.

2 BY MR. GRAVES:

3 Q. You said that during the roadblock, a deputy
4 used vulgar language toward you during one of the
5 roadblock stops, right?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Did he ever use racial slurs?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Which slur did he use?

10 A. "I've got all these niggers off the side of
11 this road."

12 Q. Who said that?

13 A. The officer.

14 Q. What officer?

15 A. I don't know.

16 Q. When was this?

17 A. At the road stop on -- in front of Mt. Levi
18 through the trailer park.

19 Q. He said, "I've got all these niggers on the
20 side of the road"?

21 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

22 A. Yes.

23 BY MR. GRAVES:

24 Q. Was he talking to you?

25 A. I was talking to him.

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Bessie Thomas - 12/14/2017

Confidential
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1 Q. What did he mean by that? What was he saying?

2 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

3 A. I have no idea what he meant.

4 BY MR. GRAVES:

5 Q. But did he actually call you -- Did he use a
6 racial slur towards you, or was he just generally
7 talking about people?

8 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

9 A. He stated -- I was trying to explain, and he
10 stated, "I don't give a D. I've got all these -- I'm
11 sitting all these niggers on the side of this road."

12 BY MR. GRAVES:

13 Q. Why didn't you tell me that he said that before
14 when I asked you what he said?

15 A. I did say that.

16 Q. You told me that he said he didn't give a damn,
17 but you didn't tell me he said, "I've got all these
18 niggers on the side of the road."

19 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection. Argumentative. I
20 think she did say that. But you can answer again.

21 A. I did.

22 BY MR. GRAVES:

23 Q. And you didn't report that to the sheriff's
24 department, did you?

25 MS. SIVASHANKER: Objection to form.

EXHIBIT 10

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Belly Williams - 12/19/2017

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
3 JACKSON DIVISION
4 LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON
5 HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
6 QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD;
7 NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH;
8 BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS
9 TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
10 class of all other similarly situated, PLAINTIFFS
11 VERSUS CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA
12 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
13 SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
14 official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
15 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 through #6,
16 in their individual capacities, DEFENDANTS
17
18
19
20
21

22 DEPOSITION OF BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER
23 taken on December 19th, 2017,
24 commencing at approximately 9:00 a.m.
25 at the Law Offices of Wise, Carter, Child & Caraway
 401 East Capitol Street
 Suite 600
 Jackson, Mississippi

26 REPORTED BY: BECKY LYNN LOGAN, RPR, CCR #1750
27 eDeposition Services
28 Post Office Box 14148
29 Jackson, MS 39236
30 (844) 533-DEPO
31 edeposition.com

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Betty Williams - 12/19/2017

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1 Q. You can answer. Go ahead.

2 A. Well, the roadblocks are always in the black
3 neighborhoods.

4 Q. Are you saying that the sheriff's department
5 always has roadblocks in the black neighborhoods?

6 A. That's what I said.

7 Q. Do you know if they do roadblocks in other
8 neighborhoods also?

9 A. What do you mean other?

10 Q. Like white neighborhoods?

11 A. No.

12 Q. You don't know?

13 A. I haven't seen any.

14 Q. You say you haven't seen any, but do you know
15 that they don't, or you just haven't seen them?

16 A. Say that again.

17 Q. I'm asking you, are you sure that they don't,
18 or are you just saying you haven't seen them?

19 A. I'm pretty sure that they don't.

20 Q. Why do you say that?

21 A. Because whatever roadblocks is at, most people
22 put it on Facebook or they're going to text you and let
23 you know. They haven't texted one time to say it's a
24 roadblock over in the white neighborhood. There's a lot
25 of blacks who live in the white neighborhoods.

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Belly Williams - 12/19/2017

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1 A. I don't remember about that.

2 Q. Let me ask you this: Where have you been
3 stopped at a roadblock before?

4 A. King Ranch Road, Adeline.

5 Q. Adeline?

6 A. And Martin Luther King, yes. On 22 and King
7 Ranch Road.

8 Q. All right, let me go through those one at a
9 time. Adeline, Martin Luther King, King Ranch Road.
10 Anywhere else?

11 A. 22 and King Ranch Road.

12 Q. Highway 22?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. That's separate from -- When you say King Ranch
15 Road, that's a different --

16 A. It runs into 22.

17 Q. Where else?

18 A. I don't know. I don't remember.

19 Q. So the only ones you remember right now are
20 Adeline, Martin Luther King, and Highway 22 and King
21 Ranch Road?

22 A. That's the only ones I remember at this moment.

23 Q. When was the last time you were stopped at
24 Adeline?

25 A. Oh, that's been about a year ago.

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LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Betty Williams - 12/19/2017

Page 20

1 Q. What about at Martin Luther King?

2 A. At Martin Luther King, that's been maybe six
3 months ago, if not sooner.

4 Q. What about at Highway 22 and King Ranch Road?

5 A. That might have been about seven or eight
6 months ago.

7 Q. Let me ask you this: Have you ever gotten a
8 citation at any of these roadblocks?

9 A. No.

10 Q. The last time you were at a roadblock, what I
11 have down is you said about six months ago you were
12 stopped at Martin Luther King?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. Do you remember what happened at that
15 roadblock?

16 A. I passed my license. I had my insurance card,
17 but they didn't ask for the insurance card.

18 Q. So you showed them that, and they gave it back
19 to you and told you to keep going?

20 A. No. They got it and looked and walked to the
21 back of the car and checked my tag back there. They
22 might have called it in because it took them a few
23 minutes for them to bring it back. Then when they
24 brought it back, they gave it to me and flashed the
25 light in the car. My grandchildren were in there, and

844.533.DEPO

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Betty Williams - 12/19/2017

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1 A. It was in Canton.

2 Q. How long ago was that?

3 A. That was a long time as well.

4 Q. Those are the only two traffic tickets you
5 remember?

6 A. Those are the only two I've ever gotten that I
7 remember.

8 Q. All right. So back to the narcotics
9 plainclothes, you said they jump out all the time?

10 A. Sure, they do.

11 Q. Well, let me ask you this: They have never
12 jumped out or approached you, right?

13 A. They approached my house outside.

14 Q. When was that?

15 A. That was a few years back.

16 Q. Who was it? Do you remember which deputies it
17 was?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Which house was it?

20 A. It was 112 King Ranch Circle.

21 Q. Tell me when that was. You said it was a few
22 years ago, but do you remember --

23 A. Some of the details I do. We were barbecuing,
24 and they parked their truck. And the next thing we
25 know, they had walked in the car. They searched

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Betty Williams - 12/19/2017

Page 24

1 everybody that was sitting out there. They searched the
2 ground. They didn't find anything, and they left.

3 Q. How many people was it?

4 A. It was about seven of them sitting out there.
5 They asked if anybody had any illegal drugs out there,
6 and everybody said no.

7 Q. You don't know any of the deputies' names?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Were they white or black?

10 A. They were white, I know that much.

11 Q. All seven of them?

12 A. No. The jump-out boys were white.

13 Q. I'm sorry, so when you said seven people, you
14 were talking about there were seven people in your yard?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. So I'm going to come back to that. So seven
17 people were there with you barbecuing?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. How many deputies were there?

20 A. Two.

21 Q. And you don't know either one of their names?

22 A. No.

23 Q. Would you recognize them if you saw them?

24 A. No.

25 Q. So tell me about this day. What time of year

844.533.DEPO

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Betty Williams - 12/19/2017

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1 A. No.

2 Q. How long were they there?

3 A. They weren't there no more than about 5
4 minutes. If I had timed them, that's what I would say.

5 Q. Is that the only time plainclothes deputies
6 have come to your house?

7 A. No.

8 Q. When else have they come to your house?

9 A. They came into my yard. My grandson was
10 walking across the street. He lives across the street.
11 And they were coming by, and as he made it from his
12 house over across the street to my yard, they came by
13 and jumped out of the truck. And he didn't have a shirt
14 on, and they grabbed him by his hand and they searched
15 him. And they asked him what he was doing.

16 I told them -- I jumped up off my porch, and I said,
17 "That's my grandson. He was just coming over here to
18 fix his brother's bike." And they let him go. They
19 said, "Next time tell him to put a shirt on," and they
20 got in their truck and left.

21 Q. What's your grandson's name?

22 A. Kenderrick Williams.

23 MR. GRAVES: Let's take a quick break.

24 (A short break was taken off the record at
25 9:31 a.m.)

844.533.DEPO

LATOYA BROWN VERSUS MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ET AL.
Betty Williams - 12/19/2017

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13 Q. I understand.

14 A. Okay.

15 Q. Now, the plainclothes officers jumping out of
16 their cars, are you saying that that somehow involves
17 race discrimination?

18 A. I would say so.

19 Q. Why is that?

20 A. Because they are always in the black
21 neighborhoods jumping out.

22 Q. Are you saying they don't patrol in the white
23 neighborhoods?

24 A. I didn't say that. I'm not going to say that.

25 Q. Have you ever filed a complaint with the

844.533.DEPO

EXHIBIT 11

1
2 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
4 NORTHERN DIVISION

5 LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
6 BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
7 GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
8 QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
9 McFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
10 STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
11 BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
12 individually and on behalf of a class
13 of all others similarly situated,
14 PLAINTIFFS,

15 V.

CIVIL ACTION NO.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

16 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
17 SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER in his
18 official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
19 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
20 through #6, in their individual capacities,
21 DEFENDANTS.

22
23 DEPOSITION OF JOSH FISH
24 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 2018
25 HILTON GARDEN INN
235 WEST CAPITOL STREET
JACKSON, MS
9:00 A.M.

26 REPORTED BY: DEBORAH H. NELSON, CSR #1256
27 JOB NO.: 136018

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JOSH FISH

Q Take a look at this document. It's pretty short. Do you see that it says "reporting officer," and it has your name on it?

A I see that.

Q And it says "Incident Type: Traffic Stop V.T.O." And then it says, "Location, Joe Pritchard Homes."

A Okay.

Q And it says "Date, January 22, 2016;" right?

A It does.

Q Do you have any recollection of this traffic stop?

A No.

Q So you're conducting a -- uh --

(BRIEF INTERRUPTION)

MR RETHY: I think the door locks.

I'm sorry. Go off the record.

(OFF RECORD BRIEFLY)

Q (Mr. Rethy) Back on. So a traffic stop at Joe Pritchard Homes. What would that -- like where would the traffic stop be? Would it be in the parking lot?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form. Are

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JOSH FISH

you talking, specifically, about this incident?

MR RETHY: In general.

A I don't know.

Q (Mr. Rethy) So if you're giving the location of a traffic stop as Joe Pritchard Homes, does that mean it's within the grounds of Joe Pritchard Homes?

A It could be on George Washington, it could be on West North, or it could be on, I think it's Boyd maybe. Boyd Street.

Q Have you ever conducted a roadblock or safety checkpoint either inside or in the area of the Joe Pritchard Homes?

A Yes.

Q When you conduct the safety checkpoint or roadblock at Joe Pritchard Homes, where would you park your car?

A On Boyd Street.

Q And where would you stand?

A In the middle of Boyd Street.

Q Have you ever done a -- so if you were doing a roadblock, whether Joe Pritchard Homes or otherwise, would you call in to dispatch to inform

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JOSH FISH

dispatch that you're doing a roadblock?

A Yes.

Q Would that always be the case?

A For me?

Q Yeah.

A I don't know.

Q Okay. If you give a traffic ticket to someone who passes through a roadblock you're operating, would you make any kind of, would there be a way to identify that traffic ticket as resulting from a roadblock?

A I don't know.

Q So maybe not?

A I don't know.

Q Ever conducted a roadblock or safety checkpoint inside or near Canton Estates, 388 Ricks Drive?

A Yes.

Q Can you describe where -- uh -- where you parked for that roadblock? A roadblock in that area?

A It just depends.

Q So it might be different places different times?

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JOSH FISH

A I'm trying to think of the name of the street. Right there at the end of West North.

Q That's where you park your car, on the side of the road there?

A I have.

Q Any other places?

A Just right there at the end of the road.

Q And where would you -- uh -- where would you stand, conducting that sort of roadblock?

A Right there at the end of the road.

Q At the end of West North?

A Yes.

Q When you're at, conducting a roadblock or safety checkpoint, whether Canton Estates or anywhere else, would you stop every car that passes by?

A Not me, personally, and I can't stop every vehicle.

Q Would you or another officer who is working the roadblock do that?

A It depends.

Q What does it depend on?

A If -- you can't stop every vehicle if you're talking to someone or that's on the side of

Page 54

JOSH FISH

the road, they're just going to hold up traffic.

Q Any other times when you've decided not to stop every vehicle?

A Plenty of times.

Q Could you explain that?

A If traffic is backed up -- uh -- just wave people through.

Q Other than traffic being backed up?

A Waving people through just because.

Q Yeah?

A Yeah.

Q How would you make that decision?

A Just wave them through. It doesn't matter.

Q You just use your judgment to decide who to wave through?

A No, I mean, it's at the moment, I mean, like I said.

Q So if you're -- do you generally conduct -- strike that. You've conducted roadblocks when it's dark out; right?

A Uh -- have I assisted in roadblocks when it's dark out? Is that what you're asking?

Q Right, or participated in?

Page 55

JOSH FISH

A Participated in, yes.

Q In that case, how would you flag down the motorist to, you know, make sure they know to stop at the roadblock?

A Blue lights.

Q Any other way?

A Flashlight.

Q How do you use the flashlight?

A Wave it back and forth.

Q Have you ever, when you're conducting or participating in a roadblock, you would, typically, ask for a driver's identification?

A Driver's license and insurance.

Q What about passengers? Do you ask them for anything?

A It just depends.

Q What does it depend on?

A If the driver doesn't have a driver's license, if the driver's driver's license is suspended, if they don't have insurance. If I smell alcohol and need to make sure that the passenger can drive the vehicle if they can. If the driver has got warrants, someone needs to take the vehicle, so I would ask the passenger if they have a driver's

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JOSH FISH

license.

Q Any other reasons why you might ask for a driver's license for a passenger?

A If I smell marijuana in the vehicle. If I see paraphernalia in the vehicle, any other further crime.

Q If you're working a roadblock and a pedestrian or a group of pedestrians was walking down the street and passed through the roadblock, do you ever interact with them, ask them for identification or anything like that?

A If they walk through the roadblock, talk to them, say "hi."

Q Would you ask them, maybe ask them for identification?

A Not necessarily.

Q Not necessarily? But could be?

A I don't know. It depends.

Q And what would that depend on?

A I wouldn't ask them for I.D., but ask them if they live in the area. Other than that, no.

Q Why would you ask -- why would you ask someone if they lived in the area?

A It's just a question. You have every

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JOSH FISH

right to ask anybody any question.

Q Sure, but you, presumably, have reason for doing it; right?

A It's just asking a question.

Q Is that no reason, whatsoever, to ask that question?

A No.

Q So if they give you the answer they don't live in the area, would you ask any other questions?

A It just depends.

Q What does it depend on?

A If they said they don't live in the area, then I'll go "Where do you live?" They go -- okay.

Q So when you have done a, when you have participated in roadblocks or safety checkpoints, have you ever been the -- have you ever made the decision as to where the roadblock gets set up?

A Not that I remember.

Q Well, who makes that decision?

A It just depends.

Q Are you assigned to go out and do a roadblock at a particular location?

A No.

Q So you just -- so you or another officer

15 (Pages 54 to 57)

EXHIBIT 12

ELTON FLAX, JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
McFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class
of all others similarly situated, PLAINTIFFS

V. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA
MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,
DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF ELTON FLAX, JR.

APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

DATE: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2017

PLACE: MARRIOTT HOTEL

Amite Street

Jackson, MS

TIME: 1:15 P.M.

REPORTED BY: DEBORAH H. NELSON

CSR #1256

Job No. 133402

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1 ELTON FLAX, JR.

2 Q Are you aware of requests from businesses
3 asking that the sheriff's department conduct
4 roadblocks near their businesses?

5 A No, I'm not aware of that either.

6 Q Have you ever heard of a request from a
7 private citizen that a roadblock be set up?

8 A Requesting one to be set up?

9 Q Yeah.

10 A No.

11 Q And that's both during your time as
12 supervisor and then, also, during your time as a
13 patrol deputy?

14 A Correct.

15 Q Go to paragraph 89 of this, which is on
16 page 22. You see the first sentence there states:
17 "Other than admitting that the Plaintiff, Steven
18 Smith, was arrested in January 2017, on outstanding
19 warrants for his arrest while walking inside Canton
20 Estates Apartments by deputies with the Madison
21 County Sheriff's Department who were performing a
22 footer walk through patrol at the request of its
23 manager. Defendants deny the allegations in
24 paragraph eight and nine of the complaint."

25 So are you familiar with or have you ever

Page 87

1 ELTON FLAX, JR.

2 received requests from apartment managers regarding
3 conducting foot or walk-through patrols?

4 A What -- repeat your question.

5 Q Have you ever received a request from an
6 apartment manager to conduct a foot patrol or a
7 walk-through patrol of an apartment complex?

8 A No, I haven't.

9 Q Are you aware of any such request having
10 been made?

11 A No, I'm not aware of it.

12 Q Would the patrol division handle that sort
13 of request or would that be under a different unit?

14 A Well, the patrol -- we patrol the
15 neighborhoods. So that would fall under what we are
16 doing. And then they also have -- uh -- we usually
17 have some guys that, normally, that's all they do is
18 walk, you know, walk through the neighborhoods and
19 be seen in the neighborhood.

20 Q And so those people are with patrol or a
21 different unit?

22 A No, they're a different unit.

23 Q Do you know which unit?

24 A That was the NET.

25 Q And so that would just be the, those two

Page 88

1 ELTON FLAX, JR.

2 individuals that we discussed?

3 A Yes.

4 Q Have you ever sat up a roadblock in Canton
5 Estates?

6 A No.

7 Q How about a safety checkpoint?

8 A No.

9 Q Have, to the best of your knowledge, have
10 the policies around conducting roadblocks or safety
11 checkpoints changed since you became a supervisor?

12 A I don't know.

13 Q If the policies change, would someone
14 communicate that to you?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Who would communicate that to you?

17 A I guess it would come from the chief down.

18 Q So I think you testified before that when
19 you patrol, you're always in your vehicle?

20 A Yes. Yes, yes, yes.

21 Q Are you familiar with the phrase "sobriety
22 checkpoint"?

23 A No.

24 Q Have the policies of the sheriff's
25 department changed between Sheriff Trowbridge's and

Page 89

1 ELTON FLAX, JR.

2 Sheriff Tucker's administrations?

3 MR. GRAVES: Object to the form. You
4 can answer if you can.

5 A Repeat your question.

6 Q (Mr. Rethy) Are you aware of any policies
7 that have changed since Sheriff Tucker took office?

8 A No, I'm not aware.

9 Q Did the department change in any other way
10 between the administration of Sheriff Trowbridge and
11 Sheriff Tucker?

12 A As far as morale, yes.

13 Q You said "as far as morale"?

14 A Yes.

15 Q And how did morale change?

16 A Less stress.

17 Q And why was there more stress under
18 Trowbridge?

19 A Well -- well, certain expectations.

20 Q What were those expectations?

21 A I knew you were going to ask that
22 question. It basically -- uh -- dealing with the
23 chief. The chief under Trowbridge and chief under
24 Sheriff Tucker.

25 Q So there's a different chief under

Page 90

1 ELTON FLAX, JR.
2 Trowbridge?
3 A Under Sheriff Tucker, yes.
4 Q Who was the chief then?
5 A Jeremy Williams. Chief Williams.
6 Q Is the chief under Tucker?
7 A Yes.
8 Q And who was the chief under Trowbridge?
9 A Eddie Trow -- I mean, Eddie Belvedresi.
10 Q So that's the principal change you can
11 think of in terms of the Trowbridge administration
12 and the Tucker administration?
13 A No, it's -- like I said, the morale is
14 more higher. You know, you knows what to expect
15 when you come to work. You know, you do your job,
16 you don't have anybody, you know, on you about one
17 minute why you do this, and the next minute why
18 you're not doing this. So that's what I mean. Less
19 stress.
20 Q Right, and you're saying that came -- that
21 stress was largely a function of the prior chief?
22 A Yes. That's my point of view.
23 Q Okay.
24 MR. RETHY: All right, go off the
25 record. I might not have anything more,

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1 ELTON FLAX, JR.
2 but I want to caucus for a second to see.
3 MR. GRAVES: Okay.
4 (Brief recess)
5 Q (Mr. Rethy) Are we back on the record?
6 Sir, I have no further questions. Thank you very
7 much for your time.
8 A Thank you.
9 MR. GRAVES: No questions. Read and
10 sign.
11 COURT REPORTER: And you want a copy.
12 MR. GRAVES: Yes, please.
13 ORIGINAL - MR. RETHY
14 COPY - MR. GRAVES
15 EXHIBITS - 7
16 READ AND SIGN - SEND TO MR. GRAVES
17 (Deposition concluded at approximately 3:49 p.m.)
18 *****
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

Page 92

1 ELTON FLAX, JR.
2
3 CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER
4 I, DEBORAH H. NELSON, Court Reporter and Notary
5 Public for the State of Mississippi, do hereby
6 certify that the above and foregoing pages
7 contain a full, true, and correct transcript of the
8 proceedings had in the forenamed cause at the time
9 and place indicated, which proceedings were recorded
10 by me to the best of my skill and ability.
11 I also certify that I placed the witness under
12 oath to tell the truth and that all answers were given
13 under that oath.
14 I certify that I have no interest, monetary or
15 otherwise, in the outcome of this case.
16 Witness my signature and seal this the 30th day
17 of November, 2017.
18
19
20
21
22
23 DEBORAH H. NELSON, CSR 1256
24 My Commission Expires:
25 March 6, 2018

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1 ELTON FLAX, JR.
2
3 CERTIFICATE OF DEPONENT
4 I, ELTON FLAX, JR., certify that I have
5 examined the foregoing pages as to the correctness
6 thereof, and that after reading said pages, I find
7 them to contain a full and true transcript of the
8 testimony as given by me on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15,
9 2017, except for the list of corrections, if any,
10 attached on a separate sheet with the page number,
11 line number and the desired correction/change.
12 Witness my hand, this the _____ day of
13 _____, 2017.
14
15 ELTON FLAX, JR.
16 CERTIFICATE
17 Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the
18 _____ day of _____, 2017.
19
20 MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: _____
21 _____ NOTARY PUBLIC
22
23
24
25

EXHIBIT 13

1
2 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
4
5 NORTHERN DIVISION

6
7 LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
8 BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
9 GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
10 QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
11 McFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
12 STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
13 BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
14 individually and on behalf of a class
15 of all others similarly situated,
16 PLAINTIFFS,

17 V.

CIVIL ACTION NO.

3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

18 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
19 SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER in his
20 official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
21 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
22 through #6, in their individual capacities,
23 DEFENDANTS.

24
25 DEPOSITION OF PAUL GRIFFIN

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 2018

MADISON COUNTY BUSINESS LEAGUE & FOUNDATION

135 MISSISSIPPI PARKWAY

CANTON, MS

4:10 P.M.

REPORTED BY: DEBORAH H. NELSON, CSR #1256

JOB NO.: 136018

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PAUL GRIFFIN

got into an argument over the park; is that right?

A Yeah, more likely, yes.

Q So he says, "Mr. Jenkins was trying to clarify confusion and mis-information." What was the confusion and mis-information?

A I don't know. He shouldn't have been trying to clarify anything. That was the Board of Supervisors' meeting, not an Election Commission meeting.

Q The subject matter, according to Frank Halford, is a very serious matter. Any idea what he's talking about?

A I don't know at all.

Q "The facts" -- this is continuing Frank Halford -- "the facts need to be presented and documented correctly since the matter is in litigation." Was it in litigation? What you were talking about with Mr. Jenkins at this Board of Supervisors' meeting?

A I don't know what he was talking about "in litigation." I don't recall.

Q So Frank Halford continues, "I'm curious if Mr. Griffin is related to Kenneth Stokes since their language is similar -- dis, dat, dese, and

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PAUL GRIFFIN

does. He's quick to use the race card, and most times he speaks before he thinks and refuses to listen to the opposing side."

What do you think he means you're quick to use the race card?

A Probably because I call him racist.

Q You call Frank Halford racist?

A Yes.

Q And when have you called Frank Halford racist?

A Probably about every time we have a conversation.

Q Do you think by advocating for the four parks in predominantly black neighborhoods that you are perceived as using the race card?

A By some people probably, but I was just -- uh -- asking for an answer why you would choose to take the parks out of African-American communities. And there wasn't no answer.

Q And did you, when you were asking that at the board meeting, did you explain that you thought that this was racially motivated? Did you say that in public?

A Yes.

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PAUL GRIFFIN

Q And so I guess Frank Halford has taken that for you using the race card?

A Probably so. Because if I can recall, being on this board 18 years, that is probably the first time that I used the race card.

Q And this happened in 2016?

A Yes.

Q Have you used the -- have you -- what do you mean by "using the race card"?

A Uh -- saying that something is being done by the majority of the Madison County Board of Supervisors that I think is racist.

Q Uh-huh. And so you say that's the first time you've ever had to say that?

A If I can recall, yes.

Q Have you had to say that since January 5, 2016?

A Not at the board meeting I don't think.

Q Where have you had to say that outside of the board meeting, in your role as supervisor?

A To Frank.

Q What is Frank's role in Madison County government, if any?

A Nothing but sending e-mails and getting

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PAUL GRIFFIN

into county government business. He's just a citizen.

Q So he, Mr. Halford, Frank Halford continues, "he constantly," he's talking about you, Mr. Griffin.

A Uh-huh.

Q "He constantly shows lack of respect for residents and now for elected officials calling Mr. Jenkins, quote, 'boy' in a derogatory manner, and I believe he did the same to the newly elected supervisor and president of the BoS Trey Baxter."

A Uh-huh.

Q "And this confirms his lack of respect." Do you agree with this statement?

A I agree with part of it, of calling Frank, I mean, Jenkins a boy, I did. Trey, I called him a boy, but later apologized to Trey. I didn't apologize to Jenkins. I believe in that portion of that statement.

Q So how do you, if you -- what is your opinion on him saying that you constantly show lack of respect for residents?

A I think the residents that don't know me -- uh -- that come to the board meetings take the

Page 82

PAUL GRIFFIN

tone of my voice the wrong way.

Q Uh-huh.

A And they think that I'm disrespecting them, or Frank thinks that I'm disrespecting them.

Q Do you think that Frank Halford when he says "most times he speaks before he thinks and refuses to listen to the opposing side," do you think that that is based, he has these sentiments based on your race?

A Do he have that based on my race? Do Frank have that based on my race?

Q Yeah.

A I can't tell what Frank's thinking on that.

Q So when he says that your language is similar to Kenneth Stokes, quote, "dis, dat, dese, and does," is that based on the fact that you're black.

A That's based on the fact that I don't want Frank's opinion.

Q It's fair to say that this e-mail from Frank Halford has racist sentiments in it about you?

A Yes.

Q And now, you know, Sheriff Tucker

Page 83

PAUL GRIFFIN

responded to this e-mail. And he says, "Thank you, sir, and I wholeheartedly agree with you on Mr. Griffin."

And do you think that Sheriff Tucker also has these same racist sentiments about you?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form.

A I think Sheriff Tucker is an elected official and he might say and do things that he don't really mean all of the time.

Q (Mr. Tom) So is that a yes or a no?

A Uh -- I can't say what Sheriff Tucker was thinking.

Q Okay. Do you know if Sheriff Tucker is friends with Frank Halford?

A I don't know.

Q How often do you meet with Sheriff Tucker at the sheriff's department?

A That I can recall, never have.

Q How often do you communicate with Sheriff Tucker by e-mail?

A Very, very little.

Q How often do you communicate with anyone at the sheriff's department by e-mail?

A Very, very little.

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PAUL GRIFFIN

Q How often does the Board of Supervisors receive updates about law enforcement activity in Madison County?

A Uh -- I don't think we receive it at all.

Q This will be Griffin Exhibit 5.
(Exhibit 5 marked for the record)

Q (Mr. Tom) So this is an e-mail dated February 25, 2016, from Tony Greer to Gerald Steen, David Bishop, Trey Baxter, Sheila Jones, Paul Griffin, Randall Tucker; cc'd Shelton Vance, Katie Snell, and Ronny Lott.

Now, Tony Greer is the county administrator at this time?

A Uh-huh.

Q And Gerald Steen -- I'm sorry, is that right?

A Yeah, Gerald Steen, yes, he's a supervisor.

Q Was Tony Greer the county administrator on February 25, 2016?

A I think so, yes.

Q Are Gerald Steen, David Bishop, Trey Baxter, Sheila Jones, and Paul Griffin the county supervisors?

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PAUL GRIFFIN

A Supervisors, yes.

Q Shelton Vance, what's his role at this time?

A The comptroller.

Q And Katie Snell, she's the county attorney?

A Yes.

Q And Ronny Lott is the clerk?

A Clerk, yes.

Q So, you know, have you had a chance to look at this e-mail?

A No, not all of the way through yet.

Q Okay. (PAUSE)

MR. TOM: We can take a break after this one.

A All right.

Q (Mr. Tom) How often do you receive e-mails about law enforcement activity like this in your role as the Board of Supervisors?

A If I'm thinking right, really, that was the first time on something like this here.

Q Do you have any idea why the board received that?

A Because Tony Greer was new, and he doesn't

EXHIBIT 14

JAMES HALL
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; AND
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF A CLASS
OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED PLAINTIFFS

V. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-00347-WHB-LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 THROUGH
#6, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF JAMES HALL

Taken at the instance of the Plaintiffs on
Monday, December 4, 2017,
Jackson, Mississippi,
beginning at 1:20 p.m.

JOB NO: 133423

REPORTED BY: Tamara Hartwig Fulgham, CSR, BCR

Page 18

JAMES HALL

Q Yeah.

A -- a template?

Q Yeah. Yeah.

A It's got a template of affidavits.

Q Once you actually fill out this template, are those saved on this USB drive?

A I can't remember if I have any on there or not, but usually it just -- you print one off and stick it in a box for -- or take it to justice court to get a justice court clerk to sign it.

Q Uh-huh. Do you have any other laptops besides your in-vehicle laptop that you use to do work on?

A No.

Q No? So are there any documents that you have that relate to your work that we haven't talked about that you possess?

A Like what are you talking about?

Q I'm looking for work-related documents. Are there any that are in your possession. Not at the sheriff's department, but anywhere else --

A Oh, no.

Q -- that we haven't talked about?

A No.

Page 19

JAMES HALL

Q Do you use your -- do you have a personal e-mail address?

A Yeah.

Q Do you ever use that to send work-related e-mails?

A No.

Q Do you ever text work-related messages?

A We text each other to see where we're going to eat.

Q Any -- any other reason why you text your colleagues?

A Yeah.

Q As it relates to your work at the sheriff's department?

A Not work-related. We -- we just text because we're friends.

Q Uh-huh. Uh-huh. So you don't send any work-related texts to other sheriff department employees?

A No.

Q Did you ever work with the NET Team?

A No.

Q Did you ever do apartment detail?

A No.

Page 20

JAMES HALL

Q You ever worked with narcotics?

A I've backed them up on a call when they asked.

Q So tell me about that.

A They called for somebody to take somebody to jail, so I -- I showed up and I drove them to jail because they don't have cages in their car.

Q You ever work with narcotics besides that?

A No.

Q How often do you interact with Chief Williams?

A I come in a couple of times a week to the sheriff's office and say hey.

Q Uh-huh.

A I don't -- whenever we get out at three o'clock, I usually like to --

Q Go home?

A No. That's when I start --

Q Oh, like --

A -- 3:00. I usually like to make my rounds. I don't usually get up there too often whenever they're up there.

Q I see. What about Sheriff Tucker?

A Are you asking how often --

Page 21

JAMES HALL

Q You interact with Sheriff Tucker.

A I might see him once a month or so just say hey when I'm passing by.

Q Now, do you ever with either -- we'll start with Chief Williams. Do you ever have any discussions with Chief Williams about work? Like, you know, where you're going to go patrol today or how -- how you're doing in your duties with the sheriff's department?

A Not that I recall. We usually just talk about how the -- how the little boy is doing. I got a little boy --

Q Uh-huh.

A -- so...

Q Uh-huh. Congrats. So this is new -- new boy, right?

A Yeah. 4 months old.

Q Congrats. That's exciting. What about Sheriff Tucker? Do you ever talk with him about work-related stuff or is it...

A No. He just he -- just asks how I'm doing.

Q Uh-huh. So have you ever had your performance evaluated by anyone at the sheriff's department?

A Not to my knowledge.

6 (Pages 18 to 21)

Page 22

JAMES HALL

Q Do you know how you're evaluated at the sheriff's department to determine whether you're doing a good job or not?

A No.

Q Do you ever have to fill out a monthly activity report?

A Yes.

Q Do you ever have to fill out a monthly citation report?

A Yes.

Q What else do you have to fill out on a -- on a whether monthly or otherwise basis that tracks your activity with the sheriff's department?

A You have to turn in fuel receipts.

Q Uh-huh.

A I guess that's -- I guess that would be the monthly activity reports, though.

Q Anything else?

A If there is, I haven't been turning them in. So...

Q You have any idea what -- why you turn these things in?

A I guess so they can keep up with the -- how much fuel everybody's buying so they can pay the bill.

Page 23

JAMES HALL

Q What about the citation report?

A I don't know.

Q So when you went from the -- your -- the -- remind me, tell me if I'm wrong or not. You're a bailiff, right? Is that what you said before?

A Yeah.

Q When you went from bailiff to patrol deputy, was that considered a promotion?

A I don't know if that's a promotion, because there's different divisions. I don't know if it's a lateral change or not --

Q Uh-huh.

A -- but --

Q So --

A So I don't know.

Q So like a patrol division position opened and then you just put your name in? Is that how it worked?

A I had a previous application on file as a -- as a patrol application.

Q Uh-huh.

A So...

Q So who -- who called you up about that? When they, you know they offered you the patrol

Page 24

JAMES HALL

division job, who offered you that?

A Chief, he called me and --

Q Chief Williams?

A Yes. Sorry. Chief Williams called me and asked me to come interview for it --

Q Uh-huh.

A -- so...

Q I got you. So who do you report to?

A I'm sorry.

Q Who -- who are your supervisors?

A I have Sergeant Will Weisenberger.

Q Uh-huh.

A Master Sergeant Taylor Chastain and the lieutenant, Albert Jones.

Q Is there anybody else you report to?

A Chief Williams, the sheriff.

Q So what's your difference between how you report to Sergeant Weisenberger versus how you report to, say, Chief Williams?

A I guess the -- I'm sorry. The day-to-day, like what I need to know for the shift, is going to be Sergeant Weisenberger.

Q So before you said that when you talk with, you know, the chief or Sheriff Tucker, it's -- you

Page 25

JAMES HALL

just sort of talk about your kids and you say hello?

A They just -- they just ask how -- how you're doing so...

Q So but then you just said that you also report to the chief and the sheriff. So I'm wondering if there's other things that you report to the chief or to the --

A Well --

Q -- sheriff --

A -- no.

Q -- besides the --

A Sheriff or the chief are my bosses, so naturally I would consider them a supervisor to me.

Q Uh-huh. I got you. So you -- you report to them because they're the top two people at the sheriff's department, but -- is that right?

A That's correct.

Q But besides that, all your interactions with them are more of just on a friendly, nonwork-related basis; is that right?

A That's correct.

Q What are -- so since you've been on patrol, have you always worked the middle shift?

A No.

7 (Pages 22 to 25)

EXHIBIT 15

Samuel Howard
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; AND
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF A CLASS
OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED PLAINTIFFS

VERSUS CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-00347-WHB-LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 THROUGH
#6, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF DEPUTY SAMUEL HOWARD

APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

DATE: OCTOBER 25, 2017

PLACE: HILTON GARDEN INN JACKSON DOWNTOWN

235 WEST CAPITOL STREET

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

TIME: 1:25 P.M.

REPORTED BY: TODD J. DAVIS

BCR, CSR #1406, RPR

JOB NO. 132678

Page 74

1 Samuel Howard
 2 were suites?
 3 A. There's --
 4 Q. Yeah.
 5 A. To my knowledge, there's one area that
 6 has a suite in it.
 7 Q. A suite. What does that mean? Yeah. I
 8 just -- I wasn't clear on what that meant.
 9 A. A flat. It's just not -- a condo,
 10 condominium.
 11 Q. So it has number of units?
 12 A. I've never actually seen it.
 13 Q. So you've never been called in to patrol
 14 that?
 15 A. No, ma'am. I've never responded to the
 16 area. I've never driven in the area where it is.
 17 Q. Let me just back up to when you were
 18 first hired by the sheriff's department and then
 19 throughout your time. I'm going to ask you about
 20 training you received.
 21 Do you recall receiving training
 22 when you were hired?
 23 A. Sure.
 24 Q. And can you tell me what that training
 25 was about?

Page 76

1 Samuel Howard
 2 Some was in a training center that we use by the
 3 Emergency Operation Center or a training facility
 4 that has a -- more of a, like, auditorium that we
 5 can fit a large number of people in.
 6 Q. Is that in --
 7 A. Canton.
 8 Q. That's in Canton?
 9 And who ran the training? Was it
 10 run by the sheriff's department or an outside --
 11 A. It was --
 12 Q. -- group?
 13 A. It was put on -- which one are you
 14 talking about?
 15 Q. Well, yeah. Maybe we should break this
 16 down. So let's do -- you mentioned civil rights
 17 training.
 18 Why don't you tell me about that.
 19 A. So the sheriff required that all members
 20 of his agency attend a civil rights training
 21 seminar put on by an FBI agent out of the Jackson
 22 field office.
 23 Q. And when did that occur?
 24 A. I don't recall.
 25 Q. Do you recall if it was in 2017?

Page 75

1 Samuel Howard
 2 A. There's been a lot of it in a variety of
 3 fields.
 4 Q. Can you tell me some of the fields you
 5 were trained in?
 6 A. Land navigation, firearms training,
 7 civil rights training.
 8 Q. Anything else you recall?
 9 A. No, ma'am.
 10 Q. And was the training that you just
 11 referenced, was it a formal training program?
 12 A. Yes, ma'am.
 13 Q. And did that involve a class, or can you
 14 tell me what -- how it was --
 15 A. Both.
 16 Q. And what does that mean?
 17 A. Some of it was practical applications;
 18 some of it was conducted in a classroom
 19 environment.
 20 Q. And the classrooms, were they -- the
 21 classroom environment, was that at the sheriff's
 22 department?
 23 A. No.
 24 Q. Where was that?
 25 A. Some was in other parts of the state.

Page 77

1 Samuel Howard
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. Okay. Do you recall what you learned
 4 during that training?
 5 A. No, ma'am.
 6 Q. Okay. And do you recall if your
 7 training included training on the Fourth
 8 Amendment?
 9 A. No.
 10 Q. Do you know what the Fourth Amendment
 11 provides?
 12 A. I believe so.
 13 Q. Can you tell me?
 14 A. Unreasonable search and seizure.
 15 Q. Do you recall if the training involved
 16 training on the Fourteenth Amendment?
 17 A. I don't recall.
 18 Q. And do you know what the Fourteenth
 19 Amendment is?
 20 A. No. No.
 21 Q. Okay. Do you recall receiving any
 22 training on roadblocks or checkpoints?
 23 A. No, ma'am.
 24 Q. Are you familiar with the term "racial
 25 profiling"?

Page 78

Samuel Howard

A. I've heard of it.

Q. What does that mean to you?

MR. ROSS: I object to the form. This is very abstract. You can answer to the extent of your knowledge.

A. Will you please ask another way?

BY MS. GOCHMAN:

Q. Well, you said you've heard of the term "racial profiling."

Do you remember the context that you heard it in?

A. No, ma'am. Other than what the media portrays us to believe what racial profiling is. Other than that.

Q. And how is that portrayed?

A. Law enforcement zeroing in on one particular race, gender, ethnicity, or religious belief.

Q. Do you know, does the Madison County Sheriff's Department have a policy against doing that?

A. I'm not sure about a policy, but it is very clear by the sheriff and the chief deputy that that is not to be conducted.

Page 79

Samuel Howard

Q. Do you consider race when you're conducting policing activities?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. Do you know if other deputies consider race when they're conducting police activities?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. When you joined the sheriff's department, was Sheriff Tucker the sheriff at the time?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Okay. And in the time -- and I believe he had just become the sheriff --

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. -- since you joined in 2012.

Are you aware of policies or procedures that have changed since you joined the sheriff's department?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. Let me just -- I'm going to mark the first document as an exhibit. So I'm -- actually, I'm not going mark it as an exhibit. I'm going to use what was marked yesterday as Thompson 17. We're going to use some of the --

A. You want No. 17?

Page 80

Samuel Howard

Q. Let me -- I'll take it and hand it to you so --

MS. GOCHMAN: We have extra copies if you don't have; but if you have, that's -- and for the record, I'll just say that Thompson 17 is a copy of the responses by Defendants in this lawsuit to the Plaintiffs' first set of interrogatories.

BY MS. GOCHMAN:

Q. And can you turn to Page 10, please.

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Actually, I'll start you on Page 8.

A. Okay.

Q. Yeah. If you look at the subsection on Page 8 that's labeled B. Just take a minute to read that.

A. Is this -- first, is this your opinion of the sheriff's office? What am I reading?

Q. Yeah.

MR. ROSS: Sam. Sam. Just read the question and down through B, and then she'll ask you questions --

BY MS. GOCHMAN:

Q. Yeah. And I'll explain it to you.

Page 81

Samuel Howard

That's a good point.

A. (Witness reviewing document.) Okay.

Q. Okay. Let me represent to you that these are the responses that were prepared on behalf of the sheriff's department and the other defendants by counsel and provided to us.

A. Okay.

Q. Okay. So -- so looking at this, are you aware of changes to the Neighborhood Enhancement Team?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. Okay.

MR. ROSS: And I am going to object -- or I'm going to clarify. The question that was being responded to, Sam, was on Page 7 --

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

MR. ROSS: -- where the defendants were asked -- it was on Page 8 where the defendants were asked to identify and describe all changes or variations, whether formal or informal, written or unwritten, made by Sheriff Tucker to the policies and procedures in place under Sheriff Toby Trowbridge. And the response is the response

Page 106

1 Samuel Howard
 2 Q. And --
 3 A. That's not common, though, because it's
 4 not safe. It's better to have -- the more
 5 vehicles you have, the more exposed you are with
 6 the emergency lights and all.
 7 Q. And your car, you said, is an unmarked
 8 car?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. And have you always had an unmarked car?
 11 A. No, ma'am.
 12 Q. So I think you said you had a new car
 13 beginning early this year?
 14 A. Yes, ma'am.
 15 Q. And that's unmarked.
 16 Prior to that, was your car an
 17 unmarked car?
 18 A. It was a marked car.
 19 Q. It was a marked car.
 20 When you do a roadblock with an
 21 unmarked car, are there lights on on your unmarked
 22 car?
 23 A. Depends.
 24 Q. So you've done a roadblock where the
 25 lights aren't on in the unmarked car?

Page 108

1 Samuel Howard
 2 Q. I think you said the purpose of the
 3 roadblock was traffic safety --
 4 A. Yes, ma'am.
 5 Q. -- something like that? But why
 6 would -- why would asking a passenger for their
 7 license serve that purpose?
 8 A. I think it's man -- officer safety,
 9 Ms. Gochman. It's important. The more occupants
 10 you know their names in that vehicle, the safer it
 11 is for you because things can happen quickly.
 12 Q. But how does it serve the purpose of the
 13 roadblock, which is traffic safety?
 14 A. Ask me another way, please.
 15 Q. Yeah. So the passenger isn't driving.
 16 They're a passenger, right?
 17 A. Yes, ma'am.
 18 Q. So I think you said the purpose of the
 19 roadblock is traffic safety.
 20 A. Yes, ma'am.
 21 Q. So what's the justification for asking a
 22 passenger for their driver's license?
 23 A. Well, a lot of times it's just casual
 24 conversation. You know, while speaking with the
 25 driver and the driver's pulling out their

Page 107

1 Samuel Howard
 2 A. Yeah. But the -- if there's another
 3 unit there, his lights may be on.
 4 Q. Okay.
 5 A. Somebody's lights are on at that vehicle
 6 safety checkpoint, regardless. It's policy, and
 7 it's stressed.
 8 Q. Okay. But it may be the lights of an
 9 unmarked car. It doesn't have to be a marked car?
 10 A. Yes.
 11 Q. Okay. And when you do a roadblock, I
 12 think you said you -- you ask people for
 13 identification; is that correct?
 14 A. Driver's license.
 15 Q. Driver's license.
 16 Do you ask passengers for a
 17 driver's license?
 18 A. I do.
 19 Q. You do. And why do you do that?
 20 A. Well, it's -- I'd like to know --
 21 there's a variety of things that could happen.
 22 But if they refuse, there's nothing that I can do.
 23 If I have a passenger that I asked for their
 24 driver's license or identification and they say, I
 25 don't want to give it to you, that's it.

Page 109

1 Samuel Howard
 2 information, I'll ask the passenger, Do you have
 3 identification, too? Why would you need that?
 4 Man, I just like to know who you are and identify
 5 you. No harm, no foul if you choose not to.
 6 Q. Do you ask every passenger? Is it --
 7 and I'm trying to just get to your general
 8 practice.
 9 Or do you sometimes ask passengers,
 10 and sometimes you don't?
 11 A. My goal is to identify everybody in the
 12 vehicle if possible when I'm -- when I initiate
 13 contact with the public.
 14 Q. Do you run identification -- well, I
 15 don't know -- I might be using the wrong
 16 terminology.
 17 Is it run through system? When
 18 someone gives you their license, the driver and
 19 the passenger gives you identification, do you
 20 then call that in?
 21 A. It depends.
 22 Q. And why don't you just explain to me.
 23 When you do call it in, is it going through
 24 dispatch? Is it -- how does that work? Do you --
 25 is it --

Page 110

Samuel Howard

A. For one, I would have a reason for why I would call it in.

Q. Okay.

A. So if you were to approach me in your vehicle as the driver and I review your driver's license and it's current and your insurance is valid and there's no open container; there's no weapon; I have no odor of marijuana; there's no unrestrained children; you have your seat belt on, I would gladly tell you, Ma'am, thank you, drive safely. Have a good day. And you go about your business.

Q. So you wouldn't call in the license?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. So -- and that license, in fact, could be suspended, for instance --

A. It could be.

Q. -- and you wouldn't know?

A. I would not know.

Q. Okay. And you use your discretion to decide when to check licenses or identifications for passengers?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Is that right? Okay.

Page 111

Samuel Howard

MR. ROSS: And for clarification, you're talking about traffic safety checkpoints?

BY MS. GOCHMAN:

Q. I'm talking about at the checkpoints you described, which I think you said the purpose of every checkpoint is traffic safety; is that right?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Are there any other -- your counsel just clarified traffic safety.

Are there other --

MR. ROSS: That was for me. I just wanted to -- I couldn't remember if you talked about a traffic stop or a traffic checkpoint.

MS. GOCHMAN: Yeah. We were talking about checkpoints. Right.

MR. ROSS: Okay.

BY MS. GOCHMAN:

Q. You mentioned that if someone didn't have a seat belt on? Is that a reason that you'd call in a license?

A. Well, I would -- it would just give me -- I would maybe investigate further, you know. If you pull a -- it's state law. It's required by

Page 112

Samuel Howard

state law to wear a safety -- a seat belt.

Q. Uh-huh (affirmative response).

A. So if you come through the safety checkpoint and you do not have your seat belt on, out of respect for other motorists, I'm not going to hold -- I'm not going to stop you right there and issue you a citation for that seat belt. I'm going to request that you pull to the shoulder of the roadway so that all the other motorists can -- you know, who are in line can continue with their -- with their -- with their safe travels. And then I would come and speak with you and possibly issue a citation for that.

Q. For the lack of seat belt?

A. The seat belt.

Q. Do you call in, though, the license?

A. At times, I will at that time.

Q. And what's the purpose of doing that?

A. To --

Q. The infraction is a seat belt, right?

So you could see that they're not wearing a seat belt.

A. Right. So it could be just to check your driver's license.

Page 113

Samuel Howard

Q. And you're checking for what?

A. To ensure it's valid or not.

Q. And the reason you're doing that is because one isn't wearing a seat belt, so it gives you --

A. Well, that's not the only reason, Ms. Gochman.

Q. Okay.

A. There's --

Q. I'm trying to understand the process.

A. Yeah. And I'm trying to explain it to you.

Q. Okay.

A. I'm...

Q. But that could be a reason?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Okay. And if someone isn't wearing a seat belt, you said you could give a citation?

A. It's my discretion whether I choose to or not.

Q. That was my question.

So you may give someone a citation; you may not?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Page 114

1 Samuel Howard

2 Q. Do you ever arrest someone for not
3 wearing a seat belt?

4 A. You can. Not that I recall.

5 Q. But you don't recall ever doing that?

6 A. No, ma'am.

7 Q. But someone does have the discretion to
8 arrest?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. When you call in the -- you call in the
11 driver's license of the driver, but you also will
12 call in, you said, the identification of the
13 passenger --

14 A. If they willingly provide it.

15 Q. Okay.

16 A. Absolutely.

17 Q. And when you do that, do you ever then
18 arrest a passenger? And I'll give you an example:
19 If you see that there are warrants --

20 A. Yes, ma'am.

21 Q. Okay. And when someone has a warrant,
22 is it -- do you always arrest them, or is that
23 again --

24 A. One, it's my legal duty to arrest that
25 individual if he's got an active warrant.

Page 115

1 Samuel Howard

2 With that said, there's times where
3 an occupant in the vehicle and/or the driver may
4 have a warrant. And another unit or a shift unit
5 may have a call for service, and they're
6 requesting help. So their demand takes priority
7 over a misdemeanor traffic warrant, for example.

8 So if you have a seat belt warrant
9 and an officer is screaming for help because he's
10 in a fight, I take that as a priority over
11 arresting you on that misdemeanor traffic
12 citation, warrant. So I'll encourage you to go by
13 the Justice Court and pay your fine, ensure that
14 your license is -- becomes valid, and have a safe
15 day.

16 Q. But you won't take the time to make the
17 arrest because you have other priorities?

18 A. Yes, ma'am.

19 Q. And, again, that's in your discretion --

20 A. Yes, ma'am.

21 Q. -- to decide what the priority is?

22 A. Yes, ma'am.

23 Q. Let me ask you about -- let's switch to
24 apartment walk-throughs --

25 A. Yes.

Page 116

1 Samuel Howard

2 Q. -- when you're in apartment complexes,
3 and you -- you stop someone.

4 What are the reasons that you might
5 stop someone and ask for identification in an
6 apartment complex?

7 A. I see a gun, overwhelming odor of a
8 narcotic, if I recognize someone who has warrants,
9 if I suspect suspicious behavior, to list a few.

10 Q. Okay. And what would you -- what would
11 you say is suspicious behavior?

12 A. I'll walk around the apartment; and as
13 I'm nearing the building, an individual sees me,
14 throws something on the ground, and then takes off
15 running.

16 Q. Any other examples?

17 A. Not that I can recall.

18 Q. Okay. So if you were doing a
19 walk-through in an apartment building and I was,
20 say, standing -- standing there, you know, outside
21 the apartment, would you stop me and ask me for my
22 ID?

23 A. No, ma'am. Ms. Gochman, like when we --

24 Q. Yeah.

25 A. -- when we do these -- when we do these

Page 117

1 Samuel Howard

2 walk-throughs --

3 Q. Uh-huh (affirmative response).

4 A. -- please let me remind you it's just
5 for the request of the apartments and the -- the
6 areas that are receiving, through our reports,
7 calls for service. When we're going through
8 there, there is -- it's generally a consensual
9 interaction with the public.

10 MR. ROSS: Sam, answer her question.

11 Would you repeat the question again,
12 please?

13 BY MS. GOCHMAN:

14 Q. Yeah. I said if I was standing in an
15 apartment complex that you would be called into,
16 say by the management of the apartment complex,
17 and I was hanging out, right, maybe with some
18 friends --

19 A. Okay.

20 Q. I'm changing my question.

21 But would you ask me or ask us, if
22 I was with other individuals, for identification?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Okay. Let me -- I'm going to show you
25 an exhibit. Okay. It's tab 52, which we -- just

Page 118

1 Samuel Howard
2 put those in a pile.
3 A. Okay.
4 MR. ROSS: Which one is it?
5 MS. GOCHMAN: I'm going to mark it. It
6 hasn't been marked yet. Okay. So I'll be
7 marking this as Howard Exhibit 1.
8 (Exhibit No. 1 marked for
9 identification.)
10 BY MS. GOCHMAN:
11 Q. Do you recognize this document,
12 Mr. Howard?
13 A. Yes, ma'am.
14 Q. And can you tell me what it is?
15 A. It's an incident report generated from
16 arresting two individuals.
17 Q. And was this a document that you
18 reviewed in preparation for your deposition?
19 A. Yes.
20 Q. Okay. So if you look on the front page
21 of the incident report, it says original offense
22 description.
23 Do you see that?
24 A. Yes, ma'am.
25 Q. And it says suspicious person; is that

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1 Samuel Howard
2 right?
3 A. Yes, ma'am.
4 Q. Okay. And then you have a narrative,
5 correct?
6 A. Yes, ma'am.
7 Q. And did you write this narrative?
8 A. No, ma'am.
9 Q. You didn't? Okay. Do you -- do you --
10 and I'm sorry.
11 A. Look --
12 Q. Oh, the primary officer, right? Okay.
13 Okay. So this is not your incident report. Oh,
14 okay. Sorry. Thank you very much.
15 But you were involved in this
16 incident, correct?
17 A. Yes, ma'am.
18 Q. Okay. Thank you. And did you review
19 this report?
20 A. I have, yes, ma'am.
21 Q. I mean, did you review it at the time
22 that it was written? Since you didn't write it,
23 did you review it?
24 A. I don't recall.
25 Q. And was it your partner that wrote the

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1 Samuel Howard
2 report --
3 A. Yes, ma'am.
4 Q. -- at the time? Okay. And in this
5 report, you see that it says contact was made with
6 Steven Smith and Terrance Thompson near the
7 entrance?
8 A. Yes, ma'am.
9 Q. And that was the entrance of Canton
10 Estates, correct?
11 A. Yes, ma'am.
12 Q. And then it says, "For officer safety
13 both subjects were advised to take their hands out
14 of their pockets."
15 And can you tell me why contact was
16 made with these two individuals?
17 A. Yeah, absolutely. And it was very
18 cordial. I remember this case.
19 We were conducting a walk-through
20 of the apartment complex. And Master Sergeant
21 Smith actually clarifies right here, Ms. Lyons,
22 the apartment manager, who we have a really good
23 relationship with, reached out to us and said,
24 Man, Sam and Darren, I'm having a lot of problems.
25 Please assist us.

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1 Samuel Howard
2 And Master Sergeant Smith documents
3 it in here. He clearly states, "We're having
4 problems with narcotics consumption and sales,
5 gambling, loud music, public drunkenness, and gun
6 exchange, gun -- you know, displaying of
7 handguns."
8 So we're -- we -- at this time I
9 believe we parked at the front of the apartment
10 complex, and we were conducting our walk-through.
11 And during our return to our vehicles, these two
12 subjects were entering the apartment complex. And
13 I remember the cordial contact.
14 Hey, gentlemen, if you will, would
15 you please take your hands out of your pockets
16 for -- you know, just for my safety. I don't
17 think it's an unreasonable request. And so -- and
18 I believe they both said, Sure.
19 And I followed that question with,
20 Is there any weapons on you? And Mr. Thompson
21 says, Yes. All right. So for my safety -- okay.
22 I'm sorry.
23 Q. Oh, no. Keep --
24 A. No. Go ahead.
25 Q. Keep going. I didn't mean to --

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1 Samuel Howard

2 A. No. Go ahead. Ask your question. I'm
3 sorry.

4 Q. So for your -- you were -- you can
5 continue. You were saying for your safety you
6 asked them to --

7 A. Yes, ma'am. For my safety, if someone
8 tells me they have gun on their person, I think
9 it's important -- I want to go home that night. I
10 want to secure that weapon. There's nothing -- in
11 all cases it's not wrong, necessarily, to have a
12 gun, but in this case it was. He had a concealed
13 carry weapon. He was -- I'm sorry. He was
14 carrying a concealed weapon without a concealed
15 carry permit.

16 So during this conversation, I
17 asked him, Hey, is there any weapons on you, which
18 is normal. It's -- it's not a demanding request.
19 It's not a voice being raised. It's simple, Hey,
20 my man, do you have any weapons on you? Yes, I
21 have one in my pocket, or wherever it was. His
22 waistband. And I secured him, retrieved the
23 weapon, unloaded it, and held onto it.

24 And during our conversation, I
25 asked, Do you have a concealed carry permit

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1 Samuel Howard

2 because it's concealed? And he says, Yes. I've
3 been through a two-week class.

4 Well, that raised my suspicion that
5 he wasn't telling the truth because there's not a
6 two-week class in the state of Mississippi that
7 requires for you to get a concealed carry permit.
8 So I followed that up with identification. He
9 identified himself.

10 I had our dispatch run his
11 information; and they confirmed that he did, in
12 fact, not have a concealed carry permit. So he
13 was illegally carrying a firearm.

14 Q. Let's just go back to --

15 A. Yes, ma'am.

16 Q. -- the beginning of your narrative. You
17 said that they were -- I think you said they were
18 walking into the entrance --

19 A. Yes, ma'am.

20 Q. -- of the complex. You've listed on the
21 front page suspicious person at the offense.
22 What -- before you had said if I was standing
23 outside an apartment, you wouldn't ask me for my
24 ID or stop me.

25 So what made these two gentlemen

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1 Samuel Howard

2 suspicious by just walking into the entrance of
3 apartment --

4 A. Yeah.

5 MR. ROSS: And I object to the form. It
6 assumes that that they were viewed as
7 suspicious before the incident.

8 BY MS. GOCHMAN:

9 Q. Well, you spoke to them. You stopped
10 them, and you said, Take your hands out of your
11 pockets. So what was the --

12 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. He said
13 he requested them to take their hands out of
14 their pocket.

15 BY MS. GOCHMAN:

16 Q. What was the reason that you stopped
17 them, and what is the reason that you've written
18 down "suspicious person"?

19 A. Okay. There's two things I need to
20 address there to answer your question.

21 MR. ROSS: And I further object to the
22 form. He didn't fill out this form. You
23 said, What was the reason you -- he wrote
24 down "suspicious person."
25

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1 Samuel Howard

2 BY MS. GOCHMAN:

3 Q. Do you know why "suspicious person" was
4 written down and why you stopped -- you with your
5 partner stopped these two gentleman?

6 A. Okay. I don't know why "suspicious
7 person" is put in there. And we -- it wasn't --
8 these two gentlemen were not stopped. It was a
9 consensual encounter. As they were walking by,
10 Hey, gentlemen, while you're passing us, just for
11 our safety, man, will you take your hands out of
12 your pockets? Yeah, man, no problem.

13 Q. What if they'd said no?

14 A. Well, there's nothing I can do.

15 Q. They just keep walking?

16 A. And I pray that nothing happens as they
17 walk past me.

18 Q. Did you have a firearm on you at the
19 time?

20 A. I did.

21 Q. And it was visible?

22 A. Yes, ma'am.

23 Q. Have you ever had an incident where
24 you've asked someone to do something like take
25 their hands out of their pockets or for ID, and

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 they said no -- and they've said no to you?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. You have had -- and how many times has
 5 that happened?
 6 A. Ma'am, I don't know, but that's --
 7 that's a very vague question. If I'm --
 8 Q. Do you recall a specific incident of you
 9 asking someone -- and let's just take
 10 identification -- for their identification and
 11 they said no; and then they've go on their way?
 12 A. Conducted a traffic stop, got the driver
 13 of the vehicle out of the car --
 14 Q. Well -- let's start with, like, the
 15 walk-through where -- this is an example. Why
 16 don't we do a walk-through incident first when
 17 you're in a -- if you're on a foot patrol or
 18 stopping a pedestrian.
 19 MR. ROSS: And --
 20 A. That's not -- I don't understand --
 21 MR. ROSS: I object to the form and the
 22 confusion. Sam, listen to her question and
 23 answer her question.
 24 Would you repeat it for him?
 25 MS. GOCHMAN: Uh-huh (affirmative

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 response).
 3 BY MS. GOCHMAN:
 4 Q. So let's start with a situation where
 5 you're on foot --
 6 A. Uh-huh (affirmative response).
 7 Q. -- and you are -- you are in contact
 8 with someone who's also on foot, so not in a car.
 9 Have you ever -- do you recall any
 10 specific time when you've asked someone for
 11 identification, and they've said no; and then
 12 they've just gone on their way and there's been no
 13 other contact?
 14 A. I'm still not following you, ma'am.
 15 Q. You said to me, I requested -- in this
 16 case it was taking their hands out of their
 17 pockets?
 18 A. Yes, ma'am.
 19 Q. They could have said no.
 20 A. Yes.
 21 Q. And I'm trying to tease out whether, in
 22 similar situations -- so you've asked someone for
 23 ID, or you've maybe asked them to take their hands
 24 out of their pockets -- you can recall someone
 25 actually saying no and then --

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 A. I have not detained someone -- I have
 3 not detained an individual and required them to
 4 provide me with information if I did not have
 5 reasonable or probable cause to investigate them
 6 for a crime.
 7 In the case that I'm investigating
 8 someone for reasonable suspicion or probable cause
 9 and they refuse to provide me with identification
 10 and/or take their hands out of their pockets,
 11 there's been times where that's occurred. But
 12 this particular incident was a consensual
 13 encounter, extremely cordial and very cooperative.
 14 They were simply --
 15 MR. ROSS: Sam, the question is, have
 16 there been others like that where they said
 17 no, and you said you can go on.
 18 A. Yes.
 19 BY MS. GOCHMAN:
 20 Q. Can you tell me what you recall about
 21 such an instance?
 22 A. Sure. I've known several guys in the
 23 apartment complex who have a -- a previous
 24 criminal history who I've had relationships with
 25 and know of them, and they've seen me. And I

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 didn't suspect any behavior, but they didn't want
 3 to talk with me; and they walked away.
 4 Q. And did you --
 5 A. And I left it at that.
 6 Q. You didn't suspect behavior, but did you
 7 ask them for something that they said no to?
 8 A. Not that I recall.
 9 Q. Okay. Here was there reasonable
 10 suspicion or probable cause to stop Mr. Smith and
 11 Thompson and ask them to remove their hands from
 12 their --
 13 A. Yes, ma'am.
 14 Q. -- pocket?
 15 A. We did not stop them.
 16 Q. You didn't stop them, but they were
 17 stopped. They were talking to you, so they were
 18 not --
 19 A. They were walking by, and I asked,
 20 Gentlemen, would you -- they were walking as we
 21 were talking. Gentlemen, will you please take
 22 your hands out of your pockets.
 23 Q. Okay. Which they did?
 24 A. Which they did.
 25 Q. And then Mr. Thompson told you he had a

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 pistol, according to --
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. Now, Mr. Smith, he took his hands out of
 5 his pockets. He didn't mention having a gun.
 6 But you asked for his
 7 identification?
 8 A. Yes.
 9 Q. Okay. And then what did you do with it?
 10 A. Ran his -- ran that identification
 11 through our dispatch. And they advised me he had
 12 multiple warrants for his arrest.
 13 Q. What was the justification for asking --
 14 A. Yeah.
 15 Q. -- him for identification --
 16 A. That's one incident. They're both
 17 together. Mr. Thompson told me he had a concealed
 18 carry gun. He told me he had a weapon on his
 19 person, but he just lied to me and told me he had
 20 a concealed carry permit, which, in fact, he
 21 didn't.
 22 So for my safety and the fact that
 23 I wanted to go home that night, I had to ensure
 24 that Smith did or did not have a weapon on him.
 25 And while identifying Thompson, I also identified

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 Smith.
 3 Q. How did you ensure that Smith didn't
 4 have weapon?
 5 A. I patted him down. I did a simple Terry
 6 frisk of his person for officer safety.
 7 Q. And what was the purpose of asking for
 8 his identification?
 9 A. So I can identify him. Because it's one
 10 incident. They were both together. They were
 11 both -- if one of them was lying to me, there was
 12 a likelihood that Smith could be telling me
 13 something that -- or telling me who he's not.
 14 Q. And you took Smith, then, into custody
 15 and arrested him because of the warrants?
 16 A. Yes, ma'am.
 17 Q. And this is an instance where you at
 18 times may use discretion not to arrest someone.
 19 You had mentioned before when someone has a
 20 warrant, you might not arrest someone? I think
 21 you said if there was another priority?
 22 A. Yes, ma'am.
 23 Q. But this was an instance where you did
 24 arrest him.
 25 A. Yes, ma'am.

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 Q. You decided to.
 3 All right. Let me just ask this
 4 one -- a different way again. What was the reason
 5 that you stopped at all to ask them to take their
 6 hands out of their pockets?
 7 MR. ROSS: I object. It's been asked
 8 and answered two or three times.
 9 BY MS. GOCHMAN:
 10 Q. You said officer safety?
 11 THE WITNESS: Am I answering?
 12 MR. ROSS: Yes. But I agree you said
 13 officer safety.
 14 BY MS. GOCHMAN:
 15 Q. What was the reason? Sorry. You
 16 said --
 17 A. Yes, ma'am.
 18 Q. The reason you asked them -- they were
 19 walking by you with hands in the pockets.
 20 A. Yes, ma'am. Okay. So --
 21 Q. I think that's what I'm trying to get
 22 at.
 23 A. So we -- the complaint came in of
 24 juveniles displaying firearms. These guys are of
 25 that age. All right. And so any reasonable

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 person that received a complaint from the
 3 apartment manager, who is there all day long,
 4 every day, and responsible for all occupants in
 5 it, calls you and says, Man, there are a lot of
 6 people displaying firearms and showing them, and
 7 then we encounter two people as we're walking back
 8 to their car.
 9 I only thought it made sense for me
 10 to just simply and cordially ask, Man, will you
 11 please remove your hands while you walk past us.
 12 I don't remember having a jacket on. I don't
 13 remember it being cold.
 14 Q. So they had jackets on?
 15 A. I don't recall.
 16 Q. Were their hands in their pants pockets
 17 or --
 18 A. I don't recall.
 19 Q. Just their hands in pockets.
 20 If I were walking by you with my
 21 hands in my pockets at that same exact moment,
 22 would you have asked me to remove my hands?
 23 A. Possibly.
 24 Q. Okay.
 25 A. There's no harm in that.

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1 Samuel Howard
2 Circuit Court for narcotics violations, one. And,
3 two, he was -- he was shot a couple of years ago
4 in the apartment complex, and I was responsible --
5 or one of the units responsible for, you know,
6 arriving for that call for service.
7 Q. When he was shot?
8 A. Yes.
9 Q. Okay. At the time, were you aware that
10 he was working with lawyers, including the ACLU,
11 regarding the practices of the sheriff's
12 department?
13 A. No, ma'am.
14 Q. And did you say anything to him about
15 that at the time?
16 A. No, ma'am.
17 Q. And the reason that you -- can you tell
18 me the reason you approached the vehicle and asked
19 for his identification?
20 A. Right. Ms. Gochman, I thought I
21 explained.
22 I was walking. His driving
23 behavior was normal. Then when I -- when I got to
24 the sidewalk or was walking on the sidewalk, it
25 appeared to me that he then observed me, quickly

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1 Samuel Howard
2 said no and just gotten out of the car and walked
3 away?
4 A. Sure.
5 Q. So it was all consensual?
6 A. I believe so.
7 Q. So you wouldn't say that --
8 A. And it was very cordial, too.
9 Q. So you wouldn't say that you had --
10 would you say you had reasonable suspicion or
11 probable cause to stop --
12 A. I had reasonable suspicion to believe
13 that a crime has or may be committed due to his
14 driving behavior and his -- the -- his mannerisms,
15 unlike the -- that were completely different than
16 all the other motorists that passed us in the
17 apartment complex.
18 Q. But you wouldn't consider this a stop.
19 You considered this a consensual
20 encounter, right?
21 A. I don't know how I would define it.
22 Q. Well, I guess it goes to -- you said
23 with consensual encounters, if someone wants to
24 say no, they can.
25 A. Yes.

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1 Samuel Howard
2 slammed on brakes, and pulled into a parking place
3 and started trying to exit the vehicle. So that
4 alerted -- alarmed me. No one else driving
5 through this apartment complex has done that. Why
6 would this particular driver?
7 So just a consensual encounter was
8 made. I walk over there and ask Mr. Manning,
9 Mr. Manning, what's going on? Why -- it appears
10 you're trying to avoid me. And he clearly states,
11 which I document word for word, I am. My driver's
12 license is suspended. So he was aware that he did
13 not have current driver's license.
14 Q. You said this was consensual, so if he
15 had -- I assume you asked him to identify himself.
16 You didn't --
17 A. Right.
18 Q. Did you recognize him, or did you ask
19 for --
20 A. No, ma'am. I recognized him after
21 reviewing his driver's license.
22 Q. After reviewing. So he gave you his
23 identification?
24 A. Yes, ma'am.
25 Q. Is this an instance where he could have

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1 Samuel Howard
2 Q. But if it's a -- if you have probable
3 cause or reasonable suspicion to stop someone, can
4 they still say no?
5 A. If I have probable cause to stop
6 someone --
7 Q. Yeah. If you have -- if you believe a
8 crime is being committed --
9 A. Yes.
10 Q. -- then they -- can they say no to you
11 then?
12 A. No, ma'am. They can. Yes, they can.
13 Sure. They can say no.
14 Q. And walk away with no repercussions?
15 A. No, ma'am.
16 Q. All right. It says you arrested Manning
17 and transported him back to MCDC.
18 A. Yes, ma'am.
19 Q. Correct?
20 And is this an instance where
21 you -- you could have -- I don't believe that
22 there was a warrant. There's no reference to a
23 warrant; is that right?
24 A. Not that I recall.
25 Q. Okay. So is this an instance where you

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 MR. ROSS: Keep going.
 3 MS. GOCHMAN: You want to keep going?
 4 Okay.
 5 So I'll mark this as Howard 4, if that
 6 works. Yeah. That is 4.
 7 (Exhibit No. 4 marked for
 8 identification.)
 9 MS. GOCHMAN: And for the record, it's
 10 an incident report, and it's Bates stamped
 11 MCRFP Inc. REP 007226 through 0227.
 12 A. (Witness reviewing document.) Okay.
 13 BY MS. GOCHMAN:
 14 Q. You're good? Is this a -- this is an
 15 incident report, correct?
 16 A. Yes, ma'am.
 17 Q. Okay. And it's an incident report that
 18 you completed; is that right?
 19 A. Yes, ma'am.
 20 Q. And are you -- do you recall doing
 21 this --
 22 A. Vaguely.
 23 Q. Vaguely. Okay.
 24 A. Five years ago.
 25 Q. Okay. And can you tell me the time when

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 this incident occurred?
 3 A. 9:51 p.m.
 4 Q. Okay. And that's where it says -- are
 5 you looking where it says --
 6 A. Yes, ma'am.
 7 Q. -- begin time, 2151?
 8 A. Yes, ma'am.
 9 Q. Okay. And in this incident, there was a
 10 woman who was sitting in a car; is that correct?
 11 A. Yes, ma'am.
 12 Q. Okay. And it says that you -- you
 13 wanted to check on her welfare to see if she was
 14 okay?
 15 A. Yeah.
 16 Q. Do you recall, was there any reason you
 17 were concerned about her welfare?
 18 A. I don't.
 19 Q. So you don't recall if she was sleeping
 20 or slumped over or --
 21 A. No, ma'am.
 22 Q. -- sick or -- she could have just --
 23 from this it sounds like she was just sitting in
 24 her car.
 25 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. He said

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 he -- he's saying he didn't recall.
 3 A. I don't recall.
 4 BY MS. GOCHMAN:
 5 Q. Okay. And it says you checked -- you
 6 approached to check on her welfare, but then
 7 you -- then you asked her to identify herself; is
 8 that correct?
 9 A. Yes. When she provided the false
 10 information --
 11 Q. Right. Well, let's get back to why you
 12 even asked the question.
 13 A. Okay.
 14 Q. What would the purpose be? She wasn't
 15 driving. She was sitting a car. It wasn't 3:00
 16 in morning --
 17 A. Yeah, and --
 18 Q. -- so what would be the purpose?
 19 A. Well, I don't know -- I don't remember
 20 the context of the vehicle, if it was -- if it was
 21 turned on or turned off or if the keys were in the
 22 ignition or why -- what it was. My report
 23 unfortunately is vague, so I don't -- I can't
 24 answer to why I asked for her identification. I'm
 25 sorry.

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 Q. And you don't recall independently --
 3 A. No, ma'am, I don't.
 4 Q. Okay.
 5 A. And I don't want to speculate.
 6 Q. Okay. So you agree that from the face
 7 of this report, it's a -- it's not apparent why
 8 you would have asked for her identification?
 9 A. Yes, ma'am.
 10 Q. Is this something you typically would do
 11 if you -- well, let me just back up.
 12 You were on foot, it appears from
 13 this; is that right?
 14 A. I don't recall.
 15 Q. You don't recall? And is this something
 16 that you might do, approach someone in a car? If
 17 they're sitting in a car not moving, is that
 18 something that you've done other times?
 19 A. I'm sorry?
 20 Q. This type of instance where someone was
 21 sitting in a car that wasn't moving --
 22 A. Yes, ma'am.
 23 Q. -- and you approached, is this something
 24 you do typically? Is this a common occurrence?
 25 A. I don't recall a -- I don't recall a

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 you see -- well, let's take it it's nighttime.
 3 How do you see that a seat belt is
 4 not on?
 5 A. Yeah. So without trying to be
 6 disrespectful --
 7 Q. Uh-huh (affirmative response).
 8 A. -- a lot of the areas that you would
 9 ride in in Madison County are well lit.
 10 Q. Uh-huh (affirmative response).
 11 A. They have street lights.
 12 Q. Uh-huh (affirmative response).
 13 A. And they would clearly provide enough
 14 illumination inside that vehicle to notice if
 15 anybody does or does not have a seat belt on.
 16 Q. Okay. If you pull over someone for a
 17 seat belt violation, in those instances, do you
 18 ask for their license?
 19 A. Yes.
 20 Q. Okay. And what do you do if they have a
 21 violation and they give you a license and they --
 22 it checks out?
 23 A. It just depends on my discretion --
 24 Q. Okay.
 25 A. -- whether I decide to issue a citation

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 Q. Okay.
 3 A. -- and let them -- issue them a citation
 4 they can actually do something about, out of a
 5 courtesy to that driver.
 6 Q. Okay. Thank you.
 7 When you -- you said you can see --
 8 see if someone has a seat belt on or not.
 9 A. Uh-huh (affirmative response).
 10 Q. Can you also see the race of a person if
 11 you're -- at night if you're driving in a well-lit
 12 area?
 13 A. Their --
 14 Q. Their race? Whether they're black or
 15 white or Hispanic? What their race --
 16 A. Maybe at times.
 17 Q. Okay.
 18 MS. GOCHMAN: You know, why don't we
 19 take a few minutes, and I'll see if I can cut
 20 through the outline and finish up.
 21 MR. ROSS: Okay.
 22 (A short recess was taken.)
 23 (Exhibit No. 8 marked for
 24 identification.)
 25 MS. GOCHMAN: So this is an item just

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 or not.
 3 Q. Okay. And -- or it could be a warning?
 4 A. Sure.
 5 Q. Is there a record of warnings? I don't
 6 think I asked that question.
 7 A. No, ma'am.
 8 Q. No. Okay. So it would be a verbal
 9 warning --
 10 A. Yeah.
 11 Q. -- and they'd go --
 12 A. Mr. Ross, may I please say something
 13 real quick just to emphasize this?
 14 BY MS. GOCHMAN:
 15 Q. Yes.
 16 A. When I stop somebody for a seat belt
 17 violation or careless driving or a moving
 18 violation, when I stop somebody for a moving
 19 violation, there's really nothing you can do other
 20 than try to argue that in court. So if their
 21 license is suspended for that matter, I will
 22 generally try to write that offender the lesser
 23 offense. So a driver -- a suspended driver's
 24 license or an insurance card, they can correct
 25 themselves. So I'll extend the court date --

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1 Samuel Howard
 2 marked on the document -- Howard Exhibit 8.
 3 And it is an incident report with ending
 4 Bates number 017413. I'll hand it to the
 5 witness.
 6 BY MS. GOCHMAN:
 7 Q. Take a second to review it.
 8 A. (Witness reviewing document.) Okay.
 9 Q. You've looked at that. Is this an
 10 incident report that you -- no. It's not one that
 11 you filled out.
 12 It is an incident report that
 13 you're referenced in; is that right?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. Okay. And do you recall this incident?
 16 A. No, ma'am.
 17 Q. Okay. And the reporting officer is --
 18 is that Timothy -- who is the reporting officer?
 19 I can't tell.
 20 A. I don't know.
 21 Q. Okay.
 22 A. Brandon -- his name is Timothy Brandon
 23 Thames. That's right.
 24 Q. Okay. So it's just cut off?
 25 A. Yeah.

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Samuel Howard

Q. Okay. So this incident report -- so do you see this incident occurred at 5:08?

A. Yes.

Q. That's 1708, right? Okay. And in this incident it says that you and the other officer came into contact with Joseph Miller --

A. Okay.

Q. -- at the intersection of Holmes Avenue and May Street.

Where is Holmes Avenue and May Street?

A. Canton.

Q. And Mr. Miller was a black male; is that right?

A. Does it say it is?

Q. Says race.

A. What does it say next to race?

Q. It says black.

A. Okay. So yes.

Q. Yeah. Can you answer me, why is race included in these incident reports? Do you know?

A. I have no idea.

Q. Okay. So it says you came into contact with Mr. Miller.

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Samuel Howard

Do you know what coming into contact with Mr. Miller means?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. Okay. Do you know if he was in a car?

A. I can't speak on anything about this report. I have no recollection of it whatsoever.

Q. Okay. But you can -- from reading it, you see that there's no -- well, from reading it, it shows that Mr. Miller's information was wrong.

So his identification was provided; is that right?

A. Sure.

Q. But from the face of the report, does it give you any reason why Mr. Miller was stopped?

A. I don't know.

Q. And does it give a reason why he was asked for his identification?

MR. GRAVES: I'm going to object. I don't think it says that he was stopped. It just says that he came into contact with him.

BY MS. GOCHMAN:

Q. Okay. But you --

MR. GRAVES: But you can answer. Go ahead.

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Samuel Howard

BY MS. GOCHMAN:

Q. You don't know what come into contact with him meant. And it says -- but you did run his information; is that right?

A. I did not run his information. I did not write this report.

Q. Right. Okay.

A. Did it say that I ran his information?

Q. It doesn't say that.

A. Okay.

Q. Okay. So you don't recall running his information?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. But it's possible you were the one that ran it? You were there?

A. Sure.

Q. It does say you were there, right?

A. Sure.

Q. Okay. And you don't -- from the face of this, you don't know why his information was run, whoever ran it?

A. Right.

Q. Okay. Let me ask you: Do you arrest more black people than white people?

Page 185

Samuel Howard

A. I don't -- I have no idea.

Q. Okay. Have you tried to determine that?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. Okay. And would it be possible to determine?

A. I'm not sure. I don't review any of the reports. I don't have any control.

Q. But you always -- when you arrest someone, you fill out an incident report, and it includes race; is that right?

A. Okay.

Q. That's right?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. So it would be possible to look back at the reports?

A. Sure.

Q. Okay. Have you taken steps to ensure that roadblocks are set up equally in white and black neighborhoods?

A. Have I taken steps?

Q. Yeah. Have you done anything to assure, so taken any precautions, steps, to ensure that when you set up a roadblock, it's done equally in white and black neighborhoods?

EXHIBIT 16

Tommy Jones
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; AND
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF A CLASS
OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED PLAINTIFFS

VERSUS CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-00347-WHB-LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 THROUGH
#6, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF CAPTAIN TOMMY JONES

APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

DATE: NOVEMBER 1, 2017

PLACE: MARRIOTT

200 EAST AMITE STREET

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

TIME: 8:59 a.m.

REPORTED BY: TODD J. DAVIS

BCR, CSR #1406, RPR

Job No. 133052

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1 Tommy Jones
 2 roadblock or checkpoint in your role as captain of
 3 narcotics?
 4 A. Every instance is different.
 5 Q. Can you tell me the last time that you
 6 selected a particular location for a roadblock or
 7 checkpoint setup?
 8 A. Not a specific date, no, ma'am.
 9 Q. And when you decide on a roadblock
 10 location or a checkpoint location, do you, as
 11 captain of narcotics, need to get approval from
 12 anyone else to set up the roadblock in that area?
 13 A. No, ma'am.
 14 Q. And, generally, when you've selected a
 15 location for a roadblock or checkpoint, as captain
 16 of narcotics, do you then send out specific
 17 deputies to man that checkpoint or roadblock in
 18 your division?
 19 A. If I'm setting up a specific location,
 20 me personally, I will be there myself.
 21 Q. And if you were there, would you ask any
 22 other deputies within the narcotics division to
 23 come with you, speaking of when you're captain of
 24 narcotics?
 25 A. Yes, ma'am.

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1 Tommy Jones
 2 deterrent?
 3 A. They was having several armed robberies
 4 a night around the City of Ridgeland.
 5 Q. And do you recall what general location
 6 you set up that roadblock or checkpoint in?
 7 A. I set up one at Wheatley Street and Town
 8 Centre.
 9 Q. And did you set up the roadblock or
 10 checkpoint at, like, an intersection or was it the
 11 entrance of some sort of complex or business?
 12 A. It was an intersection.
 13 Q. And in terms of that intersection, was
 14 there a particular reason that you thought that
 15 might be a good location for setting up the
 16 roadblock or checkpoint?
 17 A. Yes, ma'am.
 18 Q. And what was the reason you thought that
 19 might be a good location?
 20 A. Because they was having armed robberies
 21 around the mall, so I felt like we needed to be in
 22 the mall area.
 23 Q. And at that particular roadblock, do you
 24 recall if you stopped every vehicle that came
 25 through?

Page 227

1 Tommy Jones
 2 Q. And, generally, who would you ask to
 3 come with you? Would it be other deputies in the
 4 narcotics division?
 5 A. Yes, ma'am.
 6 Q. Would there be a situation where you ask
 7 maybe a deputy in patrol to join you?
 8 A. Yes, ma'am.
 9 Q. And what would be a situation where you
 10 would have to ask someone outside of narcotics to
 11 assist you with a roadblock or checkpoint?
 12 A. If there's not enough people or I have
 13 to have a marked unit.
 14 Q. And have there been times where you set
 15 up a roadblock or a checkpoint because you suspect
 16 drugs, for example, might be getting trafficked in
 17 a particular area?
 18 A. No, ma'am.
 19 Q. And can you tell me, the last time that
 20 you recall setting up a specific roadblock, what
 21 reason you set it up for while you've been captain
 22 of narcotics?
 23 A. Like I say, I can't give you a specific
 24 date, but it was for a crime deterrent.
 25 Q. And do you recall for what kind of crime

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1 Tommy Jones
 2 A. Yes, ma'am.
 3 Q. And do you recall how long the roadblock
 4 lasted in total?
 5 A. 45 minutes.
 6 Q. And when you were setting up the
 7 roadblock, could you decide how long to set up the
 8 roadblock for?
 9 A. Yes, ma'am.
 10 Q. And in this instance, why did you decide
 11 to set it up for 45 minutes?
 12 A. It was not decided to set up for 45
 13 minutes.
 14 Q. So what -- how did it become the case
 15 that the roadblock lasted for 45 minutes?
 16 A. Traffic stopped.
 17 Q. And when you say traffic stop, did a
 18 traffic stop make the roadblock end early?
 19 A. No, ma'am.
 20 Q. So in terms of a traffic stop, can you
 21 just explain a little bit about what you mean in
 22 terms of --
 23 A. The mall closed.
 24 Q. And when you were setting up the
 25 roadblock, did you have an understanding that it

Page 230

1 Tommy Jones
 2 would probably last under an hour?
 3 A. I did not.
 4 Q. And did you ever set up a roadblock in
 5 that location again after you set it up that time?
 6 A. I have not.
 7 Q. And at that roadblock, did any of the
 8 vehicles coming through relate to the robberies
 9 that were being -- occurring in that area?
 10 A. Not to my knowledge.
 11 Q. And do you recall if you received any
 12 information through the vehicles passing by or the
 13 individual contained therein about the robberies
 14 that were occurring?
 15 A. No, ma'am.
 16 Q. And have you ever, in your experience as
 17 captain of narcotics, decided to set up a
 18 roadblock or a checkpoint near a residential area?
 19 A. Me specifically, no, ma'am.
 20 Q. And, generally, in your experience, when
 21 you specifically have decided to set up a
 22 roadblock or a checkpoint as captain of narcotics,
 23 have you ever set up a roadblock or checkpoint
 24 near any apartment complexes?
 25 A. Me specifically, no, ma'am.

Page 232

1 Tommy Jones
 2 checkpoint near a residential area?
 3 A. No, ma'am.
 4 Q. And in the narcotics division, does
 5 anyone else have authority to set up a roadblock
 6 or a checkpoint in any specific location, other
 7 than yourself?
 8 A. What was the last part of the question?
 9 Q. Other than yourself in the narcotics
 10 division, is there anyone else in the narcotics
 11 division that has the authority to choose a
 12 location for a roadblock or checkpoint setup?
 13 A. The agent that's setting it up.
 14 Q. So could a deputy, for example, in the
 15 narcotics division -- would they have the ability
 16 on their own to set up a roadblock or a checkpoint
 17 at a particular location?
 18 A. They would.
 19 Q. And would they need your approval to do
 20 that?
 21 A. No, ma'am.
 22 Q. And what would be -- would there be any
 23 reasons why a deputy might want to set up a
 24 roadblock or a checkpoint in a location and they
 25 would be told no, they can't do that?

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1 Tommy Jones
 2 Q. And, again, talking about you
 3 specifically as captain of narcotics, have you
 4 ever set up a roadblock or a checkpoint in any
 5 areas, like, in front of a business, for example?
 6 A. No, ma'am.
 7 Q. And are there any policies or procedures
 8 of the Madison County Sheriff's Department that
 9 prohibit roadblocks being in any specific
 10 locations?
 11 A. Not that I'm aware of.
 12 Q. And have you ever been told by Sheriff
 13 Tucker that you can't set up a roadblock in a
 14 specific location since you've been captain of
 15 narcotics?
 16 A. I have not.
 17 Q. And when you were a deputy in narcotics
 18 prior to being captain, were you ever told by
 19 anyone in the Madison County Sheriff's Department
 20 that you couldn't set up roadblock locations in a
 21 particular area?
 22 A. No, ma'am.
 23 Q. And were you ever informed by anyone at
 24 the Madison County Sheriff's Department that you,
 25 for example, couldn't set up a roadblock or

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1 Tommy Jones
 2 A. In my unit?
 3 Q. Correct. In your unit.
 4 A. Not that I would know of.
 5 Q. And, again, to your knowledge, as
 6 captain of narcotics, do you know if the
 7 discretion that your deputies have in the
 8 narcotics division to set up a roadblock location
 9 is more than deputies might have in, for example,
 10 patrol?
 11 A. I have no idea.
 12 Q. And if a deputy requested or decided to
 13 set up a roadblock or a checkpoint in your
 14 division at a particular location, as captain of
 15 narcotics would you generally also go to staff the
 16 roadblock or checkpoint?
 17 A. No, ma'am.
 18 Q. And have you ever, in your role as
 19 captain of narcotics, received specific requests
 20 from any municipal police departments in Madison
 21 County to set up a roadblock or checkpoint?
 22 A. Me specifically, no.
 23 Q. And, again, since you've been captain of
 24 narcotics, have you ever received any request for
 25 from managers of housing complexes in Madison

1 Tommy Jones
 2 County to set up a roadblock or checkpoint?
 3 A. To set up a roadblock or a checkpoint,
 4 no, ma'am.
 5 Q. And just to make it more general,
 6 have -- in the time you've been captain of
 7 narcotics, have you ever received a request from
 8 anyone externally, outside of the Madison County
 9 Sheriff's Department, requesting you, as captain
 10 of narcotics, to set up a roadblock or a
 11 checkpoint at any particular location?
 12 A. No, ma'am.
 13 MS. SIVASHANKER: We're just going to
 14 take a -- I think a couple-minute break. Go
 15 off the record.
 16 (A short recess was taken.)
 17 BY MS. SIVASHANKER:
 18 Q. Captain Jones, are you ready?
 19 A. I'm ready.
 20 Q. Great.
 21 MS. SIVASHANKER: So I'm going to mark
 22 as Exhibits, I think, 6 and 7, two notices.
 23 The first is a notice of roadblock locations,
 24 and the second is a notice of a safety
 25 checkpoint.

1 Tommy Jones
 2 Have you seen this particular
 3 document before?
 4 A. Not this particular document, no, ma'am.
 5 Q. And in your experience as a deputy in
 6 narcotics, does this document look familiar to you
 7 at all in terms of similarity to documents you may
 8 have seen?
 9 A. Yes, ma'am.
 10 Q. And what is it, based on your
 11 experience?
 12 A. Where someone posted for a safety
 13 checkpoint.
 14 Q. In your experience, narrowing first just
 15 as being captain of narcotics, do you ever have
 16 to, in your role, prepare notices of checkpoints?
 17 A. Since I've been captain?
 18 Q. Correct. Since you've been captain.
 19 A. Do I prepare these myself?
 20 Q. Have you ever had to prepare a notice of
 21 a checkpoint yourself?
 22 A. Not that I can recall that I was the
 23 posting person.
 24 Q. And I'm sorry. When you say you were
 25 the posted person, what do you mean?

1 Tommy Jones
 2 (Exhibit No. 6 marked for
 3 identification.)
 4 (Exhibit No. 7 marked for
 5 identification.)
 6 BY MS. SIVASHANKER:
 7 Q. Captain Jones, we're going to look at
 8 these two documents together at the same time, so
 9 I just want to have them in front of you. If you
 10 can first take a look at the document marked
 11 Exhibit 6 there.
 12 Do you recognize this document?
 13 A. This particular document?
 14 Q. Yes.
 15 A. I do not.
 16 Q. Have you seen any documents that look
 17 similar to this in your experience?
 18 A. Yes, ma'am.
 19 Q. And based on your experience as deputy
 20 in narcotics, what does this document look like to
 21 you, the first one we're looking at?
 22 A. A notice for a safety checkpoint.
 23 Q. And turning to the second document you
 24 have in front of you, that should be marked
 25 Exhibit 7.

1 Tommy Jones
 2 A. When I was -- if I was not posting the
 3 safety checkpoint, then I would not have posted
 4 this.
 5 Q. And when you would have to post a safety
 6 checkpoint notice, would you have prepared the
 7 notice in those instances?
 8 A. If I was, yes, ma'am.
 9 Q. I'm sorry?
 10 A. If I was the one posting it, yes, ma'am.
 11 Q. And so in the past have you ever had to
 12 prepare a safety -- a notice of safety checkpoints
 13 like this?
 14 A. Yes, ma'am.
 15 Q. And when you prepared a notice of safety
 16 checkpoints in your experience, does the language
 17 look similar to one or both of these notices?
 18 A. I can't recall because I've never read
 19 mine compared to these.
 20 Q. So let's back up a little bit.
 21 When you have prepared a notice of
 22 safety checkpoints in your experience, do you
 23 recall what your notices typically say when you
 24 prepare them?
 25 A. Other than the sheriff's department is

EXHIBIT 17

1 SLADE MOORE

2
3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
4 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
5 NORTHERN DIVISION

6 LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
7 BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
8 GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
9 QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
10 McFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
11 STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
12 BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
13 individually and on behalf of a class
14 of all others similarly situated, PLAINTIFFS

15 V. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA
16 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
17 SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER in his
18 official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
19 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
20 through #6, in their individual capacities,
21 DEFENDANTS

22 *****

23 DEPOSITION OF SLADE MOORE

24 *****

25 APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

DATE: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 2017

PLACE: HILTON GARDEN INN

WEST CAPITOL STREET

Jackson, MS

TIME: 8:00 A.M.

REPORTED BY: DEBORAH H. NELSON

CSR #1256

Job No: 133422

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SLADE MOORE

standing on the edge of a bridge or a building or a ledge of some type high structure.

Q So beyond this taser training, you don't recall any other training regarding use of force?

A No, I don't.

Q Are you aware of any complaints that have been made against you by members of the public since you have started work at the sheriff, Madison County Sheriff's Department?

A Yes, I am.

Q Could you describe your understanding of the complaints that have been made?

A The Khadafy Manning. My understanding is that he claimed use of excessive force.

Q And other than Mr. Manning's complaint, do you recall any other complaints?

A No, I do not.

Q Was any investigation conducted with respect to that complaint?

A Yes, it was.

Q What was the nature of that investigation?

A I don't guess I understand that question.

Q What did the -- what was involved in that investigation?

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SLADE MOORE

A Are you asking what did I do?

Q What did you have to do?

A I prepared a memo to Chief Williams of my, of what occurred.

Q And is that the only thing you did?

A Yes.

Q Did you speak with Chief Williams about it?

A I guess.

Q And what was the nature of that conversation?

A He called me in and told me there was a complaint and to prepare my account on paper to him.

Q So after you prepared your account, you didn't have another conversation with Chief Williams about the incident with Mr. Manning?

A We have spoke of it since then, but I don't think in the investigative sense, if that's what you're asking.

Q Yeah, that's fair. So in what other context have you spoken of it with Chief Williams?

A Just that a lawsuit had been filed. That a video does exist of partial events of that morning. And I guess that's it.

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SLADE MOORE

MR. ROSS: Is now a good time for a five-minute break?

MR. RETHY: Let me ask like two questions and move on and take a break.

Q (Mr. Rethy) Have you reviewed that video?

A Yes, I have.

Q And have you received any warning or reprimand or anything of that nature in relation to that incident?

A No, I have not.

Q Okay.

MR. RETHY: Okay. Take a break now. (Exhibit 1 marked for the record)

Q The court reporter has handed you an exhibit marked as Exhibit 1?

A Yes.

Q Take a moment to look at this document and let me know if you recall the document.

A Yes, I do.

Q So this is an incident report that you prepared?

A Yes, it is.

Q And do you recall the incident described in this report?

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SLADE MOORE

A Yes, I do.

Q And you'll see down towards the middle of the first page, it's a line that says: "Report Supervisors." And it then lists "Flax, Elton P."

A Yes, sir.

Q What does that line indicate, in your understanding?

A That is the supervisor that approved the report.

Q And that would be Sergeant Flax?

A Master Sergeant Flax.

Q Master Sergeant Flax?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you also approve for incident reports in your role as sergeant?

A Yes, I do.

Q So it states in -- uh -- the second page -- uh -- that there's a paragraph break and the paragraph starts "at approximately" -- and in four lines down, it states "one of the females involved in the crash began yelling and became loud and boisterous. I asked Destiny Jones several times to lower her voice and stop yelling. She refused and continued to yelling and using some profanities.

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SLADE MOORE

A I asked her repeatedly to calm down. I told her I understand this may be traumatic, the crash. No one was hurt, nobody in her family, she wasn't hurt. Excuse me. And that it had -- enough time had elapsed for her to calm down, and that I was ordering her to stop being loud and boisterous and using the profanities.

Q Do you recall how much time had passed?

A Between when?

Q Between -- you said "enough time had passed that she should calm down," so I'm just trying to understand what you thought was enough time.

A It was, I believe, almost an hour. No, correction. Forty minutes.

Q So do you have any recollection, in the complaint being filed, in relation to this incident?

A No, I do not.

(Exhibit 2 marked for the record)

Q So this document has been marked as Exhibit 2. It's another document that was produced to us by the defendants, by the Madison County Sheriff's Department.

A Yes.

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SLADE MOORE

Q Have you ever seen this document?

A Yes, I have.

Q And so you said that you were not aware of a complaint having been filed in relation to this incident?

A Yes.

Q And do you -- and so does this make you want to revise that answer, or is this something other than a complaint in your view?

A This is something other than a complaint.

Q So what would a complaint be?

A A complaint would be when someone comes to anyone at the sheriff's department to report or complain about an action that a deputy took, something that the deputy did that they think would be wrong.

Q And this doesn't constitute that because it's not directed to the sheriff's department?

A That's correct.

Q So when you -- if you look at the bottom of the first page below the lines, the author, who is listed as Destiny Jones, states, "I just wanted to notify the department of this incident behavior of Slade Moore."

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SLADE MOORE

But you're saying that this wasn't actually sent to the department?

A I don't know that it was.

Q So how did you become aware of this document?

A Through my attorney.

Q And who is your attorney?

A For this was Kirksey.

Q I'm sorry?

A Kirksey.

Q Can you give his full name?

A William Kirksey.

Q And how was this resolved?

A How do you mean?

Q What was the -- so you were informed of -- you were informed by a lawyer of this document?

A Correct.

Q And then did you or your lawyer take any further action in relation to this document or the allegations in this document?

A To this document?

Q Yeah.

A No.

Q Were any court proceedings brought in

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SLADE MOORE

connection with this document?

A Yes.

Q What was the nature of those proceedings?

A The nature?

Q Yes.

A Are you asking the outcome?

Q Well, what is your understanding of what those court proceedings were about?

A I don't guess I understand what you're asking.

Q Was it a charge that was filed against you?

A Yes.

Q And do you know what the charge was?

A No, I don't. I don't recall.

Q And do you know what the outcome of the court proceeding was?

A Yes.

Q What was the outcome?

A Dismissed.

Q And why was it dismissed?

A That, I don't know.

Q How did you learn it had been dismissed?

A I was in the courtroom.

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SLADE MOORE

Q Did you ever discuss these court proceedings with anyone at the sheriff's department?

A Repeat the question?

Q Did you ever discuss these court proceedings with anyone at the sheriff's department?

A Yes.

Q Who did you discuss them with?

A Deputies on the shift.

Q Did you ever discuss them with Chief Williams?

A Yes.

Q And what was the nature of that discussion?

A Just that the affidavit had been filed.

Q And did Chief Williams ask you to take any action in relation to it?

A No.

Q Did you discuss it with Sheriff Tucker?

A No.

Q Did you receive any warnings, reprimands, or any similar -- uh -- just any warnings or reprimands from anyone at the sheriff's department in relation to this incident?

A No.

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SLADE MOORE

Q So earlier we talked about complaints that have been made against you at the -- well, during your tenure at the Madison County Sheriff's Department, and, just for clarity, if I ever say just "sheriff's department," I'm referring to the Madison County Sheriff's Department. If I'm talking about "Hinds County," I will say Hinds County.

A Okay.

Q But so we spoke earlier about complaints made against you, and you mentioned "Manning incident."

A Yes.

Q And I think you said, otherwise, you didn't have any recollection of any complaints?

A Yes.

Q So we talked about this, which you say is something other than a complaint. And so do you recall any other instances in which a member of the public made any sort of allegation regarding your conduct as a sheriff's deputy whether that allegation was made to the sheriff's department or to another court or anywhere else?

A In that question, are you including this?

Q Sure.

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SLADE MOORE

A Okay, so that was a long question. Repeat or kind of shorten the question.

MR. ROSS: Are you asking if he's aware of any other criminal affidavits that's been filed against him?

MR. RETHY: Well, I mean when I using -- my original question was a complaint. I was intending to mean that broadly, like if someone had alleged mistreatment or misconduct. And it seems like he interpreted it narrowly. So now I'm trying to ask the question broadly.

MR. ROSS: I don't think he interpreted it narrowly. I think he said there had been none at the sheriff's department that he was aware.

Now, are you asking if there were complaints, other than criminal affidavits to courts, or are you asking -- I mean, just clarify your question. I'm not trying to obstruct, but he's already said there were none to the sheriff's department.

MR. RETHY: Right. So I'm asking

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SLADE MOORE

other than to the sheriff's department. So we can do other criminal affidavits first, if that is what your background wants to do.

Q (Mr. Rethy) So were there other criminal affidavits?

A Other than Destiny Jones?

Q Yeah.

A No.

Q And any other complaint or allegation of any kind made to any person that you're aware of?

A With the sheriff's department?

Q In relation to your conduct at the Madison County Sheriff's Department.

A Other than Manning?

Q Other than Manning, other than this?

A No.

(Exhibit 3 marked for the record)

Q So you've been handed a document marked as Exhibit 3?

A Yes.

Q This looks different, but it's another incident report. Do you recognize it as such?

A Yes.

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SLADE MOORE

A Visibility. The presence of officers in flashing blue lights and marked vehicles. Just presence.

Q Okay. Does a patrol car driving through a neighborhood or an apartment complex deter crime?

A Yes, it does.

Q How?

A The same way. Visibility. Being seen.

Q Do officers on horseback at an event with lots of people deter crime?

A Yes, they do.

Q How does it?

A Visibility. Just the people see the officer there.

Q Do officers walking up and down the Square in Canton in their uniforms deter crime?

A Yes, it does.

Q How is that?

A Again, visibility.

Q Okay. Do officers at Time Square on New Years Eve deter crime?

A Yes, it does.

Q How is that?

A Visibility.

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SLADE MOORE

Q Okay. Now, with regard to roadblocks, what's the purpose of a roadblock?

A To prevent crime.

Q Okay. And what types of crimes with regard to the vehicles, themselves?

A Traffic violations.

Q Okay. And when you conduct a roadblock, which you have done in the past; is that correct?

A Yes, sir, it is.

Q What do you check for?

A Driver's license. Valid driver's license. Valid insurance on the vehicle. And a valid license plate or tag.

Q And if all of those check out as being proper, you look at the license, you look at the insurance card, the tag is current, and there's no other activity that would arise to reasonable suspicion or probable cause, what do you do?

MR. RETHY: Object to form.

A I tell them have a nice day and wave them on through.

Q (Mr. Ross) Okay. And is that what you do at every location where you participate in a roadblock?

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SLADE MOORE

A Yes, sir.

Q Whether it's near or whether it's in the vicinity of the apartment complex in the area of Canton or whether it is down in Ridgeland or Madison?

MR. RETHY: Object to form.

A I haven't conducted a checkpoint in Ridgeland, but they would be conducted the same, yes, sir.

Q Regardless of location?

A Yes, sir. Correct.

MR. ROSS: Give me just a second. I have no further questions.

MR. RETHY: I just want to clear --

MR. ROSS: Hold on. Wait a minute. I do. I'm sorry. I apologize. I apologize.

Q (Mr. Ross) Go to Exhibit 14. This is the last one. In Exhibit 14 is a package of documents concerning the incident with Khadafy Manning; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. Go to the page that is marked 192, Bates stamped 192 at the bottom?

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SLADE MOORE

A Yes, sir.

Q I want to read you a sentence here. It's in the second paragraph. Referring to Quinnetta and Khadafy Manning, it says, "I told both of them that if they were suspects, they were going to jail, but if they were witnesses, they would need to write a statement as to what had happened." End quote.

At this point, had you seen them engaging in activity that would have given you probable cause to arrest them?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Could you have arrested them at this point?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Why did you say that if they were witnesses they needed to write a statement as to what had happened?

A I wanted to give them a chance to write out a statement as to what they saw.

Q Okay. And what was the purpose of giving them that chance, rather than just arresting them?

A Uh -- the -- pardon me. Just one second. I'm looking for the other name. LeDarius Thomas was the person that was breaking into the apartment.

EXHIBIT 18

1 Mark Sandridge
2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
4 NORTHERN DIVISION

5 LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
6 HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
7 MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
8 McFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
9 STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; AND
10 BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
11 INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF A CLASS
12 OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED PLAINTIFFS

13 v. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-00347-WHB-LRA

14 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
15 SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER; IN HIS
16 OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND MADISON COUNTY
17 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 THROUGH
18 #6, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES DEFENDANTS

19 *****

20 DEPOSITION OF MARK SANDRIDGE

21 *****

22 APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

23 DATE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2017

24 PLACE: MARRIOTT

25 200 EAST AMITE STREET

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

TIME: 9:00 A.M.

REPORTED BY: KELLYE S. SHOWS, BCR, CSR
CSR #1290

JOB NO. 133401

1 Mark Sandridge
 2 MR. ROSS: I object to the form. I think
 3 your question was phrased in Canton Estates. He did
 4 not testify it was in Canton Estates.
 5 BY MR. RETHY:
 6 Q. Well, I think you testified that you go in
 7 the entrance, there's a little house with a post office
 8 type structure. I think that that's within the
 9 property or at least sort of off the main road. And
 10 that's what -- when I'm saying within Canton Estates,
 11 I'm just trying to paraphrase what -- paraphrase his
 12 testimony.
 13 MR. ROSS: And you're incorrectly
 14 paraphrasing what he said. He was describing the area,
 15 but if you want to ask if he was on a public street
 16 or not that's fine, but he did not say he was on
 17 private property where the roadblock was.
 18 MR. RETHY: I'm sorry. Could you read
 19 back the testimony about the location of the
 20 roadblock.
 21 THE COURT REPORTER: It's when you pull
 22 in, it goes left and straight, and there's like a
 23 little small house with post office boxes in there.
 24 We're kind of right there.
 25 BY MR. RETHY:

1 Mark Sandridge
 2 Sheriff Tucker or Chief Williams.
 3 Q. And those roadblocks, what's their purpose?
 4 A. The primary interest is to check for seat belt,
 5 child restraints, impaired drivers, and vehicle equipment
 6 violations.
 7 Q. Do you check identification at roadblocks?
 8 A. Of the driver, yes.
 9 Q. Is that also a purpose of the roadblock?
 10 A. Yes. We're checking for driver's license, yes.
 11 Q. You talked several minutes ago about saturation
 12 patrols. Could you explain what those are.
 13 A. I can give you my definition.
 14 Q. Sure.
 15 A. Anything over and above patrol's
 16 responsibilities.
 17 Q. I'm sorry, I didn't quite understand that.
 18 A. Let's just say, for example, there's eight
 19 people assigned to that particular time or shift, and
 20 we add anything over those eight would be my definition
 21 of saturation patrol.
 22 Q. And when does MCSD use saturation patrols?
 23 A. My definition is when the DUI unit, the six
 24 guys that are on this grant come out and work overtime.
 25 That would be my definition of saturation patrol.

1 Mark Sandridge
 2 Q. So when you say, you know, pull in, pull
 3 in to what?
 4 A. Well, we're standing in the street, a public
 5 street.
 6 Q. So when you say pull in, what are you pulling
 7 in to?
 8 A. Well, we're parking our vehicles but we're
 9 standing in the street.
 10 Q. Where are you parking the vehicles?
 11 A. On either side where we're standing.
 12 Q. Which is, as you testified, by that post
 13 office building?
 14 A. It's kind of up ahead of us to the right.
 15 Q. Okay. So when you conduct roadblocks there,
 16 would you use marked or unmarked cars?
 17 A. We're using marked cars. That's the only
 18 one I have.
 19 Q. Would you be accompanied by anyone in unmarked
 20 cars?
 21 A. Sometimes.
 22 Q. And which division would those be from?
 23 A. It could be narcotics, it could be an
 24 investigator, it could be the NET team, it could be
 25 -- that would be the main three. Or it could be

1 Mark Sandridge
 2 Q. Do other units of MCSD also use saturation
 3 patrols?
 4 A. Holidays.
 5 Q. What's the reason for using them on holidays?
 6 A. Just prior history of the calls for service.
 7 Q. I think you also mentioned the NET team.
 8 A. (Nodded head affirmatively.)
 9 Q. Could you explain what that is.
 10 A. It stands for Neighborhood Enforcement
 11 Team, I guess. I guess that's what the "T" stands
 12 for. That was a unit that Sheriff Tucker -- or I
 13 think it was the former sheriff, Sheriff Trowbridge,
 14 put together to combat some of the overwhelming
 15 violent crimes that were happening in some of the
 16 apartment complexes and was tying up shift deputies
 17 who were unable to answer calls of service because
 18 we were tied up with those, and it just took some of
 19 the load and burden off the shift.
 20 Q. So you said that they were created
 21 specifically in relation to policing apartment
 22 complexes?
 23 A. Well, I left out there's another
 24 responsibility is it's to thwart neighborhood crimes,
 25 to thwart -- we're having a rash of burglaries in

EXHIBIT 19

1 TOMMY SQUIRES
2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
4 NORTHERN DIVISION

5 LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
6 HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
7 MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
8 MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
9 STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; AND
10 BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
11 INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF A CLASS
OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SIUTATTED PLAINTIFFS

V. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-00347-WHB-LRA

12 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
13 SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND MADISON COUNTY
14 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 THROUGH
15 #6, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES DEFENDANTS

16 DEPOSITION OF TOMMY SQUIRES

17 Taken at the instance of the Plaintiffs on
18 Monday, December 4, 2017,
19 Jackson, Mississippi,
20 beginning at 8 a.m.
21
22
23

24 JOB NO: 133423

25 REPORTED BY: Tamara Hartwig Fulgham, CSR, BCR

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TOMMY SQUIRES

that.

Q And --

A I get off at 3:00.

Q And I was going to ask you that.

Because -- because you work the day shift, have you ever had to work at a sobriety checkpoint in your...

A Just during the holidays.

Q And during the holiday when -- are you still working the day shift; you just have the checkpoint set up in the morning?

A No, ma'am. We're -- current, the past, it was mandatory to work holidays. Nowadays, it's deputy's discretion. It's voluntary.

Q And would you have to work -- well, it used to be mandatory for deputies to work every holiday?

A Past times, yes.

Q And when you would work on a holiday, would you still have, like, the daytime shift or your shift might change in terms of the timing?

A It was daytime plus -- plus whatever time.

Q On those instances where you were at a sobriety checkpoint on a holiday, do you recall what time of day you were at the checkpoint for?

A There again, probably from 8 p.m. at night

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TOMMY SQUIRES

till maybe 10:00.

Q Other than working at a sobriety checkpoint during the holidays, have you ever had to work a sobriety checkpoint at any other period of time?

A No, ma'am.

Q And in your -- to your knowledge and your experience, what would you say is the general -- sorry. Strike that.

When you're setting up a safety checkpoint, and we went through some of the reasons why you would set one up, would you say that one of the reasons that you might set up safety checkpoint is for the general safety of the residents?

A General safety of the motoring public.

Q And would you also say that one of the purposes or rationales for setting up a safety checkpoint is to help deter crime?

A Oh, yeah, definitely. Just my patrol vehicle driving down the road is a deterrent for crime.

Q And would you say that that is the primary reason that a safety checkpoint is set up, to deter crime in the community?

A That is one of -- like I say, checking for

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TOMMY SQUIRES

valid driver's license, safety issues with the vehicle, being seen in that particular area. It deters crime.

Q And when you set up a checkpoint -- I'm just going to walk through some of the things that you might have for a particular checkpoint in terms of procedures. How many deputies, in your experience, usually are staffed at a checkpoint?

A Three to five. I mean, that -- but, I mean, it could vary, but we -- we -- I don't like doing it just two individuals. Three or more.

Q In your experience, why is it better to have three or more at a checkpoint --

A Just for safety purposes for the officer.

Q Do you find that the checkpoint runs more efficiently when there is three or more deputies present?

A Yes, ma'am.

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form.

BY MS. SIVASHANKER:

Q And when you're at a checkpoint and you set it up, are there any kinds of warning signs that are placed in advance of the checkpoint?

A No, ma'am.

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TOMMY SQUIRES

Q Are there any kinds of, for example, safety cones that you might set up around a checkpoint?

A No, ma'am. Other than using my patrol blue lights. And -- and I'm going to set up in an area that's visible. I mean, I'm not going to set up right around a curve and put us in danger.

Q And in terms of having your blue lights on, will usually all the deputies at the checkpoint have their blue lights on?

A Not every one, but several.

Q And when you're at a safety checkpoint, are you generally in your standard uniform?

A I wear it every day.

Q Do you wear anything else in addition to that, for example --

A No, ma'am.

Q And do any of the other deputies where anything additional in addition to the, you know, standard uniform?

A Well, we have plains clothes deputies that could assist on a checkpoint. But they will have a vest showing sheriff's department. They're identified as police officers.

Q The plains clothes officers that are at the

EXHIBIT 20

1 DARIAN SMITH
2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
4 NORTHERN DIVISION

5 LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
6 BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
7 GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
8 QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
9 McFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
10 STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
11 BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
12 individually and on behalf of a class
13 of all others similarly situated, PLAINTIFFS
14

15 V. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA
16 MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
17 SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER in his
18 official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
19 SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
20 through #6, in their individual capacities,
21 DEFENDANTS

22 *****

23 DEPOSITION OF DARIAN SMITH

24 *****

25 APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

DATE: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 2017

PLACE: HILTON GARDEN INN

WEST CAPITOL Street

Jackson, MS

TIME: 1:52 P.M.

Job No: 133422

REPORTED BY: DEBORAH H. NELSON

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DARIAN SMITH

Q And how is that determined?

A I don't know how to answer that question. If we're going on a high-risk warrant, usually, we'll ride together.

Q What kind of car do you drive?

A A silver Chevy truck.

Q Is it marked?

A No.

Q Does it have lights on it?

A Yes, it has blue lights.

Q And where are those?

A It has blue lights in the grill. Has blue lights above the -- where the rear-view mirror is, it has two sets. Then it has blue lights in the cargo lights, the reverse lights, and on the back bumper.

Q Is it -- would you consider it an undercover car?

A Yes.

Q So there's no other decals --

A No.

Q -- on it?

A No.

Q So let's talk about your management duties

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DARIAN SMITH

on the NET. So you -- there's only two people on -- you and Mr. Howard and Mr. Howard, Sr. Like what are your management duties?

A I basically decide what we're going to do for the day or the evening; what shifts we work and I have to do the schedule. That sort of thing.

Q And when you work, generally, the day shift, does Mr. Howard work the same shift?

A Sometimes. Sometimes not.

Q So how do you choose? Does that vary, that sometimes you work the night shift?

A It does.

Q And how does that get decided?

A We decide it or we get requested.

Q And do you make the work calendar for NET?

A Yes.

Q So it sounds like the work calendar, I mean, you know how like a doctor can like be on call?

A Right.

Q Would you also say that sometimes y'all are like on call?

A Yes.

Q And how often does that happen?

Page 32

DARIAN SMITH

A Every day.

Q So this calendar that you set up is sort of general guidelines?

A Correct.

Q Yeah. So beyond what we've already talked about that the NET team does, do you guys set up roadblocks?

A We do.

Q And do y'all do traffic stops?

A We do.

Q Do you do apartment walk-throughs?

A We do.

Q And not to say, not to cover anything we have already talked about and not what I just mentioned, but what other kind of things does the NET team do?

A We may assist other agencies that come into our jurisdiction needing to serve a warrant. We may go assist another agency that's having crime problems in certain areas -- things like that.

Q And how do they -- do they reach out to you directly?

A Sometimes they reach out to us directly, and sometimes they reach out to the chief.

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DARIAN SMITH

Q And how often do you assist other agencies?

A I'm going to say it's not a -- maybe once every couple of months, three months.

Q Now, are all of those other agencies that you assist within Madison County?

A Some are, some aren't.

Q So who are some that are outside that you assist?

A Hinds County Sheriff's Department. Yazoo County Sheriff's Department. Rankin County Sheriff's Department. Jackson Police Department. Pretty much all of the surrounding agencies.

Q Now, do y'all have any written agreements with them to do this?

A I'm not -- that's above my pay grade.

Q So with these other agencies, do y'all do patrol?

A As far as?

Q Like say you're helping out Hinds, like would you go do patrol with Hinds? Like what do you do when you assist them?

A No, we would assist them, say they have a wanted fugitive that works at the Nissan plant --

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DARIAN SMITH

Q Uh-huh.

A -- they would fax us a copy of the warrant, or they would come over to our county and we'd go with them to pick up the subject on a warrant.

Q And so when we talked about, you know, walk-throughs and roadblocks and traffic stops, you are personally partaking in all of these things?

A Yes.

Q So when did the NET team, in its current makeup, come into existence?

A September of 2015, I think.

Q And what was the NET team before that?

A Prior to that, it was a voluntary basis rotated through the people in patrol.

Q Did you oversee the NET team then before this 2000 -- before its current duration? The prior duration, did you ever see it then, as well?

A I would have in starting in, I think, 2013. Prior to that, I did the scheduling of it.

Q And in the prior duration, how long was the NET team in existence?

A I believe it was started in '07-'08.

Q So Sheriff Trowbridge started it?

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DARIAN SMITH

A Correct.

Q And was there any other version or, you know, similar type of unit before '07-'08?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form. You can answer it if you understand the question.

A I started in '06. When I started, there was not, but I can't speak prior to that.

Q (Mr. Tom) So why did the NET team change from the rotating unit to the permanent unit?

A It was just made a full-time position. I can't answer why.

Q Uh-huh. And the type of activities that we've discussed already, when the NET team was the rotating unit, you did the same activities?

A Yes.

Q In the prior version of the NET team and the current version of the NET team, besides the rotating nature of it versus the permanent nature of it, what are the differences?

A Under the old administration you were assigned all days of Monday and Tuesday when you worked on it. The five days you worked on it, you worked 4 to 12. Once the new administration come in

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DARIAN SMITH

and under the old administration, you were primarily in the apartments around Canton, the Canton area.

Under the new administration, they changed it to where like the first three days you were on evening shift, the next two days you were on day shift. You were allowed to work with investigations, work with narcotics, work with warrants, to go throughout the whole county.

From there it evolved into, during the winter months, when it was cold and crime trended down, we let these guys who were on normally on evenings and midnight shift work the full five days on day shift and be assigned to investigations or to warrants to assist them.

Q So how did the oversight or supervision of the rotating NET team work?

A As far as?

Q So, currently, you oversee the NET team?

A Right.

Q And you oversee Mr. Howard?

A Right.

Q Before it was this rotating version --

A Right.

Q -- how did all of those people on the NET

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DARIAN SMITH

team get supervised?

MR. GRAVES: Are you asking him who they reported to?

MR. TOM: No. Do you understand my question?

A I think what you're asking, if they were working from three to eleven, they reported to the ranking supervisor on evening shift.

If they were working seven to three, eight to four on day shift and were assigned to investigations, they would answer to the ranking investigator or ranking warrants officer, whoever they were working with.

Q (Mr. Tom) So there was no -- because right now you're like the head of the NET team?

A Correct.

Q And before, the rotating, there was no head of the NET team?

A Correct.

Q They just reported to whatever shift they were on, they reported to that supervisor?

A Correct.

Q And who -- how did the rotating schedule get filled out? Like they just brought people

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1 DARIAN SMITH

2 volunteered?

3 A They volunteered. Under the old
4 administration it was mandatory. Under the current
5 administration, it was voluntary.

6 Q And so let's talk about the mandatory one
7 under Sheriff Trowbridge. Who was required to be on
8 the NET team?

9 A Patrol deputies.

10 Q And that's of any rank?

11 A Up to sergeant, I believe. If I remember
12 correctly.

13 Q So up to means sergeants also had to be on
14 the NET team?

15 A I believe so, but I'm not sure. I can't
16 recall.

17 Q So you have like all of the patrol
18 deputies within the ranks that we just talked about,
19 and they would have to work this rotating NET team
20 on a rotating schedule?

21 A Correct.

22 Q And then when Sheriff Tucker came on
23 board, it was purely voluntary?

24 A Correct.

25 Q And why was that change made?

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1 DARIAN SMITH

2 A Well, going back to what I said earlier,
3 when your off days are mandatory Monday, Tuesday and
4 you're working 4 to 12, you take a guy working on
5 midnight shift, his off days may be Thursday,
6 Friday.

7 Q Uh-huh.

8 A So when he switches over that week, on the
9 front end he may get an extra day off, but it may
10 also put him on the back-end working 10 days in a
11 row to get back to his normal off days.

12 He'll work his five days on NET team, and then,
13 say, he has three more days on regular shift before
14 he gets to his off days. That was the reason for
15 the change when it came to Sheriff Tucker. It was
16 made to where it was voluntary and deputies were
17 matched up by their off days. So that way they
18 didn't get caught in stretches working eight to ten
19 to twelve days in a row without off days.

20 Q I see. And so you mentioned that there
21 was a change at some point where the NET team, you
22 know, mainly focused on apartment complexes, and
23 then it sort of went county-wide?

24 A Yes.

25 Q And when did that happen?

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1 DARIAN SMITH

2 A Under the new administration.

3 Q And so Sheriff Tucker came in in
4 January 2012; is that right?

5 A Correct.

6 Q And so that change happened right then?

7 A No, the NET team was disbanded, for lack
8 of a better word, for several months.

9 Q So when Sheriff Tucker first started as
10 sheriff, the NET team was disbanded?

11 A Correct.

12 Q And so after those couple of months, the
13 NET team came back online, and that's when it became
14 county-wide?

15 A Right. When it came back online -- like I
16 say, it was several months it had been disbanded and
17 they called me in and we talked and they shared
18 their vision of what they -- they wanted it to be
19 more of a special operations group, not limited to
20 one specific area. And that's the way it started
21 back.

22 Q So tell me if I have this right: So
23 Trowbridge, Sheriff Trowbridge creates the NET team
24 that's mandatory, rotating, but it focuses on
25 apartment complexes?

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1 DARIAN SMITH

2 A Correct.

3 Q Sheriff Tucker comes in goes off line.
4 The NET team, after a couple of months, the NET team
5 comes back on line. It's voluntary, but still
6 rotating but it goes county-wide?

7 A Correct.

8 Q And then after that, the NET team is a
9 permanent position with just two people?

10 A Correct.

11 Q Are there any other versions of the NET
12 team besides those?

13 A No.

14 Q So within those three iterations -- uh --
15 well, let's go between like the second version,
16 which is -- uh -- it's county-wide, voluntary, and
17 rotating, it's like the first version under
18 Sheriff Tucker versus now, so how does -- uh -- what
19 are the differences between those two?

20 A Between the rotating and between the
21 permanent now?

22 Q Yeah.

23 A It is permanent days off, because when
24 you're matching deputies up by days off, of course,
25 everybody has different off days.

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DARIAN SMITH

Q Uh-huh.

A Permanent off days to Saturday, Sunday. And that's pretty much everything's still the same.

Q So like y'all's duties are still the same?

A Correct.

Q I mean, besides the schedule, the schedule is different.

A No, the schedule, I wouldn't say it's different.

Q Okay.

A Because of the simple fact, on a voluntary basis, say they were scheduled to work five days on day shift, and all of a sudden two nights in a row you had a rash of burglaries somewhere. Well, then they're going to get switched to midnight shift to work those areas where those burglaries are.

So even though it was voluntary and a schedule was made, it wasn't set in stone to what hours they were going to work, if that's the question you're asking.

Q So if you're on the NET team, under Sheriff Trowbridge's version, what kind of car do you drive? Is it a marked car or unmarked?

A Unmarked.

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DARIAN SMITH

Q And under Sheriff Tucker's first version, you've got an unmarked car or a marked car?

A Marked.

Q So the voluntary rotating NET team under Sheriff Tucker, all of those deputies drove marked cars?

A For a time.

Q Did they ever drive -- uh -- was there ever like a mix of marked and unmarked cars?

A No.

Q And then what change, when did that change when they went from marked to unmarked cars under Sheriff Tucker?

A When they brought it back on line.

Q So you're saying they drove, the NET team drove marked cars when it was off line?

A No, for about two to three months when they took office, I continued scheduling it. They told us if we were going to do it, we had to do it in marked cars. And then after two or three months, I can't remember exactly how long it was, they disbanded the whole thing. They said, "Don't schedule anymore."

Q Okay.

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DARIAN SMITH

A And then several months later is when they came back and we went back to the unmarked cars.

Q So besides that brief time where you drove the marked cars for those couple of months, is it right to say that, otherwise, the NET team has always had unmarked cars?

A Correct.

Q And, currently, the NET team has two people. How many people would, say, on a given NET shift in the prior version of the NET team, the second version, how many people would be on NET?

A Two.

Q Was there ever more than two people on NET at the prior version, the second version?

A The second version being under Sheriff Tucker?

Q Tucker.

A No, two.

Q And what about under Sheriff Trowbridge?

A There may have been at times been three.

Q Has there ever been more than three?

A Not that I recall.

Q And does the NET team ever drive around with other unmarked units?

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DARIAN SMITH

A Yes.

Q Is there a time where there could be, you know, say three or four unmarked cars driving around together?

A Yes.

Q And tell me, what are the circumstances? Give me an example of that.

A Uh -- narcotics has called and said they are getting reports of high drug activity in a certain area and requested we come assist them.

Q Can you think of the last time that happened?

A Between six months and a year. I'm not sure.

Q Do you remember the last time that that happened, like any details about it?

A I recall we were told Canton police had requested assistance in certain areas. They were having high crime that they couldn't handle, and narcotics was in charge of it and called us to assist them.

Q Uh-huh. And where was that in Canton?

A All over Canton.

Q So what did -- so you go assist narcotics,

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DARIAN SMITH

so let's talk about this situation. What did you do?

A As far as we'd go to an area and enforce traffic, things like that.

Q I mean would you set up a roadblock?

A We could.

Q Do you do patrol?

A We do.

Q Like apartment walk-through?

A Yes.

Q What else? What else would you do?

A Like I said, high visibility patrols in the areas where the crimes occurred.

Q So how is it high visibility if you get all of the unmarked cars?

A Not us being high visibility. High visibility crime areas. Now, if we get out and do apartment walk-throughs, of course, we're identifiable as deputy sheriffs, so that's high visibility.

Q Uh-huh. And this is just -- yeah, this is more definitional than anything. What is "high visibility crime area"? What does that mean?

A The crime -- people are calling

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DARIAN SMITH

complaining that crime is visible to the residents and to the people in that area. Like an open area drug market.

Q Okay. And so you have the unmarked car. Tell me about the NET teams and its current version of what y'all wear, like on your person. What kind of clothes do you wear?

A Like tactical pants, Polo shirts. We have a vest. On the front of the vest it's got "Sheriff," and it's got a sewn-on badge. And then our gold badge we wear attached to that, and then on the back, it has "sheriff" across the back, and that's all reflective.

Q Uh-huh. So it's obvious that you're a sheriff?

A Correct.

Q At night would be it be obvious?

A Yes.

Q And what did you wear when Sheriff Tucker first started in that version of the NET team?

A Same thing.

Q And what about under Sheriff Trowbridge?

A Same thing.

Q So you have like a patrol deputy that has,

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DARIAN SMITH

you know, they wear a uniform; right?

A Right.

Q But then when they go on NET, they wear something different?

A Plain clothes.

Q Would ever a patrol deputy wear a uniform on NET?

A No.

Q So the -- if you're on NET, you wear plain clothes?

A Correct.

Q So do you choose where you set up roadblocks?

A Generally.

Q Do you choose which apartments to walk through?

A Generally.

Q And what's the non-general situation?

A Patrol or the chief is getting complaints in the area that traffic is running stop signs, speeding through the neighborhood. Things like that, we'll get a call, "Hey, we'll go set up over there."

Q Uh-huh. So when you choose to set up a

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roadblock, do you have to pass that by anybody?

A No.

Q Do you have to fill out -- so I'm not talking about an incident report for CAD, but when you set up a roadblock, are there any other paperwork you have to fill out?

A No.

Q But when you set up a roadblock in what circumstances would CAD happen? Like a CAD report happen?

A We'll call out at the location and let them know where we're at and what we're doing.

Q And you always do that?

A Yes.

Q In what circumstance do you -- uh -- do an incident report?

A As far as if there's an arrest made or contraband found or...

Q So what happens if you, you know, say you have a roadblock, and somebody comes up to the roadblock and, you know, say there is some suspicious activity or something, and you ended up searching them and their car but nothing, you know, it turned out to be a false alarm, and so then you

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let them go. What kind of reporting happens then?

A There wouldn't be an incident report.

Q Would there be any like additional -- so you've already called out CAD; right?

A Right.

Q To set up a roadblock?

A Right.

Q And, you know, at MLK and wherever.

A Right.

Q But is there anything else that you -- would you say "we stopped a car, we let them through," would that be caught on CAD?

A No.

Q So in that example I just gave, the only paper record is the initial call-out on CAD?

A The initial call-out on CAD or any driver's license or information that's ran at the roadblock.

Q And you run that through how? How do you do that?

A Dispatch.

Q And you call that out on?

A Radio.

Q Radio? So do you have a car computer?

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A I do not.

Q Do you have an office computer?

A I have a laptop.

Q And where is that?

A At my apartment.

Q I'm not talking about personal things, but for work computers?

A Yes.

Q And what kind of stuff do you do on the NET laptop?

A Scheduling, read reports. Things of that nature.

Q Did -- uh -- were all of the word documents you had on that, were those turned over for search or identified for this lawsuit?

A Yes.

Q Now, do you have any other records from work besides what's on this laptop?

A No.

Q Like any -- uh -- like file cabinets?

A No.

Q What about a zip drive?

A Yes.

Q And where is that?

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A It's on my key chain.

Q What kind of stuff is on your zip drive?

A Affidavits.

Q Anything else?

A No.

Q Was the higher powers, did you let them know, "I have this zip drive," when they asked you what documents you had for purposes of this lawsuit?

A That didn't cross my mind.

Q And what do you do with these affidavits?

A Say I make an arrest for public drunk, the affidavit for, the statute for public drunk is on that zip drive. All I have to do is fill in the name and the information and everything.

Q And so on this zip drive, is it just the blank form, or is it all of the ones you fill out and save it on the zip drive?

A I don't think I understand the question, but I typed -- I took the statute book and typed it into the zip drive.

MR. GRAVES: I think -- well, go ahead.

Q (Mr. Tom) But you said you fill out affidavits whenever you, you know?

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A Correct.

Q Do you save the filled-out affidavit, also, on the zip drive?

A No.

Q So the zip drive just has a statute book on it?

A Right. When I plug in the information and print it out and close out, it just goes back to the original blank form.

Q Uh-huh. So what -- are there any other things you have besides your laptop and a zip drive?

A That's it. There may be schedules on the zip drive. I'm not sure.

Q Do you keep any like files in your car?

A No.

Q So how long have you been in your current truck? The -- you said it's silver?

A Silver truck.

Q Silver truck?

A I think we got them April of last year. No, April of this year.

Q And what did you drive before that?

A A black Chevy Tahoe.

Q And how long did you drive the Tahoe?

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A From March 15th until I got the silver truck in April. March 2015.

Q And that was unmarked?

A Correct.

Q And what did you drive before the Tahoe?

A A marked patrol Tahoe.

Q And what about before that?

A A marked Ford Crown Vic.

Q So we talked about how you only briefly drove a marked car. The NET team only briefly drove a marked car, the NET only briefly drove marked cars, but, otherwise, you drove unmarked cars?

A Right.

Q And then you just said you had two marked cars.

A Right. I went to the NET team full-time in March 2015, which is when I started driving the black Tahoe, unmarked Tahoe.

Prior to that, I was a shift, master sergeant shift supervisor on evening shift patrol three to eleven.

Q I've gotcha. Okay. That clears it up. I had forgotten about that. I was so focused on the NET here, I forgot about what all you were doing

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during the NET.

What kind of car does Mr. Howard drive currently?

A Black Chevy Tahoe.

Q Unmarked?

A Unmarked.

Q Now, these unmarked cars have all of the same dash and back-seat cams as a patrol car?

A No.

Q Do they have any cameras?

A The black Tahoe that Sam, Sergeant Howard drives does, has all of the camera equipment, computer stand. Mine does not.

Q Why is that?

A I'm not sure. You'd have to ask Chief that.

Q So besides the blue lights, the lights that we talked about that you went over before, what other kind of police hardware, you know, implement stuff does your car have?

A It's equipped with audible siren and a radio.

Q And the laptop is not in your car?

A No.

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Q Now, do you keep a, say you do an apartment walk-through --

A Uh-huh.

Q Besides CAD, incident report, stat sheet, do you, besides those, do you ever keep track of your apartment walk-throughs?

A Keep track as far as?

Q Like I went to this, you know, say it's November 29th, I went to this apartment, we walked through, and, you know, keep track of anything like that?

A Only if an arrest is made or contraband and guns are found on the property, things of that nature.

Q And in which case an incident report would be created?

A Correct.

Q Would there be any other kind of report?

A No.

Q Okay.

MR. GRAVES: Can we take a five minute break? Is this a good time?

MR. TOM: That's perfect. Let's do that.

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(BRIEF RECESS)

Q (Mr. Tom) All right, Mr. Smith, back on the record. So you mentioned at one time the NET team was focused on apartment complexes?

A Correct.

Q And that was under Sheriff Trowbridge?

A Correct.

Q And was the whole time that the NET team was in existence, while you were employed with the sheriff, under Sheriff Trowbridge, it was focused on apartment complexes?

A There were times when burglaries were occurring that they would be moved to that area or to assist with round-ups or search warrants or things of that nature.

Q What's a round-up?

A When you have a bunch of warrants you're trying to get picked up.

Q Would the NET team do anything else besides what you just mentioned?

A No.

Q And so what percentage of the Sheriff Trowbridge NET team was focused on apartment complexes?

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A Probably 80 percent.

Q So, I want to talk about, you know, I understand what that is. So tell me like a typical day of the Sheriff Trowbridge NET team, what would happen?

A We would patrol the apartments, do apartment walk-throughs, roadblocks, things of that nature.

Q And patrolling an apartment is just driving around in your car? What does patrolling an apartment mean?

A Patrolling -- we have -- to go back to the very beginning in the apartment complexes, you had gangs that controlled each apartment complex.

Q Uh-huh.

A If you were working north in patrol, you had to come back to Canton at dark-thirty, because you were going to be steady going through the apartments because you are going to have large fights. These are calls for service.

Q Uh-huh.

A Large fights, fights with weapons, drug activity, shootings, murders in certain areas of the apartment.

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Q Uh-huh.

A I think it was Valentines Day of '07 or '08, I'm not sure, we had deputies in an apartment complex answering a call. A fight broke out between these gangs, shots were fired, a juvenile was killed and a juvenile was murdered. That's what created the kind of the going to the apartments, rotating deputies through to where they didn't have any call responsibility.

So we knew, based on patrol, say at 388 Ricks Drive, at Building 7, at the air conditioner, if it's five or six guys hanging out, those are going to be the guys controlling the apartment, that's where the weapons and that's where the dope is going to be at.

So we would patrol in, get out, and make contact with those people.

Q And how did you -- uh -- what does that mean "controlling the apartment"?

A Pretty much that gang controlled that area who come in and out as far as their narcotic sales or those things.

Q So the 388 Ricks Drive is an apartment complex that has, you know, 15, 20 buildings.

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There's like various people live there, including families, you know, small kids and stuff?

A Correct.

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form.

Q (Mr. Tom) And so what do you mean, like how do those people, how do they interact?

A They rob people, they assault people, they sell drugs. They're involved in shootings. All sorts of criminal activity.

Q And so this is -- my question was about Sheriff Trowbridge.

A Right.

Q So this is --

A It was during that time, yes.

Q And so is the situation that you're explaining now, specifically for 388 Ricks Drive, is that currently the situation there?

A No.

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form. But you can answer if you understand what he's asking.

A No, the crime has trended down since then.

Q (Mr. Tom) Was that type of environment that you just described at 388 Ricks Drive, did that

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continue into Sheriff Tucker's tenure, as well?

A No.

Q What was the reason that it trended, the crime trended down at 388 Ricks Drive?

A Because of the active police presence in those areas.

Q So, you know, say you see, you know, Building 7 by the -- uh -- what did you say, the AC unit?

A Right.

Q So by the AC unit at Building 7, and you see the guys standing there, like what do you do?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form. I mean, you can answer.

A Okay.

MR. GRAVES: He said "the guys." I don't know what guys he's talking about, but you can answer it if you understand what he's saying.

Q (Mr. Tom) These are the guys that you are talking about that control the --

A Right. The ones that management has reported to us and the residents have reported to us that they're afraid of. When we first started back

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2 probably '07, '08, at the site of police unprovoked,
3 they would run.

4 Q Uh-huh.

5 A We would go over there, find the guns,
6 find the dope on the ground, and that's how we were
7 making contact.8 Q And, you know, generally, at this time,
9 you know, Sheriff Trowbridge, 388 Ricks Drive, are
10 you pulling up in cars or on foot, or how is it
11 happening on these guys?

12 A It could be in cars or on foot.

13 Q Uh-huh. Now, is there a road that leads
14 to behind the, you know, this AC unit at Building 7?

15 A No.

16 Q So like the car maybe pulled up on the
17 grass or something?

18 A We have.

19 Q When was the last time you pulled up on
20 the grass at 388 Ricks Drive?

21 A I don't recall. It's been so long ago.

22 Q So the apartment complexes that the NET
23 team focused on under Sheriff Trowbridge, where are
24 the apartment complexes, besides the one at 388
25 Ricks Drive?

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2 A At 388 Ricks Drive. 390 Ricks Drive. 707
3 Mace Street. 1110 Holmes Avenue. 619 MKL. Then at
4 some point Joe Prichard Homes, I'm not sure of their
5 address, contacted the sheriff's office requesting
6 extra patrol.7 Q What -- are all of those addresses you
8 just named in Canton?

9 A They're in Canton.

10 Q Now, were there other apartment complexes
11 in Madison County that, under Sheriff Trowbridge,
12 that the NET team focused on?

13 A No.

14 Q Just those?

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q And you said under Sheriff Trowbridge
17 there was normally two, maybe three deputies on the
18 NET team?

19 A Correct.

20 Q And so when, you know, let's use this
21 example where the guys are by the AC unit, it's just
22 two or three guys, the sheriff's deputies
23 approaching these guys, or is there additional
24 support?

25 A The general rule was, you know, two guys

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2 mainly were on the NET team. Rarely was it three.

3 Q Uh-huh.

4 A We tried to have a marked unit in the area
5 in case they ran, or, you know, we needed a marked
6 unit in there.7 Q Uh-huh. Uh-huh. So how many times would
8 you say you pulled up on somebody in one of these
9 apartment complexes under Sheriff Trowbridge's
10 tenure where people ran?

11 A On a daily basis.

12 Q And how many times, once they ran, would
13 you find contraband?

14 A Probably 60 to 70 percent of the time.

15 Q And did you ever -- would you guys go like
16 pursue these people when they ran?

17 A Yes.

18 Q Can you explain an example of that? Like
19 what happens when you -- like say you, you know, you
20 pull up on the AC unit, and there's the guys there,
21 and then they run away.22 A If they run unprovoked at the sight of the
23 police in that area with the crime like it was,
24 that's the reason we believe they're involved in
25 criminal activity. So, yes, I didn't give chase.

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2 You can see I can't run, and I haven't ran in years.
3 One of the deputies may give chase.4 Q But sometimes you're in a car though;
5 right?

6 A Right.

7 Q And so with a car, I mean, do you drive
8 after them in the car?

9 A No.

10 Q So you would get out of the car and run
11 after them?

12 A Correct.

13 Q I see. And I mean would you say that your
14 cars are truly undercover?

15 A No.

16 Q People know them?

17 A Yes.

18 Q When they see the silver truck, they know
19 it's you?

20 A Yes.

21 Q So what is the apartment detail?

22 A The NET team.

23 Q Do you still call it the apartment detail?

24 A Most call it the NET team now.

25 Q Have you ever set up a roadblock at 388

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Ricks Drive?

A Yes.

Q Where do you set it up?

A On the street just outside of 388.

Q Is that West North Street?

A Yes.

Q Why do you choose that location?

A As a visible deterrent to crime, for one. And to check for the safety of the drivers.

Q Now, when you said "these roadblocks," were you on patrol, or were you on NET?

A NET.

Q Now, who do you set the roadblock up with?

A Sergeant Howard.

Q So the just the two of y'all?

A Correct.

Q And both of y'all are in unmarked cars?

A Correct.

Q Were there -- are there any other cars there when you set these up?

A Sometimes there may be a marked car. Sometimes there may be another narcotics officer there.

Q So sometimes it's all unmarked cars?

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A Correct.

Q And are there, you know, during the day? At night?

A Both.

Q And do you always have lights? Are your lights on?

A Yes, sir, we have lights.

Q Have you ever had like a no lights on but you shine people down with a flashlight?

A I don't recall ever doing that, but no.

Q So in order to get in or out of 388 Ricks Drive when you set up a roadblock there, do you have to go by the roadblock?

A Yes.

Q And do you -- have you ever stopped a pedestrian walking by there?

A Yes.

Q And what was the purpose of that?

A Uh -- we received information from the management that they were having problems with people, non-residents walking through the apartments, causing property damage and crimes against persons, stealing things and assaulting people. They were walking through after dark,

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causing these problems.

Had two subjects approach an entrance on foot walking the apartments. Told them to take their hands out of their pockets for officers' safety and their safety. One of them openly admitted he had a gun concealed, and at that point we started the investigation.

Q Have you ever, you know, stopped a -- so this was -- the circumstances you're talking about was you had set up a roadblock on West North Street?

A I don't think we ever -- I think we did an apartment walk-through that night and were coming back to our vehicles.

Q Okay, okay. And your vehicles were parked where?

A They would have been outside on West North or North West, whichever street that is.

Q So you guys were walking through 388 Ricks Drive and coming back to your cars? This is you and Mr. Howard?

A Correct.

Q Was there anybody else there?

A I think Deputy Josh Fische may have been there. I'm not sure.

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Q And what division is he in?

A He's in narcotics.

Q So he was also in an unmarked car?

A Correct.

Q And so the three of y'all -- was there anybody else?

A Not that I recall.

Q So the three of y'all were walking out, and then you see these two guys with their hands in their pockets --

A Correct.

Q And what time was this? Was it night or day?

A It was night. Probably between eight and nine o'clock, somewhere around there.

Q And what was suspicious about it?

A The information we had was that non-residents were walking through the apartments at certain hours, committing certain crimes. You have two individuals walking into the apartment at that certain time, we have every right to stop and investigate and find out if they legitimate business in those apartments.

Q Are those apartments private property?

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A I would say yeah.

Q What do you mean that you have business with talking with people if they're going in that apartment?

A To make sure they're not going in there to commit a crime.

Q So have you ever had, had that before?

A Yes.

Q Let me -- that was unclear. Have you ever stopped a pedestrian besides this circumstance you're talking about now, while they're just walking down the street, you know, at one of those apartment complexes?

A Just walking down the street? Yes.

Q And how many times do you think you have done that?

A I couldn't answer that question correctly. I don't know.

Q I mean is it like less than five?

A It's more than five.

Q Like more than 10?

A Probably.

Q More than 20?

A Yes.

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Q More than 50?

A I would -- that I would not know. I would not.

Q More like --

A I don't know.

Q But it's more than 20?

A I would agree with that.

Q And each time -- so is your explanation that you just gave beforehand about that it being in a high crime area, you had heard about people walking through the apartment complex, and these pedestrians were doing just that, they were walking through the apartment complex, so that gave you at least reasonable suspicion to approach them?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form.

A I'm not sure I understand the question.

Q (Mr. Tom) So you know how you -- uh --

A Well, I know what I explained as far as my reason for stopping them.

Q Before them?

A Right.

Q Does that apply to all of, all of, you know, the north of 20 pedestrians that you stopped that, you know, that they were walking in a high

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crime area, and so you thought, you know, that gave you reasonable suspicion to speak with them that maybe they are committing a crime?

A No.

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form.

Q (Mr. Tom) So why did you speak with them? You said you talked -- explain the one time.

A Right.

Q What about all of those like the 19 other times? Like why would you talk to somebody like that?

A Because we were patrolling on Welsh Street and it's three or four people walking in the middle of the road and traffic has to stop or go around them, that's obstructing traffic. So we're going to get out and make contact with them.

Q What about somebody walking on the side of the road?

A There is occasionally they can be stopped if we see what we believe is a weapon, a gun, or if we have reason to believe they're involved in criminal activity, we'll get out and talk to them.

Q Isn't that legal to carry a gun in Mississippi now?

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A Is it legal?

Q Legal?

A It's legal if you carry it openly.

Q Uh-huh.

A And everybody can see. It's illegal if you carry it concealed without a concealed carry permit.

Q So if somebody has a concealed carry, they can only do that with a permit?

A Right.

Q So if somebody has a concealed carry, does that provide you with reason to go approach them and see if they have the permit?

A Yes.

Q And you have done that before?

A Yes.

Q Have you ever been inside 388 Ricks Drive, because it's fully enclosed? There's just one entrance and one exit, and, you know, you're inside that apartment complex, not on the street, but inside within the gates, you ever stopped a pedestrian inside there?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form.

A Yes.

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Q (Mr. Tom) Go ahead.

A Yes.

Q And when was the last time you did that?

A At 388? Several months ago.

Q Tell me about it.

A I can't recall the circumstance. It may have been more than several months ago.

Q Uh-huh. Do you remember if you, if these people were arrested?

A The last people I had contact with at 388, I don't.

Q How many times do you think, out of these, you know, 20 pedestrians that we have discussed, how many of these people have been arrested?

A I don't know the answer to that.

Q Is there any way to figure that out?

A I suppose you could go back and pull records, but I don't know how. I don't know.

Q So unless there's an incident report, how else would we figure that out?

A Check the CAD.

Q And what would the CAD say?

A Normally, if we got out with somebody walking, we say, "SO arrived at such and such

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location with a pedestrian or a subject."

Q And you know how there's certain categories on a CAD, like "traffic stop" or "roadblock" or whatever else? What's the category for stopping a pedestrian?

A Whatever the offense is.

Q But so there's not -- so when you first stop them and you call out a CAD, there's no offense yet, there's not always an offense right away?

A Correct.

Q So what is the -- if there's not an offense immediately, what's the call-out on the CAD, or what is it that shows up on the CAD?

A I don't know. Dispatch puts that in.

Q But what do you say?

A I'll say I'll be out with a person walking at such and such location.

Q Have you ever stopped pedestrians outside of these apartment complexes that we're talking about in Canton?

A That was what I was just talking about. I may have misunderstood your question, but that's what I was just talking about.

Q Tell me again.

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A I thought you were talking about people walking down the street, stopping those.

Q And where are these people that you're talking about? Are these the people in Canton?

A They could be in Canton. They could be in Ridgeland. They could be in Gluckstadt or Madison, wherever.

Q So you're talking about people walking in the middle of the street?

A Right.

Q So let's disregard all of those people.

A Okay.

Q So somebody that, say, is walking on the sidewalk or walking in an apartment complex or, you know, it's not obvious that they're doing, you know, violating a traffic law, where have you stopped pedestrians in that circumstance?

A I haven't. Unless there is reason to believe they're involved in criminal activity.

Q And so you just mentioned all of the places that you've stopped a pedestrian, and that's sort of been look all over the county?

A Right.

Q Is it more likely to stop a pedestrian in

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an apartment complex, like in the Canton region or like in Ridgeland? Because you know there's like the apartment complexes in Ridgeland, there's one in Canton. There's some in Flora. Madison doesn't have apartments.

A Right.

Q The unincorporated areas don't have apartments --

A Right.

Q -- I don't think. And so is it more likely to stop a pedestrian at the apartment complexes?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form. You said the unincorporated places don't have -- the unincorporated areas of what don't have apartment complexes?

MR. TOM: Madison County.

Q (Mr. Tom) Is that true?

A No.

Q Do you stop -- is it more likely to stop a pedestrian in an apartment complex than at a non-apartment complex?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form.

A That's situational.

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Q (Mr. Tom) Have you ever heard of this term "jump-out boys"?

A Yes.

Q What does that mean?

A That goes back to what we discussed earlier. Back years ago, when you'd patrol into the apartments, they would see the car, they'd take off running. The deputy would jump out, for lack of a better word, and give chase. That's where the term came from.

Q So does that still happen?

A No.

Q When was the last time you think that that happened?

A Years.

Q So this was only under Trowbridge?

A Right.

Q And how often did that happen under Trowbridge?

A As far as people running?

Q As far as people running and people jumping out, like they jumped out?

A On a daily basis.

Q And on the jump-out boys, it would always

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be in unmarked cars?

A Yes.

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form.

Q (Mr. Tom) Did you ever have jump-out boys under Sheriff Tucker?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form. He didn't say that they were the jump-out boys. He said people called certain deputies jump-out boys.

Q (Mr. Tom) You know what I'm talking about; right?

MR. GRAVES: That's not such a thing as jump-out boys.

A That's the nickname given to the NET team.

Q (Mr. Tom) Okay. So I mean do you understand what I'm asking?

A I don't know that I do.

Q Have people in an unmarked car jumped out of the car in this fashion that we're talking about under Sheriff Tucker?

A Yes.

Q And when was the last time that happened?

A The last time I can remember, we received information from the apartment manager at 619 MLK

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that several people were hanging out at I think it was A building, after hours, smoking marijuana, selling marijuana, causing a disturbance. So we went to that location. There were several people hanging out at that apartment she gave us. Several of them had marijuana. There was large amounts of marijuana on the ground. Scales were recovered and that sort of thing.

Q So say you get a call to one of these apartment complexes and the manager says that there's drug use and people being rowdy, "yeah, we need you to come quiet things down."

A Right.

Q "Fix this situation. People are trying to go to sleep." And you come up, you drive up or walk up. Does the fact that somebody is in one of these apartment complexes outside provide you reason to go and talk to them?

A You just said -- I don't understand if they're inside or outside.

Q They're standing outside, because these apartment complexes, they're all, all of the walkways are outside?

A Correct.

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Q But there is no inside --

A Correct.

Q The only inside is the actual apartment.

A Correct.

Q And so if somebody is outside, you know --

A Okay, I've gotcha now.

Q So does that, the fact that you've gotten this call and the apartment manager was like, these people, like they have, you know, they're causing a ruckus and I can smell marijuana, and when you respond to that call, does the fact that somebody is outside in the same apartment complex give you reason to go and approach them and see if -- does that give you reasonable suspicion of probable cause?

A Yes, if we received information that at that particular location these particular people are hanging out, smoking dope, gambling, you know, whatever, and we identify, "Hey, they're at that apartment they're talking about," that gives us reason to make contact.

Q What if somebody was -- uh -- I mean before we were talking about those two guys that were walking outside 388 Ricks Drive --

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A Correct.

Q -- it's not that they were at an apartment, they were walking on the street.

A They were walking into the apartments.

Q Walking into the apartments?

A Correct.

Q And so -- uh -- it's a little bit more general.

A Correct.

Q It's not a specific apartment, but it's that same apartment complex.

A Right.

Q And so would anybody walking into that apartment complex, you'd have reasonable suspicion or probable cause to go and --

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form.

Q (Mr. Tom) To talk to them?

MR. GRAVES: Earlier he said he had specific information of a call. He got specific information that there were people coming in at a specific time. And that's what gave him suspicion.

I don't know how that relates to what your question is now, but I'm going to

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object to the form of that whole question.

Q (Mr. Tom) Do you understand my question?

A I think. I'm not sure.

Q So the time that you're at 388 Ricks Drive and you guys had, had been -- uh -- or why were you guys there?

A Because we had received reports of criminal activity going on by non-residents walking through the apartments.

Q Okay, and so does the fact that anybody, at this time I'm talking about, 388 Ricks Drive, you just mentioned that you got the call?

A Correct.

Q About non-residents walking through, does the fact that anybody is walking through that apartment complex give you reasonable suspicion of probable cause to approach them and think that a crime is being committed?

A I would say with the specific information we had and the specific hours, people walking into the apartments, they were inside the apartments doing to walk through and witness somebody come off the street, through the gate, into the apartment complex, yes, we have the right to stop them and see

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what they're doing.

Q Did those two people that you had arrested with their hands in their pocket, did they live at 388 Ricks Drive?

A I think one did.

Q So one of them, at least, was just going home?

A Correct.

Q So what's the purpose or mission of the NET team?

A As far as?

Q You know, patrol is designed to, you know, patrol the neighborhoods, you know, be seen. Sort of a police presence has a reduction in crime effect. Narcotics is designed to go and, you know, cut down on narcotics. What's the purpose of the NET team?

A I would say it's special operations because we do some of everything. We're not just specifically focused on one thing.

Q Uh-huh.

A I don't know how you would summarize that.

A I mean, y'all are -- are y'all like there for like general like crime deterrence?

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A I would agree with that.

Q Now, to what extent does the chief or Sheriff Tucker know what the NET team does? Would you say that they fully know what the NET team does on a daily basis?

A Yes. Yes.

Q And in the current version of the NET team, that was created by Sheriff Tucker --

A Yes.

Q -- for permanent?

A Yes.

Q I mean would -- you know, say you have a deputy, you have a certain role, and, you know, that's a well defined role that you do, and that's overseen by Sheriff Tucker. Uh -- let me just rephrase it.

Does every unit in the sheriff, every division, whether it's NET or patrol or narcotics or, you know, any unit, is that overseen and directed by Sheriff Tucker?

A Not -- they each have a supervisor, a ranking supervisor, and then your chain-of-command would be the ranking supervisor, the chief deputy and then the sheriff, if I'm understanding your

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question correctly.

Q Like you know like that, I forget what president it is, but he was like "the buck stops with me." Do you know what I'm talking about? He's the ultimate decider. He gets to decide the ultimate responsibility of what happens and this department rests with Sheriff Tucker?

A Yes.

Q You would agree with that?

A Yes.

Q So besides making it permanent, which is its current version --

A Correct.

Q -- did Sheriff Tucker make any other changes within that team?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form. I think he already testified to a number of changes, but I'll let him testify to it one more time.

Q (Mr. Tom) Besides anything that we talked about?

A At one point it was talk of making it, at some point, not in the near future, maybe a four to five man team assigned to court services, but that's

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yet to come to fruition.

Q What does that mean "core services"?

A Court services will be --

Q Oh, court services? Is that what you said?

A Yeah.

Q Okay.

(Exhibit 1 marked for the record)

Q We've marked this as Smith Exhibit 1. And so this is, Master Sergeant Smith, is, you know, in a lawsuit, you know, the plaintiffs and defendants both have lawyers, and the lawyers, you know, talk and write a bunch of stuff back with each other, and the court reads these things that the lawyers write.

A Yes.

Q So this is something that the defendants' lawyers wrote, and, you know, on behalf of the sheriff, so this is, basically, the sheriff for Madison County talking. And this is called the Defendants' Response to Interrogatories. So turn to page 8.

A Okay.

Q Okay, so you see we have on page 8, and we have 9, and then it says "response," and then

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there's A, B.

A Uh-huh.

Q So read B?

A "Changed the method by which the Neighborhood Enforcement Team functioned, obtained funding to have a separate NET department, appointed to be in charge of the team and establish a working calendar for the NET and establish the new method on how NET will operate within a Madison County municipality if they requested its help, change the concentration of the team from being focused solely on apartment complexes to serving various subdivisions with help patrolling on an as-needed basis on a level of reported crimes."

MR. GRAVES: I think you probably need to read two back up at the beginning just to see what the context of that is.

Q (Mr. Tom) Okay, so the interrogatory here, this is the plaintiffs' interrogatory, "Identify and describe all changes and/or variations, whether formal, informal, written or unwritten made by Sheriff Tucker to the policies and procedures in place under Sheriff Toby Trowbridge."

And what Master Sergeant Smith just read is the

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changes that Sheriff Tucker made to the policies and procedures under Sheriff Trowbridge that relate to the NET team.

So do you have any idea why Sheriff Tucker made these changes?

A I don't.

Q As the head of the NET team, you know, you were there when it became from voluntary to permanent?

A Correct.

Q Did you have any role in creating the NET team, or was Sheriff Tucker just said, "This is how it's going to be, and there's an opening for somebody else to do it"?

A No, we had discussions about it.

Q So tell me about those discussions.

A They were with both the chief and the sheriff. They shared their vision of what they wanted out of the unit, and I shared my vision of what I would like to see the unit grow into, which was mutual -- uh -- about everything we have already discussed previously. And it started out in just baby-steps, changes, changes, changes to where we're at today.

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Q When did this discussion happen?

A I can't -- maybe 2012, 2013. Basically, when we brought it back to full-time and then when we sat down and talked about making it a full-time -- uh -- it was discussed in further detail.

Q So it was you and Chief Williams and Sheriff Tucker?

A Correct.

Q Was there anybody else?

A Not that I recall.

Q What was Sheriff Tucker's vision for the --

A The same thing. To make it more of a special operations group that could be used, a tool to be used more effectively.

Like I said, you know, now, we're assisting investigations, we're assisting warrants, we're assisting narcotics, we're assisting patrol. And that's helped those divisions, free them up a great deal more to do their responsibilities.

Q Have you -- have the goals been achieved?

A I think they have.

Q Like the NET has been like successful?

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A I think so, yes.

Q So how do you -- uh -- is there any kind of like metrics where you track that? Like what are the metrics?

A I would say we read the reports every day of patrol, and the patrol is not receiving the call volume in these high crime areas that they used to. Crime has gone down. I think that's one measure of success.

Q And do you correlate the reduction in crime with NET activity?

A In some areas.

Q And what areas are those?

A High crime areas.

Q Which is what?

A They could be anywhere in the county.

Q Do you have an idea of where the high crime areas are in Madison County?

A There are high crime areas in Canton, there's high crime areas in Gluckstadt. There's high crime areas in Flora.

Q Anywhere else?

A Pretty much all over the county.

Q Now, the high crime, you know Jackson is

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known to have a high crime rate. Now, the high crime -- would you agree with that?

A Yes.

Q So the high crime, are you saying that it's -- like how does it compare to Jackson in these high crime areas?

A I would say at one point in time the apartments in Canton and the unincorporated areas were equal to.

Q And which apartments in Canton are these?

A The unincorporated apartments?

Q I'm not sure which ones those are?

A The apartments that we patrol are in, they're unincorporated. We are the only people that have jurisdiction in those apartments. That's 388, 390 Ricks Drive, 1110 Holmes Avenue, 707 Mace Street, 619 MLK. Yeah.

Q So if you'd turn back to Exhibit 1, 9B, if you'd look at the last sentence here, it says: "Change the concentration of the team from being focused solely on apartment complexes to serving various subdivisions without patrolling on an as-needed basis," et cetera. What are these various subdivisions? What does that mean?

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A Various subdivisions. I don't know exactly how many subdivisions there are in unincorporated Madison County. I know as of maybe a year ago, there were 52 new subdivisions under construction --

Q Uh-huh.

A -- in the Gluckstadt area, which is the south part of the county. That could be referring to when we have these large construction of neighborhoods, we have property theft, appliance theft, people come in and steal washers and driers once they put them in these houses. They may send us in in unmarked units during the daytime to do surveillance in those neighborhoods.

You may have neighborhoods anywhere in the county call and complain, "Hey, they're running the stop sign here all of the time. There's kids playing. Can y'all send somebody over here?" We go handle that.

You may have a neighborhood over here that has a lot of construction going on and the residents are complaining that the construction workers are speeding, littering, "can y'all come in here and handle that?" I think that's what that means.

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Q So "paper service warrant," what does that mean?

A It means he had a paper or a warrant was served.

Q So do you remember how we talked about before, I think his name was Lieutenant Hicks who gave the warrants out and the NET team would go and serve the warrants?

A Correct.

Q Is that what was happening here?

A I'm not sure.

Q But whether he handed it, Lieutenant Hicks handed you this warrant or not, is that what's going on, you're serving warrants on Steven Carter?

A Yeah, that's where we're serving a warrant.

Q So do you remember this incident?

A I don't.

Q I'll just read the narrative here. It says, "On the above date and time, deputies were conducting apartment walk-through at 388 Ricks Drive (Canton Estates) when contact was made with Steven L. Carter in front of Building 9. Carter had three outstanding warrants through Madison County Justice

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Court for failure to appear on traffic citations.

Carter was taken into custody." And skipping some stuff, "transported to MDCDC."

So before you said that you would do a bunch of research and you would try to figure out who the guy was with the warrants --

A Correct.

Q -- and then get served on them.

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form. I think what he said is he had to mail them but he may have to do an investigation to figure out where they were. But who they were is the name. He said it was already on the warrant. I may be mischaracterizing it, but I believe that's what he said.

Q (Mr. Tom) So explain what happened to this one.

A I can't. It was two years ago. I don't recall how we came in contact with him.

Q So but it says you were conducting an apartment walk-through?

A Correct.

Q So that's how you came in contact with

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him; right?

A Yes.

Q So and when you came into contact with Steven L. Carter during the apartment walk-through, do you have any idea if you knew that this was the guy that you were trying to serve warrants on?

A I don't know that we were looking for Steven Carter in specific. We could have been there on a complaint at a certain area and he was in that area. I just can't recall that.

Q Do you have any idea how -- so you come into contact with Steven L. Carter while conducting an apartment walk-through. Any idea how you found out that he had three outstanding warrants?

MR. GRAVES: I mean, I've let him answer this three times. I think he said he doesn't remember. I mean, I'll let him say it one more time. But go ahead.

Q (Mr. Tom) You may answer.

A I don't recall.

Q (Mr. Tom) What does that mean "contact was made"?

A It means you came in contact with somebody.

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Q Does that mean you just walked up and started talking to him?

A It could be.

Q What else would it mean?

A It could be somebody flagged us down in the apartment and said "that guy has got dope on him" or "that guy's got a gun," so we go over there and make contact.

Q Uh-huh.

(Exhibit Number 6 marked for the record)

Q I'm going to hand you Smith Exhibit 6. Smith Exhibit 6 is actually a two-page document. The numbers at the bottom are NCRP- INCREP 032726. And then the second page is 727. So Exhibit 6 is this two-page -- so this is an incident report; right?

A Correct.

Q And on the second page, Reporting Officer is George Darian Smith?

A Correct.

Q And did you write this incident report?

A I did.

Q Do you remember this incident?

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A I do.

Q So under the narrative, well, it just starts on the first page, it says, "On the above date and time, deputies were conducting a walk-through of" -- and then on the second page, "Canton Garden Apartments did the recent calls for service involving narcotics, gambling, and shootings. Deputies observed several black males loitering in the parking lot near Building L. All subjects were checked for safety reasons and advised to go inside or leave the parking lot. Several subjects went inside, but four of the subjects did not. They were identified as" -- and then the exhibit lists four names.

"A small bag of marijuana was located in Bridgeman's sock and another larger bag stuffed into the grill of a truck where Turner and Allen were standing. The gun was also recovered from the above-mentioned truck."

And then the report goes on. So tell me about this exhibit, or tell me about this incident, what you remember.

A Uh -- I know we had several complaints from management. Also, several call runs from

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patrol deputies of fights, large groups of people fighting, gambling, narcotics distribution. Just a lot of problems in the back of 619 MLK around Building N.

Q Okay. And this incident took place at, it says "begin date on page one of this exhibit, 12/11/15. The end time 2004. So this is like, you know, like mid-evening?"

A 8:04.

Q Yeah. So do you remember when you observed the several black males in the parking lot what you did?

A I recall there was a lot of people in the parking lot. There was loud music playing, disturbing the peace. They were advised if they were there visiting somebody, they needed to go to whoever they were visiting and go inside. Then we came in contact with the other guys.

Q So do you remember how many people were here? It says "several black males." Do you remember --

A I can't give an estimate. It was a large group of people.

Q And then it says, "All subjects were

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checked for safety reasons." What does that mean?

A They were patted down to make sure they didn't have any weapons on them.

Q So you patted down everybody there?

A Everybody who didn't leave.

Q Was there any women in the parking lot?

A I can't recall.

Q Was there any kids out there?

A I can't recall.

Q Were these guys just having a party?

A No, they were out there smoking dope and keeping up a lot of noise.

Q So you said that, I mean the, I'm just trying to get it straight here, but you said that people that didn't go inside got patted down?

A Whoever didn't leave.

Q Whoever didn't leave got patted down. But the report says it's slightly different. It says, "All subjects were checked for safety reasons and advised to go inside or leave the parking lot." So that sort of makes it seem that before people left, they got --

A No, because you've got to remember going back to earlier, when we pulled up, everybody knows

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the vehicles we were in. Some people chose to leave and go inside or leave the area.

Q Uh-huh.

A But some people remained.

Q And they remained after you told them that they should go in or after you pulled up?

A After we pulled up.

Q And so when you check somebody for safety reasons, what does that tell?

A Patting them down for weapons.

Q So that's a frisk?

A Right.

Q So but then you found this bag stuffed in the grill of a truck?

A Correct.

Q That's a search?

A That's plain view.

Q And you were able to -- how -- y'all were just -- how did y'all find that thing in the grill?

A We made contact with the three guys, the three or four guys standing by the truck, to speak with them, and the marijuana was in plain view, hanging halfway out of the grill.

Q Where was the gun that was recovered from

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Q And how does that work?

A You just patrol.

Q Okay, so say you have -- are you guys like driving next to each other, or are y'all just in the same area?

A Just may be in the same area.

Q Do you ever make pedestrian stops while patrolling in your car?

A In a car?

Q Yeah.

A I patrol in a truck.

Q In your truck?

A Yes.

Q Tell me about that. Like why would that happen?

A If you have reasonable suspicion they're involved in criminal activity, then we'll stop and get out with them.

Q Uh-huh. I mean, would that potentially be what the locals call a jump-out boy because you have an unmarked car?

A It could be.

(Exhibit 10 marked for the record)

Q So this will be Exhibit 10. So one

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incident report; right?

A Correct.

Q Do you recognize this?

A Let me read it. (PAUSE). It looks like a report Hunt Johnson did.

Q Did you see this incident?

A No.

Q You're just at the end of it?

A Correct.

Q So the deputy wrote this -- uh -- Oliver Johnson, on page 1 of this exhibit, it says that "it appeared that the subject had some type of black object in his hand. I proceeded with caution and deployed the X-26 taser, striking his body." Is that a proper procedure?

A If he felt his life was in danger and that black object in his hand was a gun, yes.

Q Do you have any idea what this black object was?

A No.

Q Is this a -- so you were at the supplement, I mean, because you showed up on the scene as a supervisor?

A Correct.

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Q Would you also review this incident report for -- uh -- to make sure that everything was appropriate in it?

A I may have or another supervisor may have.

Q Would it be normal to say what the black object was in this incident?

A I don't recall.

Q So this is May 8th at 4:51; is that right?

A Let's see. Yes.

Q So this is light. This is the summer. It's light at 4:51.

A Correct.

Q So put it aside. So a sobriety check point is the same type of roadblocks that you set up?

A Yes.

Q Same procedure, same policies?

A Yes.

Q What policies and procedures do you follow when you set up your roadblocks?

MR. GRAVES: Object to form.

A Policies as far as?

Q (Mr. Tom) For like an appropriate roadblock?

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A The policies in our SOP.

Q What time of day do you typically set up a roadblock?

A Times could vary. Depending on the situation.

Q Do you set up roadblocks during holidays?

A Yes.

Q Is that a -- do you always set up roadblocks on holidays?

A I wouldn't say always.

Q When you set up a roadblock, do you wear a traffic vest?

A On occasion.

Q Not always though?

A No.

Q What about Mr. Howard?

A No.

Q He only wears it on occasion?

A On occasion.

Q How do you select a motorist that you stop at a roadblock?

A We try to check every motorist.

Q What do you do when you approach somebody stopped at your roadblock?

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A Just pulled up to the roadblock?

Q Uh-huh.

A Ask for driver's license.

Q And that's it? Insurance?

A Sometimes you ask for insurance, sometimes the driver's license.

Q When would you talk with the passengers?

A What do you mean? I don't understand the question. I may say "hello" or "hi, how are you doing?"

Q When would you ask a passenger for a license?

A If I had a reason to believe he was involved in criminal activity.

Q Do you have passengers get out of the car?

A Passengers get out?

Q Yeah.

A Yes.

Q At the roadblock?

A Yes.

Q Do you ever search passengers?

A If I have reason to believe they're involved in criminal activity.

Q Have you ever arrested a passenger?

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A I have.

Q What would you do if somebody drives up to a roadblock and then doesn't want to go in it and so they turn around and park in front of the roadblock?

A If they park in front of the roadblock, they're blocking the street so we can make contact.

Q What if there's like a place to park like, you know, on Pine Knoll Road you set up in the parking lot, so what if somebody --

A If there's no traffic violation, there's really nothing you can do.

Q Have the roadblocks that you have set up -- uh -- have they changed over time?

A As far as?

Q From Sheriff Trowbridge to Tucker? Like the policies or procedures or how you set up a roadblock?

A Not that I'm aware of.

(Exhibit 11 marked for the record)

Q This will be Exhibit 11. So this is an incident report; right?

A It appears to be.

Q And if you'd look on page two, the very last sentence, EOR Darian Smith, SO 47?

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A Correct.

Q Did you write this one?

A Correct.

Q And this is the incident that we were talking about before, right, where the -- uh -- two subjects were walking near 388 Ricks?

A Correct.

Q And we have already discussed this; right?

A Correct.

Q So let's see. I'm going to start sort of in the center here, towards the top. "While deputies were on the property, contact was made with Steven Smith and Terrence Thompson near the entrance. For officers' safety, both subjects were advised to take their hands out of their pockets. This time Thompson stated that he had a pistol in the inner pocket of his coat. Deputy Howard secured the gun." Uh -- et cetera. So let's just talk about that part. So go over with me just what happened there.

A We conducted an apartment walk-through. We had information that people who did not live on the property were cutting through or walking through the property, committing crimes -- crimes of

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violence, crimes against persons, crimes against property during certain hours.

As we were coming out, as I recall they were walking into the apartments. They had their hands in their pockets. We told them to take their hands out. Sergeant Howard told them to take their hands out of their pockets. At which time Thompson freely admitted he had a pistol concealed in his inner jacket.

At that time, Sergeant Howard secured the weapon and walked over to the other side of the street with Thompson, and I walked to the other side of the street with Smith. What was his name? Smith.

Q So is that a common -- why did you ask them to take their hands out of their pockets?

A For officers' safety.

Q Is that like a menacing, having hands in pockets, is that like an unsafe --

A I don't know what is in your pocket when you approach me. You could have a gun or a knife, anything.

Q So we're on like Capitol Street currently, so if I'm walking down Capitol Street with my hands

EXHIBIT 21

Brad Sullivan
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS
SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH;
BESSIE THOMAS; AND BETTY
JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
INDIVIDUALLY AND ON
BEHALF OF A CLASS OF ALL
OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED

PLAINTIFFS

VS. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-00347-WHB-LRA

MADISON COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S
DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
THROUGH #6, IN THEIR
INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES

DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF BRAD SULLIVAN

Taken at the instance of the Plaintiffs, at the
Hilton Garden Inn at 235 West Capitol Street,
Jackson, Mississippi, on Tuesday, November 28,
2017, beginning at 3:53 p.m.

REPORTED BY: Robin G. Burwell, CSR #1651

JOB NO. 133421

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 2 to take my gun away from me. I tased him and it
 3 did not phase him and he took my TASER away from
 4 me at that point in time. And then we fought on
 5 the ground for 15 minutes before getting into --
 6 Q. After you placed the subject into
 7 custody, were you required to fill out any forms?
 8 A. Yes, ma'am.
 9 Q. And what form is that?
 10 A. A TASER use form at the Sheriff's
 11 Office.
 12 Q. Do you have to fill out a TASER use form
 13 every time you discharge your TASER?
 14 A. Yes, ma'am, if you're using your TASER
 15 you have to fill out the form.
 16 Q. Anything else you have to fill out?
 17 A. You have to write an incident report
 18 also.
 19 Q. Going back to firearms, after you
 20 discharge your firearm are you required to fill
 21 out any forms?
 22 A. No, ma'am, an incident report.
 23 Q. Anything other than that?
 24 A. I think that's the only report I filled
 25 out when I got shot at.

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1 Brad Sullivan
 2 Q. For incidents like we just discussed,
 3 were you reprimanded by anyone at Madison County
 4 Sheriff's Department for your conduct for the
 5 incidents?
 6 A. For me being shot at no, ma'am, I wasn't
 7 reprimanded for me being shot at.
 8 Q. For your actions?
 9 A. My actions were being shot at.
 10 Retaliating. So, no, ma'am, I was not.
 11 Q. Do you receive any performance reviews?
 12 A. No, ma'am, not to my knowledge.
 13 Q. Do you have Madison County Sheriff's
 14 Department issued laptop?
 15 A. Yes, ma'am.
 16 Q. And where do you keep your laptop?
 17 A. My patrol vehicle.
 18 Q. Do you have a work station at the
 19 headquarters of the Madison County Sheriff's
 20 Department?
 21 A. No, ma'am.
 22 Q. So, if you're there and you want to work
 23 on an incident report for instance, what would you
 24 use?
 25 A. There's computers there that you can

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1 Brad Sullivan
 2 use. I use my laptop that's provided for me.
 3 Q. Do you use a assigned work station or is
 4 it a work station that any other deputies can
 5 access?
 6 A. The only work station I use is my patrol
 7 vehicle laptop. There are work stations there
 8 that you can use, but I use my laptop.
 9 Q. Do you use any other electronic devices
 10 for work?
 11 A. Not issued by the Sheriff's Department.
 12 Q. Do you use your personal cellphone?
 13 A. You use yours every day, I use mine
 14 every day.
 15 Q. I'll clarify, do you use your personal
 16 cell for work?
 17 A. To call into dispatch or talk to other
 18 deputies, yes, ma'am.
 19 Q. Do you ever send text messages for work?
 20 A. For work? Not usually, it's just
 21 talking back and forth to deputies.
 22 Q. Do you have a personal email address
 23 that you use to send work related emails?
 24 A. No, ma'am.
 25 Q. Do you have a Madison County Sheriff's

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1 Brad Sullivan
 2 Department email address?
 3 A. Yes, ma'am.
 4 Q. And what is that?
 5 A. I'm sorry?
 6 Q. What is your email address?
 7 A. I never use it so, I couldn't tell you.
 8 I don't know.
 9 Q. Do you use any applications on your
 10 cellphone for work?
 11 A. No, ma'am.
 12 Q. Were any of the documents or were any --
 13 strike that.
 14 Were documents from your laptop
 15 collected by counsel in connection with this
 16 lawsuit?
 17 A. I believe so. They had my laptop.
 18 Q. What about your personal cellphone?
 19 A. No, ma'am.
 20 Q. Do you keep any paper files of any kind
 21 for work?
 22 A. I'm sorry?
 23 Q. Do you keep any paper files of any kind
 24 for work?
 25 A. No, ma'am.

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Brad Sullivan

Q. Do you have any files in your patrol car?

A. Gas receipts and where I've had my vehicle worked on.

Q. Have you received any notice to preserve documents after this lawsuit was filed?

A. I received it. Don't take anything off your laptop.

Q. And when did you receive that?

A. About the time they were taking the laptops to download the information or whatever they did to the laptops.

Q. Was that a few months ago?

A. I believe so.

Q. And how were you instructed?

A. How was I instructed to what?

Q. To not delete things off your laptop?

A. A letter to every deputy was put in our box.

Q. What box are you referring to?

A. It's like a mailbox that's in the Sheriff's Office where you pick up your check or where they put subpoenas.

Q. Okay. Do you have to write an incident

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report for every interaction you have with a civilian?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Including if the interaction does not result in an arrest?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Do you have to write an incident report if your interaction only results in a ticket?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. What if you only gave the civilian a verbal warning?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Do you know if there are any requirements for what your incident reports must contain?

A. It's all laid out in the incident report.

Q. Can you walk through what's required in an incident report?

A. Ma'am, there's -- it asks a lot of information in an incident report. Again, you'll have to give me a little bit more detail.

Q. Are there any fields that are required in an incident report?

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Brad Sullivan

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. And what are they?

A. Names, dates of birth, Social Security numbers if you can get it. The names are required usually.

Q. Are you required to have narrative for every incident report?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. If multiple deputies are involved in an incident, do you know if every single one has to write an incident report?

A. Depends on what type of incident it is.

Q. When are the situations for which all deputies involved must write an incident report?

A. Usually if they're involved in an arrest.

Q. Does anyone review your incident reports after you submit them?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Who reviews them?

A. Either the sergeant, master sergeant or lieutenant on the shift.

Q. Have you ever had any of your incident reports sent back?

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Brad Sullivan

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Why were they sent back?

A. Spelling or grammar errors.

Q. Are you able to edit your incident report after you submit them?

A. If it's sent back to you, yes.

Q. Other than if it was sent back to you, can you edit your incident report in any way?

A. Never had to so, I would say no.

(Exhibit 1 marked for identification.)

Q. (By Ms. Chan) Take a minute to read this report over and let me know when you're done.

A. Okay.

Q. Do you recognize this as a report you wrote for an incident on March 26th, 2015?

A. It's got my name on it.

Q. Do you recall this incident?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. If you look on top there's a field that says, "location" and it says, "100 not on file," right?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Do you know why it says, "not on file"?

A. Our computer system don't have every

Page 34

1 Brad Sullivan
 2 road in the county in the CAD network.
 3 Q. So, reading this incident report, is
 4 there any way for someone to identify where this
 5 incident occurred?
 6 A. No, ma'am.
 7 Q. If you look down the narrative section
 8 it says, "I, Deputy B Sullivan, SO 23 came into
 9 contact with a black male." Do you see that?
 10 A. Yes, ma'am.
 11 Q. Is SO 23 your badge number?
 12 A. Yes, ma'am.
 13 Q. Have you ever had a different badge
 14 number?
 15 A. Yes, ma'am.
 16 Q. And what is that?
 17 A. SO 46.
 18 Q. And when did you change your badge
 19 number?
 20 A. A couple of months after I was hired at
 21 the Sheriff's Office.
 22 Q. And what do you mean by "came into
 23 contact"?
 24 A. Basically what it says, I came into
 25 contact with that subject.

Page 36

1 Brad Sullivan
 2 A. Yes, ma'am.
 3 (Exhibit 2 marked for identification.)
 4 Q. (By Ms. Chan) Again, take a look and
 5 let me know when you're done?
 6 MR. GRAVES: For the record, this is
 7 Exhibit 2.
 8 THE WITNESS: Okay.
 9 Q. (By Ms. Chan) Do you recognize this
 10 document as an incident report that you wrote for
 11 an incident occurring on July 30th, 2014?
 12 A. I recognize it due to the fact that's
 13 what it says. It says my name, that I did the
 14 report and has a date of 07/30 of '14.
 15 Q. Do you recall this incident?
 16 A. No, ma'am.
 17 Q. If you look on top of Exhibit No. 2,
 18 location states "not on file," correct?
 19 A. That is correct.
 20 Q. Do you know why it says, "not on file"?
 21 A. Same reason the other one wasn't.
 22 Q. And if you look at the narrative
 23 section, it says, "I, Deputy B Sullivan SO 23,
 24 came into contact with a black female," correct?
 25 A. Correct.

Page 35

1 Brad Sullivan
 2 Q. How did you come into contact with the
 3 individual?
 4 A. It doesn't say it in my narrative so, I
 5 couldn't tell you.
 6 Q. Can you tell why you decided to come
 7 into contact with this individual?
 8 A. Not from this narrative, I cannot.
 9 Q. So, would you agree that reading this
 10 narrative doesn't give a reader any context for
 11 understanding why you stopped the individual?
 12 A. No, ma'am, it doesn't. It says I came
 13 in contact with him.
 14 Q. And if you read on, "I found that
 15 Tillman had two justice court warrants for his
 16 arrest." Correct?
 17 A. That's correct.
 18 Q. How did you find out that he had two
 19 justice court warrants?
 20 A. Through the dispatch center.
 21 Q. So, would you have need to look for his
 22 ID first?
 23 A. I'm sorry?
 24 Q. Would you needed to have asked for his
 25 ID first?

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1 Brad Sullivan
 2 Q. What does "came into contact" mean?
 3 A. Came into contact with her.
 4 Q. Do you know how you came into contact?
 5 A. No, ma'am. It doesn't state it in the
 6 narrative.
 7 Q. Do you know why you came into contact?
 8 A. No, ma'am, it was 2014 so, no, ma'am.
 9 Q. Do you agree that reading this document
 10 doesn't give the reader any context for why
 11 contact was initiated?
 12 A. Yes, ma'am.
 13 Q. So, would you agree that if the
 14 supervisor was reading this, he wouldn't know
 15 whether you had probable cause to stop the
 16 individual?
 17 A. Ma'am, I can't answer that. I can't
 18 answer that. You'd have to ask the supervisor.
 19 Q. Reading this incident report, can you
 20 tell whether there's any probable cause to
 21 initiate contact with this individual?
 22 A. If I was out with them, there was
 23 probable cause.
 24 Q. Reading this report on its own can you
 25 tell whether there was probable cause or not?

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Brad Sullivan

A. No, ma'am.

Q. Has your supervisor or anyone else ever commented on your use of the phrase "came into contact"?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. Reading this report today, can you tell whether you had reasonable suspicion to come into contact with this individual?

A. Ma'am, if I got out with them and asked for their identification, I had reasonable suspicion or probable cause to come into contact with them.

Q. Reading this report today, can you tell what your reasonable suspicion would have been?

MR. GRAVES: Object, asked and answered two times already.

Q. (By Ms. Chan) So, earlier in the deposition we talked a little bit about the use of firearms and the use of TASERS. Has Sheriff Tucker ever talked about the use of force in meetings?

A. I don't think Sheriff Tucker has, no.

Q. Has Chief Williams ever talked about the use of force in meetings?

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Brad Sullivan

A. We have a training officer that has. I don't recall Sheriff Tucker or Chief ever speaking on it. I don't recall.

Q. Who is the training officer?

A. Jeff Waldrop.

Q. What did Jeff Waldrop say about the use of force?

A. The use of force continuum is normal. Again, you're going to have to give a little bit more detail as far as use of force. I'm not understanding your use of force.

Q. I just want to understand your conversation with Jeffrey Waldrop?

A. Ma'am, I didn't have a one to one conversation with Jeffrey Waldrop.

Q. In what context did he talk to you about the use of force?

A. Training classes.

Q. And when was that training class?

A. We have training classes off and on. I can't tell you when the last one was or when the first one was or when the next one is going to be.

Q. So, earlier you mentioned that you have worked at roadblocks before, correct?

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Brad Sullivan

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. I just want to spend a little bit more time talking about it.

A. Okay.

Q. Have you ever heard of the term "safety checkpoint"?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. What's your understanding of what that term means?

A. Safety checkpoint is a safety checkpoint to check safety of people driving vehicles and the vehicle roadblock is blocking the roadway. They're two different things. Are we going to talk about roadblock or safety checkpoints?

Q. I'm asking about safety checkpoints.

A. Okay.

Q. And what's your understanding of roadblocks?

A. Roadblocks? My understanding of a roadblock is shutting the road down completely, no through traffic, shutting down. Roadblock, the road is blocked with barricades.

Q. So, for a roadblock will you be checking the identification of drivers that come through

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Brad Sullivan

that location?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. What's your understanding the words sobriety checkpoint?

A. Sobriety checkpoint... I've never done a sobriety checkpoint.

Q. Based on your understanding as a deputy in the Sheriff's Department, do you understand sobriety checkpoints to be different than safety checkpoints?

A. Ma'am, I couldn't answer that. I set up safety checkpoints. I'm involved with safety checkpoints, but not sobriety checkpoints.

Q. Have you ever heard of the term general roadblocks?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. What about roving checkpoints?

A. Roving checkpoints?

Q. Uh-huh. (Affirmative response.)

No, ma'am. I'm not familiar with that term.

(Exhibit 3 marked for identification.)

Q. (By Ms. Chan) The court reporter has just handed you Exhibit 3. Do you recognize this

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Brad Sullivan

A. Until we talked about the one earlier that I let go, yes, ma'am.

Q. In the context of a roadblock, do you always ask -- strike that.

In the context of a roadblock, do you always arrest an individual with an outstanding Madison County Sheriff's Department?

A. On a roadblock, I'm shutting down a road and not letting any traffic through. So, I'm usually not checking anybody that's coming through.

Q. When I refer to roadblocks, I am talking in the context of also safety checkpoint so, I apologize for the confusion just now. I will try to refer to them as just safety checkpoints from now on.

A. Okay.

Q. How often do you work at a safety checkpoint?

A. I hadn't in quite a while, maybe a few months ago. I'm also a DUI officer.

Q. How do you find out that you are working a safety checkpoint?

A. They're noticed at the justice court,

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Brad Sullivan

but I find out if I call the person that notices on them, if they've got one, I go assist with it.

Q. By notices by the justice court, what are you referring to?

A. Notices on the door of the justice court might have a safety checkpoint.

Q. Do you ever post those notices?

A. I used to in the past, yes.

Q. Do you recall what language you use when you post a safety checkpoint notice?

A. No, ma'am, it's already on the computer.

Q. Is there a form template you use when you're posting safety checkpoint notices?

A. Yes, ma'am.

(Exhibit 4 marked for identification.)

Q. (By Ms. Chan) I apologize for the quality of the document it's hard to read. Let me know when you're done.

A. Okay.

Q. Do you see on top of this notice it says, "the purpose of the checkpoint will be to check for driver's license, warrants and whatever else we encounter."

A. Yes, ma'am.

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Brad Sullivan

Q. Is that the same language you use in your notices?

A. Ma'am, I've seen several different types of notices where they have changed over the different timeframes.

Q. Do you agree with the statement that the purpose of checkpoints is to check for driver's license, warrants and whatever else we encounter?

A. Not necessarily, no.

Q. Why do you disagree?

A. If you want to lay everything out you can say seatbelts, valid driver's license, child safety restraints, drinking and impaired driving.

Q. So, you think this statement is not comprehensive enough?

A. It says whatever else we encounter so, I think it covers about everything.

Q. Is a purpose of a checkpoint to look for warrants, outstanding warrants?

A. That's not the purpose, no, ma'am.

Q. Is that one of the purposes?

A. If up come up to me and you have a warrant you would be arrested, but that's not the purpose for setting them up. We're setting them

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Brad Sullivan

up as a safety checkpoint.

Q. Have you ever posted notices with this language on them?

A. Ma'am, I couldn't tell you.

Q. How far in advance would you post safety checkpoint notices?

A. Day of.

Q. Do you ever post them further in advance?

A. I don't post them any more, but yes, I have in the past.

Q. When you used to post safety checkpoint notices, would you point them a few hours in advance?

A. About a day in advance, a few hours in advance, about a day in advance.

Q. Did you post them on the justice court door?

A. Yes, ma'am.

Q. Do you post them anywhere else?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. Do you keep a copy of the notices that you posted?

A. They're turned in.

1 Brad Sullivan
 2 withdraw your handgun?
 3 A. I stated I holstered my handgun after
 4 that. I just stated it earlier.
 5 Q. I'm sorry, I had trouble hearing you so
 6 I apologize if I'm repeating. It then says in
 7 this first paragraph that, "Sheriff Brad stated --
 8 made this following statement. Do you see that
 9 the complainants here allege that you made a
 10 racial slur against them?
 11 A. Yes, ma'am, I see where that's wrote
 12 there.
 13 Q. Do you recall ever making a racial
 14 slur --
 15 A. I did not.
 16 Q. Have you ever made a racial slur in
 17 connection with your Madison County Sheriff's
 18 Department work duties?
 19 A. No.
 20 Q. Have you ever made racial slur while you
 21 were on duty?
 22 A. No.
 23 Q. Have you ever heard anyone else in the
 24 Madison County Sheriff's Department make a racial
 25 slur?

1 Brad Sullivan
 2 A. Whatever his charges were.
 3 Q. Do you recall what charges you made
 4 against Mr. Dozier?
 5 A. No, ma'am.
 6 Q. Do you recall whether you added any
 7 charges after the initial ones?
 8 A. I didn't.
 9 Q. Who would have the authority to add
 10 charges?
 11 A. Somebody comes and signs an affidavit on
 12 him at justice court, charges will be added.
 13 Q. In this case who would that person be?
 14 A. I guess the original caller, 911 call of
 15 disturbance.
 16 Q. The rest of the page alleges that
 17 Mr. Dozier paid a bond and was held for four hours
 18 against his will; is that correct?
 19 A. Ma'am, I don't know.
 20 Q. On paragraph four, four sentences down
 21 it states that the Deputy and the justice court
 22 clerks withheld Darryl Dozier for another four
 23 hours against his will, correct?
 24 A. Ma'am, I don't know. I know what that
 25 states, but I can't tell you that that was what --

1 Brad Sullivan
 2 A. No, ma'am.
 3 Q. On the second numbered paragraph of page
 4 one it says that you made disparaging remarks to
 5 Darryl Dozier. Do you recall what those remarks
 6 were that he allege were disparaging?
 7 A. I don't know that I made any remarks.
 8 He did.
 9 Q. Can you turn to the second page on top
 10 of the page, the last sentence on the top
 11 paragraph states that or alleges that Sheriff Brad
 12 Sullivan plans to force Darryl Dozier to have
 13 additional charges filed against them; is that
 14 correct?
 15 A. No, ma'am, that's not correct.
 16 Q. What does the sentence state?
 17 A. It says that I was going to force
 18 charges to be on Darryl Dozier. How could I force
 19 charges?
 20 Q. Do you recall having a conversation with
 21 Mr. Dozier about his charges?
 22 A. The charges that I charged him with, I
 23 probably advised him what he was charged with.
 24 Q. Do you recall what you spoke to him
 25 about?

1 Brad Sullivan
 2 Q. I'm asking you what that states?
 3 A. Yes, ma'am, that's what it states.
 4 Q. Okay. Were you involved in the justice
 5 court proceedings against Mr. Dozier?
 6 A. For court case, yes.
 7 Q. Can you describe your involvement?
 8 A. Testifying at the trial.
 9 Q. Do you recall whether Mr. Dozier was
 10 found guilty of his charges?
 11 A. He was.
 12 Q. Do you recall whether Mr. Dozier paid
 13 his bond?
 14 A. No, ma'am, he was sentenced that day.
 15 Q. Do you recall whether you gave
 16 Mr. Dozier his Miranda warnings whenever you
 17 arrested him?
 18 A. No, ma'am, I don't recall.
 19 Q. To your knowledge, was there a
 20 investigation of Mr. Dozier's complaint?
 21 A. No, ma'am, I'm not aware.
 22 Q. I believe you mentioned earlier that
 23 Chief Williams mentioned this complaint to you,
 24 correct?
 25 A. I believe so, yes, ma'am.

1 Brad Sullivan

2 Q. Can you describe for me the conversation

3 you had with Chief Williams?

4 A. No, ma'am, I don't recall.

5 Q. Were you disciplined in any way in

6 connection with this complaint?

7 A. No, ma'am.

8 Q. Can you please just give us -- let's

9 take a five minute break and then we'll --

10 (Off the record.)

11 Q. (By Ms. Chan) So, I'm just basically

12 wrapping up. I believe you mentioned that you

13 were hired in July 2010 so, you would have worked

14 under Sheriff Trowbridge, correct?

15 A. Yes, ma'am.

16 Q. Based on your experience working under

17 both Sheriff Trowbridge and Sheriff Tucker, have

18 you noticed a difference in their approach?

19 A. No, ma'am.

20 Q. Any difference in culture?

21 A. No, ma'am.

22 Q. I don't have any further questions.

23 Thank you for your time.

24 MR. GRAVES: No questions. Read and

25 sign.

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1 Brad Sullivan
2 **CERTIFICATE OF DEPONENT**

3 DEPONENT: Brad Sullivan
4 DATE: November 28, 2017
5 CASE STYLE: Brown, et al vs. Madison County,
6 Mississippi, et al
7 ORIGINAL TO: Ms. Chan, Esq.

8 I, the above-named deponent in the
9 deposition taken in the herein styled and numbered
10 cause, certify that I have examined the deposition
11 taken on the date above as to the correctness
12 thereof, and that after reading said pages, I find
13 them to contain a full and true transcript of the
14 testimony as given by me.

15 Subject to those corrections listed
16 below, if any, I find the transcript to be the
17 correct testimony I gave at the aforestated time
18 and place.

19 Page	20 Line	21 Comment
22	_____	_____
23	_____	_____
24	_____	_____
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27	_____	_____
28	_____	_____
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This the _____ day of _____, 2017.

BRAD SULLIVAN

State of Mississippi
County of _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this the
_____ day of _____, 2017.
My Commission Expires:

Notary Public

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1 Brad Sullivan
2 CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER
3 I, Robin G. Burwell, Court Reporter and
4 Notary Public, in and for the State of
5 Mississippi, hereby certify that the foregoing
6 contains a true and correct transcript of the
7 testimony of Brad Sullivan, as taken by me in the
8 aforementioned matter at the time and place
9 heretofore stated, as taken by stenotype and later
10 reduced to typewritten form under my supervision
11 by means of computer-aided transcription.
12 I further certify that under the
13 authority vested in me by the State of Mississippi
14 that the witness was placed under oath by me to
15 truthfully answer all questions in the matter.
16 I further certify that I am not in the
17 employ of or related to any counsel or party in
18 this matter and have no interest, monetary or
19 otherwise, in the final outcome of this matter.
20 Witness my signature and seal this the
21 6th day of December, 2017.
22
23
24
25

Robin G. Burwell, CSR
CSR #1651

My Commission Expires:
April 6, 2021

EXHIBIT 22

RYLON THOMPSON
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class
of all others similarly situated PLAINTIFFS
VERSUS CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA
MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual
capacities DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF RYLON THOMPSON

APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

TAKEN AT INSTANCE OF: PLAINTIFFS
DATE: OCTOBER 24, 2017
PLACE: HILTON GARDEN INN-JACKSON
235 WEST CAPITOL STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
TIME: 8:56 A.M.

REPORTED BY: CONNIE CHASTAIN, RMR
CSR No. 1025

JOB NO: 132676

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RYLON THOMPSON

Q. Okay. Do you recall any specific portions of the Constitution that were highlighted for you?

A. No.

Q. Did you have training on any specific amendments to the Constitution?

A. I don't remember any specific amendment that was highlighted as brought out, if that's what you're asking.

Q. Okay. So then you worked, I think you said, September 2010, was it, or do I have the year wrong? When did you go to Pearl?

A. I went to Pearl in 2009.

Q. Did you receive any additional training when you went to Pearl?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you receive?

A. Various classes as far as -- for instance, field sobriety training. I received interview classes, court testimony, various law enforcement training.

Q. Okay.

A. Continued education classes.

Q. In any training either in the original police academy program that you attended in 2008 or

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RYLON THOMPSON

late in 2009 on setting up roadblocks?

A. Did I --

Q. Was there any training --

A. In Pearl?

Q. Well, you know what, I'm not being -- I should break it apart. Let's go back to 2008. Any training on setting up roadblocks?

A. Not that I recall.

MR. ROSS: Are you talking about at the police academy?

MR. YOUNGWOOD: Yes, the police academy.

A. Not that I recall.

MR. YOUNGWOOD:

Q. And then how about in connection with Pearl?

A. Yes.

Q. What do you recall about that?

A. As part of the standardized field sobriety testing program it was briefly covered. Different aspects that you might encounter on a safety checkpoint.

Q. Okay. And let's address terminology because we've seen in the various documents that have been shared with us by the sheriff's office,

Page 20

RYLON THOMPSON

different words. We've seen roadblock, you just used what, security checkpoint?

A. Safety checkpoint.

Q. Safety checkpoint, okay. Are there other words that are used for that?

MR. ROSS: Can we take one second?

MR. YOUNGWOOD: Of course.

(Off the record.)

MR. YOUNGWOOD:

Q. What is a safety checkpoint? I'm sorry, let me -- I'm now asking you as that term's used in your current employment.

A. Okay. A safety checkpoint would be an event that is conducted by the sheriff's department where basically we position ourselves on a road and check the driver's license and insurance and various things of motorists as they come through.

Q. And you're doing that to assist in general crime prevention?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. That's the primary purpose of it; correct?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

MR. YOUNGWOOD:

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RYLON THOMPSON

Q. You can answer.

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. Are there any other words you use in your current employment for safety checkpoint?

A. That I personally use?

Q. Well, let's start with that.

A. No.

Q. Okay. That you've heard others in the department use?

A. Yes.

Q. What words?

A. Roadblock.

Q. Okay. Any others?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. Okay. So I'll try to use either safety checkpoint or roadblock as we have our conversation today. It seems to me that, in your mind, they're the same thing?

A. Not exactly.

Q. What's the difference?

A. When I --

MR. ROSS: Let me interject. You're talking about the present time?

MR. YOUNGWOOD: Yeah, I'm talking about the

Page 22

RYLON THOMPSON

present. I'll move back to the training, but let's -- dealing with today and the Madison County Sheriff's Office.

A. When I think of the word roadblock, I think as a literal blockage of the road, not letting anyone pass. For example, it could be obstructions in the road ahead or if you're blocking the road and only letting certain individuals come through, like if you're -- have an escaped convict, that's what in my mind I think of as that.

MR. YOUNGWOOD:

Q. Okay. So you view safety checkpoints as something distinct and we'll maybe -- well, tell me what you view to be a safety checkpoint. What is that in your job today?

A. As I just stated earlier, it's just an event that is conducted by the sheriff's department where you position your vehicles on a roadway and check for driver's license, insurance and other various things as vehicles are coming through -- coming down that road.

Q. What are the other various things?

A. For example, someone is wearing their seatbelt or not, there's a child that's not properly

Page 23

RYLON THOMPSON

restrained in a car seat, if the tag is expired.

Those are some general items that come to mind.

Q. Okay. You said that you -- in your mind a roadblock is something distinct and you outlined that for us, but you did say that you've heard other people in the department use the word roadblock. When they use it do you often understand them to be referring to what you call a safety checkpoint?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. There are also sobriety checkpoints if I'm using that term correctly?

A. Are you asking --

Q. I'm asking if that's a term that's used in your employment today?

A. At our sheriff's department?

Q. Yes.

A. I've never heard anyone at our sheriff's department say sobriety checkpoint.

Q. Okay. What do you call something where a checkpoint of some point has been set up where you're going to run sobriety tests? Is that different than a safety checkpoint?

MR. ROSS: Do you understand the question?

THE WITNESS: No.

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RYLON THOMPSON

(Exhibit 3 was marked.)

MR. YOUNGWOOD:

Q. I'm going to hand you, Deputy Thompson, what's been marked as Thompson Exhibit 3. It's a five-page document with the title Policy and Procedure, Sobriety Checkpoint Guidelines.

Take a look at that and tell me if you've seen that document before. And I'll represent to you that this comes from the Madison County Sheriff's Department.

A. I believe I have seen it.

Q. You have, that's a yes?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. So what I was using -- we'll probably look at this document in some more detail later, but see sobriety checkpoint on the top?

A. Yes.

Q. Does that refresh your recollection if that's a term used in the department?

A. Yes.

Q. What is a sobriety checkpoint? Is that in some way distinct from either a roadblock or a safety checkpoint?

A. It's basically the same thing.

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RYLON THOMPSON

Q. Okay. We'll come back to that. Let me move now back to your time at Pearl and even before that. Let's start at the police academy. Did you receive any training at the police academy on what you call today safety checkpoints?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Okay. And how about a part of your training for Pearl in 2009?

A. There was -- as I said earlier, there was a standardized field sobriety training that I went through where safety checkpoints was briefly covered.

Q. Okay. How long were you -- what was your position when you were with Pearl?

A. Patrolman.

Q. Patrolman. And for how long did you hold that position?

A. Approximately two years.

Q. Okay. When did you leave?

A. In September of 2011.

Q. And why did you leave?

A. I resigned at the conclusion of an investigation.

Q. What was that investigation?

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RYLON THOMPSON

A. It stemmed from an incident where I was attacked by a dog and ultimately ending up shooting the dog.

Q. Okay. Were you asked to leave or -- you say you resigned. Can you give me a little more detail on why you resigned?

A. I was told that if I did not resign that the department would ask the board of aldermen to terminate my employment.

Q. Can you give me the details that led to the death of the dog?

A. I was at a house one night attempting to make contact with a female who her daughter reportedly said that she was trying to either stab her or cut her with a knife.

I arrived there with another officer and was trying to make contact with this lady when her dog, who was -- which was not on a leash, ran outside and was attempting to bite me.

Q. Okay. And so what did you do?

A. I shot the dog.

Q. Is that the first time you discharged your firearm in the line of duty?

A. No.

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RYLON THOMPSON

Q. What prior times have you used your gun?

A. We are required to qualify as part of our training.

Q. So a target practice type of thing?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And so I didn't ask my question precisely enough. Other than target practice and training, had you ever discharged your weapon?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Have you since?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. We'll maybe get to that in a bit. And so the dog died, I assume?

A. That's correct.

Q. And so you said an investigation, what did the investigation consist of?

A. I don't know.

Q. Okay. And were you interviewed or something from it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Not deposed?

A. No.

Q. And after some amount of time you were told, I'm going to -- be your words, that if you

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RYLON THOMPSON

didn't leave you would be terminated, something like that?

A. They would request the board of aldermen to terminate my employment.

Q. So you decided to resign?

A. That's correct.

Q. Do you recall the name of the person who owned the dog?

A. No.

Q. Do you recall the race of the person who owned the dog?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that?

A. It was a white female.

Q. Okay. Where did you go after Pearl?

A. For a short period of time I worked with Loomis and then --

Q. I'm sorry, what is Loomis?

A. A security money exchange company.

Q. Okay. How long, a couple months or --

A. A few months until I was later hired with the Hinds County Sheriff's Department.

Q. Okay. And what was your position with Loomis?

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RYLON THOMPSON

A. I don't remember what exactly I was called, but basically I was a carrier.

Q. A carrier of what?

A. Currency.

Q. I see. Okay. And then you got a job with Hinds County Sheriff's Department, was that 2010 perhaps by then, or no? No probably later, it must be 2011 or '12.

A. 2012, I believe.

Q. Okay.

A. Early 2012.

Q. And what position did you assume with Hinds County?

A. Deputy sheriff.

Q. Did you receive any further training when you took your position at Hinds County?

A. I did.

Q. What training?

A. Various different courses that I attended. One would be a drug recognition expert course. Other courses pertained to driving, search and seizure, other various courses.

Q. Any further training on what you call today safety checkpoints?

RYLON THOMPSON

A. Yes. I'm a member of an organization called STORM, it's Sobriety Trained Officers Representing Mississippi and we have a spring and a fall conference. I've tried to consistently attend those conferences and at which point safety checkpoints are discussed as part of the training and, also, through the various continued education classes involving DUI enforcement.

Q. Any training on the constitutional rights of citizens?

A. While I was at Hinds?

Q. Yes.

A. I don't recall any specific.

Q. Okay. How long were you at Hinds?

A. Approximately two years.

Q. Okay. When did you leave Hinds?

A. I believe it was in March or April of 2014, somewhere around that time period.

Q. And what was the reason that you left?

A. I obtained a position at the Madison County Sheriff's Department. Also, around that same time period, I was involved in an incident in Edwards, Mississippi as an employee of the Hinds County Sheriff's Department.

RYLON THOMPSON

Q. Was that an incident with Derrick Fleming?

A. It was.

Q. Tell me about that incident.

A. I don't remember the exact date, but one evening while I was working at the Hinds County Sheriff's Department I heard another deputy initiate a traffic stop in the City of Edwards. Shortly thereafter he called out on the radio in a seemingly frantic manner and requested assistance from other deputies citing that the individual that he had stopped was trying to eat drugs and he saw white powder and he requested other deputies to respond to the scene to offer assistance.

Q. Okay. And you responded to that call?

A. I did.

Q. What happened -- and did you arrive at the scene?

A. I did.

Q. What happened when you arrived?

A. When I arrived at the scene I saw the individual, Mr. Fleming, was handcuffed and appeared to have a mouthful of some substance. He was identified as the suspect by the deputy that stopped him and then I was told that he still had the drugs

RYLON THOMPSON

in his mouth.

Q. And then what happened?

A. I attempted to retrieve the drugs from his mouth and the individual -- during the course of me trying to do that, the individual continued to try to swallow whatever was in his mouth and appeared to have some problem getting it down his throat and was making choking motions, choking sounds.

And I continued trying to retrieve the substance from his mouth and to clear his airway, at which point I had -- the defendant attempted to bite my fingers as I was trying to get the substance out of his mouth.

It was at night so I carry a flashlight to see with at night and I had the flashlight in my hand as the individual tried to bite my fingers. I moved the flashlight into his mouth, the back side of the flashlight, to try to keep him from biting my fingers and he violently was -- began shaking his head and we ended up falling on the ground.

He was kicking and continued to shake his head and not let me retrieve the substance from his mouth. Another deputy used a Taser as a drive stun technique in the side of the neck of the individual.

RYLON THOMPSON

As this was going on, the deputy that had originally stopped the individual said that he was on the phone with his sergeant and his sergeant said to just stop dealing with the individual and allow -- and wait for the ambulance to come take the individual to the hospital.

He was bleeding from his nose whenever I arrived and the ambulance had already been called because it was believed that he had ingested drugs.

Q. Okay. And that was the conclusion of your involvement in the incident?

A. That's correct.

Q. Okay. Do you recall the race of Mr. Fleming?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that?

A. He was a black man.

Q. Do you recall his age approximately?

A. I don't.

Q. I'm sorry, while she's doing that, you used one phrase I didn't either hear correctly or perhaps I did hear correctly and I don't know it, it ended with the word technique, something technique? You don't recall?

1 RYLON THOMPSON
 2 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Could you see what he said?
 3 (Wherein the reporter read back.)
 4 MR. YOUNGWOOD:
 5 Q. Were those the words you used?
 6 A. I don't recall saying technique, but it was
 7 a drive stun with a Taser.
 8 Q. Can you say that again?
 9 A. Drive stun, D-R-I-V-E.
 10 Q. Drive stun, I see. What does that mean?
 11 A. It's essentially when the Taser cartridge
 12 that shoots prongs out is removed from the Taser and
 13 the end of the Taser itself where the electricity is
 14 conducted is administered to the individual.
 15 Q. And where on his body was that?
 16 A. On the side of his neck.
 17 Q. You were not the one operating the Taser?
 18 A. No.
 19 Q. Who was?
 20 A. Jason Clark.
 21 Q. Officer Jason Clark.
 22 (Exhibit 4 was marked.)
 23 MR. YOUNGWOOD:
 24 Q. Sir, I'm going to hand you what's been
 25 marked as Thompson Exhibit 4, it's a copy of what's

1 RYLON THOMPSON
 2 entitled Modified Second Amended Complaint in the
 3 case of Fleming versus Hinds County and a number of
 4 individuals, including you.
 5 Have you seen that complaint before?
 6 A. Yes.
 7 Q. Do you know how this matter resolved?
 8 A. Yes.
 9 Q. How did it resolve?
 10 A. There was a settlement.
 11 Q. Okay. And the settlement came just this
 12 year; is that correct?
 13 A. That's correct.
 14 Q. Do you know what the terms of that
 15 settlement were?
 16 A. No, I don't.
 17 Q. Did you personally pay any money as part of
 18 that settlement?
 19 A. No.
 20 Q. Am I correct that the settlement came after
 21 the Federal Court for the Southern District of
 22 Mississippi denied defendant's motion to dismiss?
 23 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. If you
 24 know, you can answer.
 25 MR. YOUNGWOOD:

1 RYLON THOMPSON
 2 Q. If you know. All of these are if you know.
 3 A. I don't -- I don't know.
 4 Q. Okay. If you could turn to Page 3 of the
 5 document, please, sir. Paragraph 15 reads, Officers
 6 Richard, Rylon and Clark and Does 1 through 7
 7 proceeded to choke, beat, discharge their Tasers
 8 onto the mouth of the plaintiff and fractured the
 9 plaintiff's foot.
 10 Do you see that?
 11 A. I see that.
 12 Q. I think you've testified that it was
 13 Officer Clark who used the Taser?
 14 A. That's correct.
 15 Q. Did anyone else use a Taser?
 16 A. No.
 17 Q. You did not use a Taser?
 18 A. No.
 19 Q. There's a reference to choking. Did you in
 20 any way choke the plaintiff?
 21 A. No.
 22 Q. It says beat. Did you beat the plaintiff?
 23 A. No.
 24 Q. There's a reference to the plaintiff's foot
 25 being fractured. Do you believe that to be correct?

1 RYLON THOMPSON
 2 A. No.
 3 Q. Did any -- did you see any injuries on
 4 Mr. Fleming at the conclusion of the incident?
 5 A. The individual was bleeding from his nose
 6 before I arrived. That was the extent of the
 7 injuries that I saw. I can't say why he was
 8 bleeding from his nose.
 9 Q. Did you give a deposition or other
 10 testimony in connection with this matter?
 11 A. No.
 12 Q. Did this incident have to do with your
 13 departure from Hinds County in 2014?
 14 A. I was seeking to obtain a position with the
 15 Madison County Sheriff's Department prior to this
 16 incident occurring and it just kind of fell along
 17 the same timeline and I was hired by the Madison
 18 County Sheriff's Department.
 19 Q. And when were you hired by Madison County?
 20 A. In April of 2014.
 21 Q. Okay. Why did you want to get a job at
 22 Madison County?
 23 A. Because I was tired of working for Hinds
 24 County.
 25 Q. Why?

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RYLON THOMPSON

A. I lived in Madison County and I've always -- when I worked in Pearl, I lived in Pearl. I've always enjoyed serving the community which I live and that was a major factor in that.

Q. Okay. You said the word tired. What were you tired of at Hinds?

A. Every day I would have to make a pretty significant drive.

Q. I see.

A. And that was one of the factors.

Q. Other factors, other than what you've just listed?

A. I believed that from talking to other individuals in law enforcement that Madison County would have been a better place for me to work. The pay was more and the medical benefits were significantly better.

Q. So what position did you assume in April 2014 with Madison County?

A. Deputy sheriff.

Q. Deputy sheriff. Same position you hold today?

A. That's correct.

Q. Okay. Tell me about the employment process

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RYLON THOMPSON

that you went through to be hired by Madison County. What was the process? How did you apply? How did they come to hire you?

A. My resume was presented to the chief. As far as I know, my resume was presented to the chief.

MR. ROSS: Testify what you know.

THE WITNESS: Okay.

A. I was told that my resume was presented to the chief and I had several individuals make contact with the chief and the sheriff recommending that they hire me.

MR. YOUNGWOOD:

Q. When you use the word chief, who is the chief?

A. Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams.

Q. I see. And by sheriff, you mean Randy Tucker?

A. That's correct.

Q. Who is sitting at this table today?

A. That's correct.

Q. Did anyone tell you why Mr. Tucker is here today? I'm sorry, Sheriff Tucker is here today?

MR. ROSS: I object, that's totally irrelevant to this lawsuit. You know we're entitled

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RYLON THOMPSON

to a corporate representative.

MR. GRAVES: He's a defendant in this lawsuit.

MR. YOUNGWOOD: I wasn't challenging his right to be here. I was asking if the witness knew why he was here.

MR. ROSS: And I'm instructing the witness not to answer. That's totally irrelevant. Move on, please.

MR. YOUNGWOOD:

Q. You're going to follow your attorney's instruction not to answer that question?

A. That's correct.

Q. Okay. And what happened after you submitted your resume?

A. I was contacted by Chief Williams and asked to come in for an interview.

Q. Okay. Which I assume you did?

A. I did.

Q. Okay. Who did you interview with?

A. Chief Williams and the sheriff.

Q. Okay. And were there interviews that followed that or were those the only interviews?

A. Yes, I had the second interview.

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RYLON THOMPSON

Q. With whom?

A. The chief and the sheriff.

Q. And following that, you were employed?

A. Yes.

Q. Or offered employment?

A. Yes.

Q. At any of those interviews did any of the three incidents we've discussed today, either the department store, the Pearl incident involving the dog or the incident involving Mr. Fleming come up?

A. Yes.

Q. Which of those three subjects came up?

A. I recall speaking to them about the Fleming and about the dog. I don't recall having a conversation with them about the event that happened with my employment at Belk.

Q. Okay. Do you believe you made them aware of the event with the employment at the department store?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Okay. What questions, if you recall, were asked of you and by whom regarding the later two incidents?

A. I don't remember any specific questions.

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RYLON THOMPSON

Q. Okay. Did they ask you if there were other incidents in your past?

A. I don't remember.

MR. ROSS: I object to the form. Incidents is broad and vague.

MR. YOUNGWOOD:

Q. Okay. Sir, what is your formal education?

A. Some college. I don't recall how many exact credits, but no degree.

Q. Where did you go to college?

A. I have credited hours through Hinds Community College and also Holmes Community College.

Q. And you are originally from Mississippi?

A. That's correct.

Q. So you went to high school in Mississippi?

A. That's correct.

Q. When you joined Madison County, did you receive any training?

A. Yes.

Q. What training did you receive when you joined Madison County?

A. Various classes related to DUI enforcement. I'm trying to recall any other -- various general law enforcement classes.

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RYLON THOMPSON

Q. Anything regarding what you've termed safety checkpoints?

A. Yes.

Q. What? What training did you receive about safety checkpoints?

A. Those were included in the DUI training that I continued to receive. Also, as part of my membership with STORM, going and attending the DUI conferences and such.

Q. Anything regarding the constitutional rights of the individuals who reside in or pass through Madison County?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. Okay. Do you know what the fourth amendment is to the United States Constitution?

A. The right against unreasonable search and seizure.

Q. What does that mean, based on your understanding?

MR. ROSS: I object to the form. You can answer to the best of your ability.

A. That a person -- that an individual has certain rights and in order to obtain, like, a search, say for instance, of their house, you would

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RYLON THOMPSON

need to go through a legal process in order to be able to walk in a person's house.

MR. YOUNGWOOD:

Q. Okay.

A. General things like that.

Q. Does a person passing through a safety checkpoint have rights under the fourth amendment based on your understanding?

A. Yes.

Q. What rights does he or she have?

A. The same rights as a vehicle is -- it's my understanding that a vehicle is an extension of the home, so to speak, so I would need either consent to search, probable cause, or a search warrant to search a vehicle, for example.

Q. Do you need consent to stop a vehicle?

A. No.

Q. Do you need probable cause to stop a vehicle?

A. Not if I'm conducting a safety checkpoint.

Q. How about for other reasons? What if you're not conducting a safety checkpoint, do you need probable cause to stop a vehicle?

A. No.

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RYLON THOMPSON

Q. 14th amendment of the Constitution. Do you know what that is?

MR. ROSS: Just a minute, I object to the form of that previous question.

MR. YOUNGWOOD: Yes, of course.

MR. ROSS: You can proceed.

MR. YOUNGWOOD:

Q. Do you know what the 14th amendment of the United States Constitution is?

A. No.

Q. Let me ask you just a few very quick questions about how you kind of do your job and tools you might use. For your day-to-day work, do you use a vehicle?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And do you always have a partner in the vehicle? How is that done?

A. No, I patrol alone, generally.

Q. Use the same vehicle every day?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have an in-vehicle laptop?

A. I do.

Q. What do you use that for?

A. For reports, monitoring calls.

EXHIBIT 23

Toby Trowbridge
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
McFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; AND
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF A CLASS
OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED

PLAINTIFFS

v. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-00347-WHB-LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 THROUGH
#6, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES

DEFENDANTS

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF
MILTON E. TOBY TROWBRIDGE, JR.

APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

DATE: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2018
PLACE: HILTON GARDEN INN
235 WEST CAPITOL STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
TIME: 9:07 A.M.

REPORTED BY: KELLYE S. SHOWS, BCR, CSR, CSR #1290

JOB NO: 137863

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1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 somebody and vice versa. And I -- excuse me. And,
 3 of course, I speak to the deputies if I see them at a
 4 restaurant or something like that.
 5 Q. Right. Have you ever been deposed before?
 6 A. Yes, sir.
 7 Q. And how many times?
 8 A. Maybe once or twice.
 9 Q. Do you recall the context or, like, what cases
 10 those were in?
 11 A. I do not.
 12 Q. Do you recall when the last deposition --
 13 A. No --
 14 Q. -- you gave was?
 15 A. -- I do not.
 16 Q. Would it have been since leaving the sheriff's
 17 department or before then?
 18 A. No. It would have been before I left.
 19 Q. Would either of these -- would any of these
 20 depositions have been in your capacity as sheriff of
 21 Madison County?
 22 A. I just can't remember. I'd tell you if
 23 they were or not, you know.
 24 Q. So you're not sure whether they were, you
 25 know, about something that happened in the course of

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 your -- you know, the performance of your work
 3 obligations --
 4 A. Right.
 5 Q. -- versus it being a personal matter, like
 6 a car accident or something like that?
 7 A. And it -- you know, I just can't remember.
 8 If I could sit here for two hours I might could
 9 think about it, but I just have to tell you I got a
 10 lot of other things been -- things going on, too,
 11 besides when I was sheriff, so I just --
 12 Q. Sure.
 13 A. -- can't tell you.
 14 Q. So I'll go over a few, like, ground rules
 15 for the deposition since it's been, you know, a few
 16 years since you've gone --
 17 A. Uh-huh.
 18 Q. -- through the process. So you understand
 19 we're being videotaped and also we have a court
 20 reporter who is typing the transcript. Right?
 21 A. Correct.
 22 Q. So for purposes of the transcript it's
 23 important to give, you know, audible clear answers
 24 rather than responding to a question by, say, shaking
 25 your head --

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Page 13

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 A. Right.
 3 Q. -- which is, you know, difficult for the
 4 court reporter to deal with.
 5 If you don't understand a question that I
 6 ask let me know or if I'm speaking too quietly or
 7 too quickly or something let me know and, you know,
 8 I'll rephrase or clarify it.
 9 A. I will.
 10 Q. And --
 11 A. And likewise because I hadn't done this a
 12 lot, thank the Lord, and if I nod my head sometimes
 13 tell me say yes or no.
 14 Q. All right. Will do. You understand this
 15 is sort of as if it was a court proceeding such that
 16 you're under oath, et cetera, but we're obviously
 17 not in court. We're in this board room in this hotel.
 18 A. Correct.
 19 Q. Is there any reason why you couldn't give,
 20 you know, complete, accurate, and truthful testimony
 21 today?
 22 A. I can give you complete and accurate
 23 testimony to the best of my remembrance for things
 24 that -- I left in 2011. I started in 2000, so --
 25 Q. Right.

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 A. -- we're looking at close to 18 years in
 3 some instances.
 4 Q. Fair enough.
 5 A. Thank you.
 6 Q. And so we'll probably take a break about,
 7 you know, maybe -- maybe once an hour. If you want
 8 to break at some other time --
 9 A. Okay.
 10 Q. -- feel free to ask.
 11 A. Thank you.
 12 Q. It shouldn't be a problem. We -- I guess
 13 the only -- the only rule about breaks is that if you
 14 could just complete answering a question that's been
 15 posed before asking for a break that would be great.
 16 A. That's fair enough.
 17 Q. Do you have any questions about the process?
 18 A. No, sir.
 19 Q. So when did you first join the Madison County
 20 Sheriff's Department?
 21 A. In a paid position?
 22 Q. Sure.
 23 A. Okay. I was sworn in January of 2000.
 24 Q. And so you distinguished between a paid
 25 position and some other capacity. So were you

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1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 (EXHIBIT 4 MARKED.)
 3 BY MR. RETHY:
 4 Q. If you'll just take a look at -- you'll
 5 see that this is defendants' responses to
 6 interrogatories served by plaintiffs in this case which
 7 means that we asked Madison County and Sheriff Tucker
 8 some questions and then Sheriff Tucker and counsel
 9 submitted responses.
 10 A. Okay.
 11 Q. If you'll go to what is the response to
 12 Number 52 which is at the bottom of 14. So you just
 13 read the --
 14 A. Number 52?
 15 Q. Right. The question and the answer which
 16 carries on to the next page.
 17 A. (Reviewed document.) Okay.
 18 Q. So you see that it says at the end of the
 19 answer, "Complaint procedure for the MCSD has changed
 20 since Sheriff Tucker became sheriff in order to
 21 eliminate the underlying processes previously involved
 22 in the receipt and investigation of any complaints by
 23 anyone other than Chief Deputy Williams."
 24 A. Okay.
 25 Q. During your tenure were there any

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 processes involved in investigations other than them
 3 just being received and handled by Chief Deputy
 4 Belvedresi?

5 A. You know, if I received a complaint it
 6 went to Chief Belvedresi and I told him to look into
 7 it, respond to it, and settle it.

8 Q. And so beyond just giving the complaints
 9 to Chief Belvedresi to handle, you're not aware of
 10 there having been any additional processes?

11 A. You know, I don't recall any.

12 Q. Did -- did Chief Belvedresi submit to you
 13 any kind of written report regarding the resolution
 14 of the complaint?

15 A. Not to my knowledge.

16 Q. Would he convey that to you orally or did he
 17 just handle it by himself?

18 A. You know, it's been so long ago. He may have
 19 said it's handled or what he did or the correction
 20 he took. And, of course, you know, one might have just
 21 taken he handled it and the other one may have taken
 22 it to a correction. I can't tell you exactly which
 23 one was what, but I can tell you that Chief Belvedresi
 24 was the type of person that looked into a complaint
 25 and didn't slide it under a desk or anything. He looked

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1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 into it. It wasn't necessary -- if anything was
 3 necessary.
 4 MR. RETHY: This will be Exhibit 5.
 5 (EXHIBIT 5 MARKED.)
 6 A. (Reviewed document.)
 7 BY MR. RETHY:
 8 Q. So is this the document you mentioned
 9 earlier that you reviewed yesterday?
 10 A. Right.
 11 Q. Have you ever seen it before yesterday?
 12 A. No.
 13 Q. Do you -- do you know who Joe Butler is?
 14 A. I can only assume that that's Joey Butler.
 15 Q. And who would that be?
 16 A. Deputy.
 17 Q. And then you see that it's sent to a long
 18 list of recipients that includes Chief Belvedresi?
 19 A. Yes, sir.
 20 Q. You see that this was sent June 4, 2009,
 21 which would have been while you were sheriff.
 22 A. Yes, sir.
 23 Q. Would sending this e-mail have violated any
 24 policy in place at the time?
 25 A. I'm not -- I'm not sure of written policy

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 but it was a, you know, unspoken and -- unspoken
 3 policy that I didn't condone stuff like this and I
 4 can only imagine -- I don't know -- assume why I
 5 didn't get it.

6 Q. So would you have -- if Chief Belvedresi
 7 received this e-mail as it appears from the -- you
 8 know, from the recipient's list, would you have
 9 expected him to take any kind of action related to
 10 this e-mail?

11 A. Well, Chief -- I hired Chief Belvedresi
 12 because I know him to be a good and upstanding right
 13 person, and he and I wanted the same thing and that
 14 was good law enforcement with no racism, no stuff
 15 like that, and I can only believe that Chief
 16 Belvedresi did not care to see that.

17 Q. And if you'll look at the page with Number
 18 460.

19 A. On this -- on this right here?

20 Q. In this document.

21 A. 460?

22 Q. Yes. It's like four pages in.

23 A. Okay. (Reviewed document.) Okay.

24 Q. And this main paragraph in the middle
 25 says, When I call you -- and then there's a variety

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1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 of terms, and it says you call me a racist, would
 3 you consider the terms used in this paragraph to be
 4 racist terms?
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. Did you ever hear anyone use any of these
 7 -- any of the listed terms at the sheriff's
 8 department while you were sheriff?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. Which terms?
 11 A. Nigger.
 12 Q. And do you recall who used that term?
 13 A. No, I don't. Just in passing.
 14 Q. And do you recall taking any disciplinary
 15 action --
 16 A. No.
 17 Q. -- when that term was used?
 18 A. It was just in passing, not pointed at any
 19 one person.
 20 Q. So there was no policy that that violated?
 21 A. You know, I didn't see anything in writing.
 22 It wasn't pointed at any person.
 23 Q. So so long as it's not directed to a
 24 specific individual it doesn't violate a policy?
 25 A. Well, you --

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1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 article, I don't waste my time with junk like this.
 3 Q. But do you have a view as to the --
 4 A. No, I don't have a view.
 5 Q. -- statement?
 6 A. I don't -- I don't like it, but I don't
 7 -- that's -- I didn't write it and I certainly would
 8 never say it to -- to anybody. I'm just proud to be
 9 an American.
 10 Q. Do you see on the next page it says, "It's
 11 estimated that only 5 percent of those reaching this
 12 point in the e-mail will pass it on."
 13 A. Go ahead.
 14 Q. Then if you look at the -- look at the first
 15 page.
 16 A. Back to the first page?
 17 Q. Yes.
 18 A. Okay.
 19 Q. You'll see that Randy Tucker received it
 20 and passed it on. Right?
 21 A. Well, I'm -- I'm not computer savvy, so I
 22 can't tell you Joey Butler -- and if it was Joey
 23 Butler. I don't -- you know, I see a Joe Butler. I
 24 don't know. Whoever Joe Butler is, the only Joe I
 25 -- Joey Butler, but when it says to, I can't see --

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1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. That's not
 3 what he said.
 4 A. I mean, you know, a lot of people say a lot
 5 of things but they certainly are not pointing it at
 6 any one person. That's kind of like the law. I can
 7 tell you I'm going to do something to you but it's not
 8 violating a law and -- you know, I hadn't broken any
 9 law or anything.
 10 BY MR. RETHY:
 11 Q. If you look at page 467 --
 12 A. Uh-huh.
 13 Q. -- do you see at the bottom of that page
 14 it says "Be proud to be White"?
 15 A. Uh-huh.
 16 Q. Do you think that's a racist statement?
 17 A. You know, I just -- I don't get involved
 18 in stuff like this. I don't condone it, so I didn't
 19 read it all the way through yesterday and I didn't
 20 read it through today. I just don't get -- I don't
 21 like this kind of stuff. I know Chief Belvedresi
 22 doesn't like this kind of stuff. And, I mean, for me
 23 to sit here and decide which way I go with stuff
 24 like this, I don't even finish reading this stuff no
 25 matter if it's in here or on TV or in a newspaper

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1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 I don't understand or know how it's passed on. It
 3 looked like to me he just sent it to everybody.
 4 Q. Right. But then you'll see at the very
 5 -- the very top is where it's forwarded.
 6 A. Oh, I see that. Okay. I don't -- was it
 7 forwarded?
 8 Q. Yes.
 9 A. Okay. You want to -- that's one of the
 10 reasons that I retired from the sheriff's department:
 11 Computers.
 12 Q. Technology?
 13 A. Yes, sir.
 14 Q. And do you -- do you see in that list of
 15 recipients there's Tjones@madison-co.com?
 16 A. Up in the top?
 17 Q. Yes, the very top, the second line of to's.
 18 A. Is that a T J-O-N-E-S?
 19 Q. Yes.
 20 A. Okay.
 21 Q. Do you know who that might be?
 22 A. The only T. Jones I know would be Tommy Jones.
 23 Q. And that's someone who doing your tenure was
 24 on narcotics. Right?
 25 A. Yes, sir.

21 (Pages 78 to 81)

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1 Toby Trowbridge
2 was forwarded? And who is Bates?
3 Q. So Bates number -- Bates stamp range. It's
4 just a way that lawyers use -- it's what lawyers call
5 these numbers that are put --
6 A. I know you're going to smile because I
7 don't understand, but I don't understand, so would
8 you -- so start explaining.
9 Q. So if you look at -- look at Document 5,
10 so the e-mail chain, White Pride.
11 A. Oh, back here? Okay.
12 Q. Yes. So you see on the -- right below
13 the stamp there's that --
14 A. Square? Oh.
15 Q. The exhibit sticker on the --
16 A. Right here?
17 Q. You see below that --
18 A. Yes, sir.
19 Q. -- it says MC --
20 A. Yes.
21 Q. -- e-mails 457?
22 A. Uh-huh.
23 Q. And then if you'll look at the bottom of
24 the next page of that same document -- sorry, number
25 -- Document 5. If you'll look at the bottom of each

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1 Toby Trowbridge
2 page --
3 A. Y'all see why I retired now? I'm sorry. Go
4 ahead.
5 Q. But you'll see --
6 A. You want to come over here and show me?
7 Q. You see those sequential numbers on the
8 bottom. Right? Like --
9 A. Yes, sir.
10 Q. -- 457, 458 --
11 A. Yes, sir.
12 Q. -- 459, 460.
13 A. Yes, sir.
14 Q. So that's what's being referred to as the
15 Bates stamp range.
16 A. Okay.
17 Q. And so it's just a way to identify that.
18 A. Okay.
19 Q. It means it's been produced.
20 A. 457 to 468? Is that the last one?
21 Q. Yes.
22 A. Okay. Again, what is Bates?
23 Q. It's, you know, the guy who invented the
24 stamp that they use before it went computerized.
25 A. Okay.

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1 Toby Trowbridge
2 Q. It's just a system of -- a system of
3 numbering documents that get produced in lawsuits.
4 A. Okay. Oh, in lawsuits --
5 Q. Yes.
6 A. -- only. Okay.
7 Q. And so, you know, the defendants here --
8 A. Oh, I got you.
9 Q. -- produced this documentation.
10 A. In lawsuits only. Okay.
11 Q. Yes. And so we can track it and refer to
12 it by the -- you know, the number that --
13 A. Yes, sir.
14 Q. -- we put on it.
15 A. Okay.
16 Q. So all I'm getting at here --
17 A. Am I interrupting him too much? Okay.
18 Q. So all I'm getting at here is that this
19 question is about this e-mail.
20 A. Are you asking me?
21 Q. I'm just trying to confirm your
22 understanding that that's the case.
23 A. Well, okay. Well, by reading into this
24 Number 37 --
25 Q. Yes.

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1 Toby Trowbridge
2 A. -- it looks like you were trying to refer
3 to it. Okay.
4 Q. Yes. So the answer is about whether sending
5 this -- whether sending this e-mail, the Exhibit 5,
6 White Pride e-mail --
7 A. Okay.
8 Q. -- violated policies. And the response is
9 that "The transmission of the identified e-mail did not
10 violate any policies of the sheriff's department in
11 existence at the time of his transmission. For that
12 reason no one was investigated or disciplined
13 because of its transmission."
14 A. Okay.
15 Q. Do you agree with that response?
16 A. Well, I don't know if Sheriff Tucker had any
17 policy in -- in play at that time. I wasn't the sheriff.
18 Q. No, this e-mail is from 2009, so you were the
19 sheriff.
20 A. Oh, okay, I see what you're saying. Yes.
21 I -- I -- I don't know. There was -- I don't know
22 if there was a written policy involved but I wouldn't
23 have approved of it. Is that what you're asking?
24 Q. I'm asking whether you agree with, you know,
25 Sheriff Tucker and Madison County's response that it

23 (Pages 86 to 89)

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1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 didn't -- sending this e-mail didn't violate any
 3 policies and because it didn't violate any policies
 4 no one was investigated or disciplined when this e-mail
 5 was sent.
 6 A. Well, I can't tell you if anybody was
 7 investigated or disciplined because I didn't even know
 8 this existed until yesterday.
 9 Q. But in terms of whether it violated any
 10 policies, you would agree that it didn't violate any
 11 policies at that time?
 12 A. Well, I don't know. I'd have to go back
 13 and look and see what the policy -- I can't remember
 14 every policy and procedure that was printed.
 15 Q. You said that you heard racial slurs used
 16 in passing. Did you ever hear Captain Barfield use any
 17 racial slurs?
 18 A. Yes.
 19 Q. How about Tommy Jones?
 20 A. Yes.
 21 Q. How about Joey Butler?
 22 A. I don't recall Joey Butler doing anything.
 23 I -- I -- I would only see Joey when he would come off the
 24 road into the office and stuff like that.
 25 Q. How about Chief Belvedresi?

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. How about Sheriff Tucker?
 4 A. Yes.
 5 Q. How about an officer named George Elliott?
 6 A. I don't recall.
 7 Q. How about Chief Deputy Williams?
 8 A. I don't recall Jeremy ever using the word or
 9 not.
 10 Q. Did you ever use the word?
 11 A. What?
 12 Q. The word "nigger."
 13 A. Nigger?
 14 Q. Yes.
 15 A. Yes, sir.
 16 Q. Do you recall Mark Sandridge ever using
 17 racial slurs?
 18 A. I don't recall it, but I can tell you what,
 19 Mark Sandridge is one of the finest upstanding Christian
 20 men you'll ever know.
 21 Q. Do you recall Kip Lubey using racial slurs?
 22 A. No. I mean, I don't recall.
 23 Q. How about Todd Wilson?
 24 A. I don't recall.
 25 Q. And no one was -- no one was disciplined for

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1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 using racial slurs to your recollection?
 3 A. No.
 4 Q. And we've been talking about the use of
 5 racial slurs. In any case has it been a racial slur
 6 other than the word "nigger"?
 7 A. Not that I, you know, recall.
 8 MR. RETHY: I think we'll break for lunch.
 9 Be back at 1:00.
 10 MR. ROSS: That's fine.
 11 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off record. 11:57.
 12 (LUNCH BREAK TAKEN.)
 13 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Back on record. 1:09.
 14 BY MR. RETHY:
 15 Q. Good afternoon.
 16 A. Good evening.
 17 Q. You understand you're still under oath?
 18 A. Yes, I do.
 19 MR. RETHY: This will be Exhibit 6.
 20 (EXHIBIT 6 MARKED.)
 21 A. (Reviewed document.)
 22 BY MR. RETHY:
 23 Q. Now, you can stop reading where it says
 24 "Previous comments."
 25 A. Okay. Well, if you don't mind, I'm going

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 to finish it --
 3 Q. Sure.
 4 A. -- just to see what -- what previous
 5 comments were made. Okay.
 6 Q. So this -- this is a news article and it's
 7 discussing a protest. Do you recall the protest that's
 8 being discussed here?
 9 A. Yes, I do.
 10 Q. What's your -- what's your recollection of
 11 the reason for that protest?
 12 A. To the best of my recollection, David Archie
 13 had been arrested and evidently he didn't like being
 14 arrested. I mean, he never told me why he was doing it.
 15 I didn't talk with him, but he had been arrested and I
 16 assume, I don't know, I guess he's the one that organized
 17 the march, but they marched down to the sheriff's office
 18 and stood around and marched down there for a little while.
 19 Q. Do you see that the article states towards
 20 the middle of the page that organizers arranged the
 21 rally to protest alleged racial -- racial profiling by
 22 the Madison County Sheriff's Office?
 23 A. Yes, sir, I see that. Let's see. I saw
 24 -- let me get the exact paragraph you're looking at.
 25 What paragraph is that?

24 (Pages 90 to 93)

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Page 95

1 Toby Trowbridge
2 Q. It's maybe the --
3 A. Third?
4 Q. -- sixth one down.
5 A. Sixth?
6 Q. It starts with the word "Organizers...."
7 It's just one line.
8 A. I got it, yes, sir. Okay.
9 Q. So what's your understanding of what racial
10 profiling is?
11 A. Well, to me, racial profiling is whenever
12 you would break the law as to -- what word am I -- you
13 could -- looking for the word, to go against one group
14 and not another one or a couple of groups and not, you
15 know, do an across the board policing or across the
16 board of anything when you start profiling. And it
17 wouldn't -- whether it be black, blue, green, white,
18 rich or poor, if you single one out you're racial
19 profiling.
20 Q. When you were sheriff, did the sheriff's
21 office engage in racial profiling?
22 A. No, sir.
23 Q. So we earlier talked about complaints that
24 have been made and these protests weren't specifically
25 brought up. Would you consider these protests to be

1 Toby Trowbridge
2 complaints that were made during your tenure?
3 A. I hadn't seen them so I can't -- you know,
4 have you got any of the protests -- I mean,
5 complaints?
6 Q. You mean that you didn't see any document
7 that contained a written complaint? Is that what
8 you're saying?
9 A. I'm asking you if you want to show me one
10 I'll -- I'll look at it, but I -- I -- I don't have
11 any of them.
12 Q. But you were aware that this was going on
13 at the time?
14 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.
15 A. Not racial profiling.
16 BY MR. RETHY:
17 Q. The protests. You were aware that the
18 protests were going on?
19 A. Oh, yes, I was there. Uh-huh. I was at
20 the office.
21 Q. And did you take any action to investigate
22 whether the claims of racial profiling had any merit?
23 A. No.
24 Q. Why not?
25 A. Just because they were protesting and

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1 Toby Trowbridge
2 marching down the street is no cause for me -- we had
3 -- any other -- if there were any other letters or
4 complaint or whatever, you know, me being the chief
5 law enforcement officer I would have given them to the
6 chief and he looked into them, and knowing the chief
7 as I do if there was any discrimination or racial
8 profiling he would have brought it to my attention and
9 stopped it. Mind you, just because a person says
10 you're racial profiling doesn't mean you're racial
11 profiling.
12 Q. You testified previously that you had heard
13 Chief Belvedresi use racial slurs. Right?
14 A. (Nodded head affirmatively.)
15 Q. If you could answer --
16 A. Yes. I'm sorry. Yes.
17 Q. -- audibly. And would that be any cause
18 for concern about his qualification to investigate
19 complaints of racial profiling?
20 A. In my opinion, in the way -- and then when
21 you asked me about all of these people if they used
22 it, including myself, none of those were ever pointed
23 directly at a person and called by a name or you --
24 called you out like that. It was just in passing,
25 maybe in conversation or walking down the hall or

1 Toby Trowbridge
2 walking across a parking lot or whatever. And there
3 is -- there is nothing that I know of using that
4 word that's discriminatorily or racially against the
5 law. Is there? Is there?
6 Q. We're not talking about whether anyone would
7 be arrested for using that word.
8 A. All right. I'm just saying that had I felt
9 like it was pointed point-blank at somebody or they
10 were called -- if I called you that or something or
11 anybody of that color or whatever, I would have
12 certainly gotten involved in it and done something
13 with it, but in passing when it didn't mean to point
14 at any one person or call somebody out or call
15 somebody on the carpet and it did not discriminate
16 against a person or a group of people, no, I didn't
17 find it very dis -- discriminating at all that I
18 could charge them with any kind of violation, and that
19 included myself.
20 Q. So you're saying that the fact that --
21 A. I know I'm the one that's being deposed here,
22 but I asked you a question.
23 MR. PEDERSEN: You can't -- you can't do that.
24 He asks the questions. We give the answers.
25 A. I understand. I remember a judge telling

25 (Pages 94 to 97)

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Page 99

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 me that one time.
 3 BY MR. RETHY:
 4 Q. So you're saying that the fact that Chief
 5 Belvedresi used racial slurs as discussed to you didn't
 6 give you the cause for concern regarding him being
 7 an appropriate person to investigate claims of racial
 8 profiling?
 9 A. Just because a person uses slurs or slang
 10 or something like that does not mean that they're not
 11 a person that would look into both sides of the
 12 story, and I can tell you right now that Chief Eddie
 13 Belvedresi is the type of person that would take very
 14 to heart both sides of every story no matter if they
 15 were blue, white, green, rich or poor, wore the
 16 uniform, or on the other side of that table, no, sir.
 17 And I hired him because he felt basically the same
 18 way I did, and there's no -- to be no discrimination.
 19 And just because you make a remark doesn't mean that
 20 you are a discriminatory person and that you can't do
 21 your job right. And if there's anybody in this room
 22 that thinks that they have ever not done the same
 23 thing, let them throw that first stone.
 24 MR. RETHY: This document is 7.
 25 (EXHIBIT 7 MARKED.)

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 A. And I going to get to keep all of these
 3 or give them back?
 4 BY MR. RETHY:
 5 Q. No. They go to the court reporter.
 6 A. Okay. (Reviewed document.) Is there a
 7 third page?
 8 Q. Two pages. It doesn't have anything on it.
 9 A. Okay.
 10 Q. So this is another news article and it's
 11 discussing a board of -- events at a board of
 12 supervisors meeting. Do you recall that board of
 13 supervisors meeting?
 14 A. I do not recall that one. I do -- I do
 15 recall the one where I was telling you about
 16 Patricia, ICE --
 17 Q. Right.
 18 A. -- on that second page. And I want to add
 19 that it says here that ICE claimed that the Madison
 20 County Detention Center takes bond from jailed
 21 undocumented Latino immigrants but does not let them
 22 out. Okay. Well, her complaint was that I was
 23 stealing money from them, and I explained to you the
 24 process of where it went under lock and key.
 25 She was ignorant to the fact of how it works

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Page 101

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 and probably, if not all the time -- no, I can't say
 3 all the time, but the majority of the time ICE had a
 4 hold on -- they were undocumented. So when they bonded
 5 out or bond for the county thing they still had a
 6 federal hold on them. I can't let them go if that's
 7 what she's alluding to.
 8 Q. So ICE, you mean Immigration Customs
 9 Enforcement --
 10 A. Yeah, I don't what it is now.
 11 Q. -- not Patricia Ice?
 12 A. Yeah. You understand what I'm saying?
 13 Q. Yes.
 14 A. Even though they bond on our charges or
 15 Madison's charges or Canton's charges, they still --
 16 a hold is there for ICE.
 17 Q. So the news article also discusses --
 18 discusses Mr. Archie being present and discussing
 19 issues of supervisors. Do you recall that aspect of
 20 the meeting?
 21 A. I do not. I -- you know, I don't believe
 22 he was at that meeting and I don't recall ever David
 23 Archie being in a supervisor meeting.
 24 Q. There's -- on the second page, there's
 25 recorded statements by Supervisor Carl Banks and it

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 states, "Banks said he think there's a problem with
 3 the perception of the sheriff's department. The
 4 conversation today was about a feeling in the
 5 community, Banks said. I know as an
 6 African-American that there's a real feeling in the
 7 community that the department is discriminating
 8 against people."
 9 Do you see that?
 10 A. Yes, sir.
 11 Q. Did you have an understanding at that time
 12 that there was that feeling in the community?
 13 A. Well, anytime you're a chief law
 14 enforcement officer or just an officer of the law,
 15 things are going to be said about you, written about
 16 you. That doesn't mean they're true. And if you've
 17 got the perception that that was true every time
 18 that somebody said something you'd end up with ulcers
 19 or a heart attack or something else. I did whatever
 20 I thought I could to take care of the people in Madison
 21 County and that meant blue, white, green, red, rich
 22 or poor evenly across the board.
 23 Now, you know, I got along with Carl Banks
 24 fine. He's a -- he's a good man, a supervisor. Was
 25 supervisor for like 28 years. I don't know if this was

26 (Pages 98 to 101)

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1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 after or before we had to arrest his son or not. You
 3 can ask him that.
 4 Q. Do you recall when you arrested his son?
 5 A. I do not.
 6 Q. Are you saying that he might have been
 7 making up these statements based on --
 8 A. I don't know.
 9 Q. -- a grudge that he held?
 10 A. I wasn't -- I don't recall him ever saying
 11 anything to me. The board to the best of my knowledge
 12 has never ever tried to tell me that I was not doing
 13 a good job.
 14 Q. So you say you never discussed any issues
 15 regarding racial profiling or discrimination or a
 16 perception of racial profiling or discrimination with
 17 Carl Banks?
 18 A. Not that I recall.
 19 Q. Towards the bottom of the story it says,
 20 "Banks said he routinely fields complaints about the
 21 sheriff's department. He said the sheriff -- the
 22 sheriff should work with people to change the
 23 department's image. Communication could help bring
 24 about an understanding, he said. Trowbridge has
 25 said that he does not meet with residents to discuss

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 complaints."
 3 Is it correct that you would not meet with
 4 residents to discuss complaints?
 5 A. No, I'm not going to go into a group of
 6 people and just start fending for myself, no.
 7 Q. And why not?
 8 A. Well, I felt like everything was going the
 9 way it should be. You're going to have disgruntled
 10 people whether it be in law enforcement or the car
 11 business if they don't like the way their car's
 12 running or whatever, and for me to just go sit in
 13 there and field 20, 30, 40, 50 questions of just
 14 throwing them at me left and right, I wasn't going
 15 to let it get out of hand like that. Any complaint
 16 that came to the sheriff's office was given to the
 17 chief, Belvedresi, to look into.
 18 MR. RETHY: Exhibit 8.
 19 (EXHIBIT 8 MARKED.)
 20 A. (Reviewed document.) All right.
 21 BY MR. RETHY:
 22 Q. Look towards the bottom of the first page
 23 of Exhibit 8 here. It's another news article. It
 24 states, "Madison County District 5 supervisor said
 25 many people in Madison County are aware that the

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Page 105

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 department is perceived as targeting blacks and have
 3 tried to get Trowbridge to meet with concerned
 4 citizens."
 5 Do you see that?
 6 A. Uh-huh.
 7 Q. Have you ever spoken with -- with Paul
 8 Griffin about racial profiling or racial discrimination
 9 or the perception of either?
 10 A. Not that I recall.
 11 Q. Do you recall providing any statistics
 12 about arrests to media companies or anyone else during
 13 this time period?
 14 A. I don't think that I did. You know, I don't
 15 know who would have, other than it could have been
 16 Justice Court. You know, I don't -- I just don't know
 17 who did that.
 18 Q. And as a general rule, you didn't keep
 19 statistics broken down by race in the department. Is
 20 that right?
 21 A. I did not, no. It's a good article, though.
 22 It lets you know that other cities are doing their job,
 23 too.
 24 Q. On the second page, it says, Griffin, the
 25 former deputy -- deputy sheriff, says he thinks

1 Toby Trowbridge
 2 racial profiling goes on in every department in the
 3 country. It's not something that's just in Madison
 4 County, he said.
 5 Do you agree with that statement?
 6 A. Well, I don't know how deputy/supervisor
 7 Griffin would know that. It sounds like that's
 8 being taken out of context to say that every other
 9 department in this country. What kind of profiling
 10 is that? And I'm not asking you the question. I'm
 11 just making a statement. We -- we got to just figure
 12 out just -- you know, you just don't make statements
 13 like that. He can't back that up, but yet he charges
 14 me with racial discrimination.
 15 Q. Do you have any sense of why he would do
 16 that?
 17 A. No, I don't. Unless he's listening to his
 18 constituents and he's got to get re-elected.
 19 Q. So do his constituents believe they're
 20 being racially profiled?
 21 A. Pardon?
 22 Q. You're saying you think his -- his
 23 constituents were telling him that he was racially
 24 profiling?
 25 A. I don't know. I mean, you're telling me.

27 (Pages 102 to 105)

EXHIBIT 24

RANDALL TUCKER
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
McFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class
of all others similarly situated, PLAINTIFFS

V. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA
MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,
DEFENDANTS

VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF SHERIFF RANDALL TUCKER

APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

DATE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 2017

PLACE: HILTON GARDEN INN

WEST CAPITOL STREET

Jackson, MS

TIME: 9:00 A.M.

REPORTED BY: DEBORAH H. NELSON

CSR #1256

JOB NO. 133425

Page 6

RANDALL TUCKER

VIDEOGRAPHER: This is the start of DVD Label Number 1 of the videotaped deposition of Sheriff Randall Tucker in the matter of Latoya Brown, et. al. vs. Madison County Mississippi, et. al.

In the United States District Court, Southern District of Mississippi, Jackson Division, Number 317-CV-347WHB-LRA. This deposition is being held at the Hilton Garden Inn, 235 West Capitol Street, Jackson, Mississippi, on December 21st. The time on the monitor is nine o'clock.

My name is Eddie Nabors. I'm the legal video specialist for TSG Reporting, Inc, headquartered at 747 Third Avenue, New York, New York.

The court reporter is Debbie Nelson, also in association with TSG Reporting.

We'd ask for attorney introductions on the audio portion.

MR. YOUNGWOOD: Jonathan Youngwood, Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett for the plaintiffs in the proposed class.

MS. GOCHMAN: Janet Gochman, Simpson,

Page 7

RANDALL TUCKER

Thacher & Bartlett for the plaintiffs in the proposed class.

MR. TOM: Joshua Tom, ACLU of Mississippi, for the plaintiffs in the proposed class.

MS. COLLINS: Jennifer Riley-Collins, attorney and Executive Director for the ACLU of Mississippi.

MR. ROSS: Charlie Ross with Wise Carter on behalf of the defendants.

MS. COWAN: Becky Cowan with Currie Johnson and Myers on behalf of the defendants.

MR. WALLACE: Mike Wallace with Wise Caraway, with Wise Carter Child & Caraway for the defendants.

VIDEOGRAPHER: The court reporter may administer the oath, please.

SHERIFF RANDALL TUCKER

after having first been duly sworn by the court reporter, was examined and testified under oath as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. YOUNGWOOD:

Q Good morning, Sheriff Tucker.

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A Good morning.

Q You became sheriff in 2012; am I correct?

A That's correct.

Q And at that time, is it correct, sir, that you were of the view that race relations in Madison County needed improvement?

A I think there is always room for improvement. I don't know that there was a need at the time, specifically, to address that, but that was one of our missions, yes.

Q Okay. In fact, improving race relations you considered to be one of your main objectives as sheriff; is that correct?

A Yes.

Q What have you done to improve race relations since becoming the sheriff?

A Uh -- one of the main things that the department did or that I did through the department was create a community advisory group, wherein we took members or representatives from each municipality in the county, as well as members from the county jurisdiction, to bring those into a setting within the department to discuss the procedures of the sheriff's department and to have

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those members go back out into the public and have a venue to be able to bring their concerns and have a discussion.

Q Is there anything else you have done to improve race relations in Madison County since becoming sheriff?

A We have strengthened our DARE program within our county schools. That's a fifth-grade-gear program, wherein we go into the schools and teach the kids about law enforcement, about -- uh -- well, about law enforcement as a whole and drug resistance and alcohol resistance through that program.

We implemented an Explorer program wherein we involved all 14 to 18-year-olds within our school system, encouraged them to join the Explorer program, where they are basically, they give up, it was a period of eight weeks during their summer vacation to come in and participate in, basically, a mini-police academy to see what the profession of law enforcement entails to educate them on the day-to-day operations of being a police officer.

There is any manner of things. We have held general meetings with our staff and encouraged them

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to be professional, to treat people fairly, just to smile and say "hi."

Q You mentioned a fifth-grade program, and I don't know if you said DARE or There. What did you call it?

A DARE.

Q D-A-R?

A D-A-R-E.

Q And what are those? Do those letters stand for something?

A Drug Awareness Resistance Education.

Q Okay. Other than the items you have just listed, is there anything else you have done since being elected to the office of sheriff to improve race relations in Madison County?

A I can't cite specific instances. I'm sure along the way there's been other things. Those are the highlights.

Q Let me go, perhaps, backwards of the list you just gave me. You mentioned general meetings of the staff.

A That's correct.

Q Is race discussed at those meetings?

A I don't know race, per se, but the equal

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treatment of all citizens, yes.

Q In what way is equal treatment of all citizens discussed at those meetings?

A Uh -- I think it's a general term, basically, to treat everybody with respect. I think race would fall under everybody.

Q And who gives this instruction "treat everybody with respect"?

A Either the chief or myself.

Q Okay. And how often are these meetings held?

A We have at least one annually. Occasionally, there's more than one. Two or three. If the need arises, we will have a meeting.

Q And can you recall race being mentioned, specifically, at any of these meetings since you have become sheriff?

A No, that's what I was just stating. Not race, specifically. Just in general terms to treat everyone fairly professionally, courteously.

Q Have you -- and we'll leave this lawsuit aside, any conversations in connection with it, have you, in your years of sheriff, had any conversations explicitly regarding race in connection with the

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performance of your professional duties?

A With my professional duties? No, not that I recall.

Q Let's talk about the Community Advocacy Group, if I have that correct?

A Community Advisory Group.

Q Advisory Group.

A Yes, sir.

Q I wrote it down wrong. Thank you. When was that created?

A I believe it was the first year I was in office. I believe it was in -- uh -- I want to say around April of that year. April of 2012, I think.

Q And what is the composition of that group?

A There are two members of each municipality or two residents that reside within each municipality of the county. There's four municipalities. There were two representatives from county jurisdiction or jurisdiction outside of those municipalities, and then one at-large representative.

Q So if I count correctly that's -- uh --

A Eleven.

Q -- 11 people?

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A Yes.

Q Okay. And the four municipalities, those are the towns or the cities within?

A Correct.

Q And so can you list those for me?

A Flora.

Q Uh-huh.

A Canton, Madison, and Ridgeland.

Q And then the two on top of that are from unincorporated portions of the county? Is that how I understand your testimony?

A Correct. Possibly three. The one at-large could be from a municipality or county jurisdiction.

Q And how were these 11 people selected?

A They were selected by -- well, I can't give you the exact criteria. Mark Sandridge assisted me in that, so I don't want to give you inaccurate information.

Q Okay. Has the membership changed in the, I guess, nearly six years you have been sheriff?

A It's rotated annually where those members nominate other members within the community.

Q And how often does the group meet?

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toward their future, to get involved, to see what police work is about -- uh -- possibly as a future or to certainly encourage them in an environmental structure.

Q So how many kids, if you know, right now, approximately, are in the Madison County Explorer Program?

A I don't know how many are active right this minute. I don't have that figure, but there is -- you know, once they're 18, they're out of the program. We've got some -- uh -- some of the graduates that actually work for the sheriff's department ran through that program. One is a dispatcher, one is a jailer. I can't give you an exact number, how many are actually active right now.

Q Okay, and is it the one entrance at 14 and graduates at 18, or can you come in at any time?

A You can come in at any time between those numbers of years. Any time between the age of 14 to 18.

Q Okay, and is discussion or addressing issues of race part of the Explorer program?

A I don't know that an actual discussion is

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held about race. There's a discussion about how to treat people of all races equally and fairly -- just as an officer would receive that same type of instruction.

Q Okay, but just to be specific, because I think you previously testified that, at least with your officers, race is not explicitly discussed. In the Explorer Program, do you believe race is discussed, you should treat all races the same or equally or whatever?

A I think you asked me at the general meeting if race was discussed, generally.

Q Why don't we go back to -- let's focus on the Explorer program, and then we'll go back.

A I just don't want you to mischaracterize what I said. But go ahead.

Q Let's stick with the Explorer Program for a moment.

A Okay.

Q Is race explicitly discussed as part of the Explorer program?

MR. ROSS: Objection. He's asked and answered it.

A I don't know that the term "race," itself,

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is used. Equal treatment of all races is taught and encouraged.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) And so my question is, is it taught and encouraged by saying "equal treatment of all people," or is it taught and encouraged by saying "equal treatment of all races," or a synonym for the word "race"?

A You know, I can't sit here and tell you that I have attended every session of an Explorer class. Equal treatment of all persons, human race, whatever race you want to, however you want to label it, equal treatment of all people is encouraged.

Q Okay. We discussed the general meetings. I do believe you gave testimony already regarding other aspects of your work as sheriff, but let's go back to it because you have raised it.

Putting aside the general meetings, in connection with your work as sheriff over the last almost six years, have you had explicit discussions concerning race unrelated to this lawsuit?

A Yes.

MR. ROSS: I object to the form. You can answer to the best of your ability.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Tell me in what context

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those have taken place, please?

A Anytime we have a new employee that goes through orientation, the chief and I generally have a meeting with them -- uh -- whether it be one or a dozen new employees at a time, and I tell them that I want them to treat everybody with professionalism, with courtesy, with respect. I don't care if they're black, white, Hispanic, male, female, Indian, green, yellow, brown. I don't know if I say those exact words in every time, but, yes, I do say that.

Q Okay, and whether you say those exact words every time or not, you explicitly raise race?

A Yes, I do.

Q Okay. And any other ways in which you discuss race as part of your professional duties?

A As part of my professional what?

Q Duties. As your job as sheriff?

A I'm sure the term comes up all of the time, yeah.

Q But do you discuss problems with race relations in Madison County?

A I'm sure I have at some point, yeah.

Q Can you remember any specific instances?

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2 A I can't cite a specific instance, but if
3 it's brought up, I'm sure that it's addressed.

4 Q Have you had discussions regarding
5 disparate treatment of the races in Madison County
6 by your officers since you became sheriff?

7 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. Do
8 you understand the question?

9 A I do not. Would you rephrase it or repeat
10 it?

11 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Would you read back
12 the question, please?

13 (COURT REPORTER READS BACK WITH
14 DIFFICULTY WITH WORD)

15 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Disparate.

16 A I'm ignorant to that word.

17 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Treating races
18 differently by your officers?

19 A I can say that since I've taken office I
20 haven't had it brought to my attention.

21 Q You track the -- uh -- race of the people
22 who are involved in incident reports; correct? Let
23 me say that differently.

24 A I do not.

25 Q Let me say that differently. Incident

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2 reports record the race of people who are mentioned
3 in incident reports?

4 A There is a block where you, it asks for
5 race, yes, yes.

6 Q And so you have data available to you that
7 tells you the race of people who are involved in
8 incident reports dating back to before you maybe
9 became sheriff?

10 A Yes.

11 Q That's available to you?

12 A Yes.

13 Q Have you ever made any observations about
14 the different way in which race, the people of their
15 various races are treated by your officers by going
16 through incident reports and looking at the races of
17 the people involved?

18 A I don't know that an incident report would
19 indicate the different treatment, but no.

20 Q Have you ever, and we'll leave this
21 lawsuit aside, observed whether or not the races are
22 arrested at rates proportionate to their
23 representation in the county?

24 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

25 A I don't differentiate in the race. We

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2 arrest people who violate the law, regardless of
3 their race.

4 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Are you aware that your
5 officers arrest black people at a rate five times
6 that that they arrest white people?

7 MR. ROSS: I object to the form.

8 A I don't know whose figure those are. I
9 haven't done any figures though.

10 Q (Mr. Youngwood) You have read the
11 complaint in this case?

12 A I have.

13 Q We'll get to the complaint in a bit.

14 Going back to the beginning question: You noted
15 that -- uh -- and, again, I'm not trying to put
16 words in your mouth so you can correct me, but I
17 believe your testimony was that race relations can
18 always be improved, and that was your observation at
19 the time you became sheriff?

20 A Absolutely!

21 Q What needed improvement in Madison County
22 race relations at the time you became sheriff?

23 MR. ROSS: I object to the form.

24 He's the sheriff. He's not involved in
25 every aspect of the county. Answer to the

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2 best of your ability.

3 A Can you repeat the question?

4 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Please read it back.

5 (COURT REPORTER READS BACK)

6 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Let me ask it clean and
7 the court reporter is correct, and I'm going to

8 be -- I'm going to be, I'm sure part of the problem
9 here is we both need to try not to talk over each
10 other or we'll have a mess of a record. What was
11 your understanding at the time you became sheriff of
12 what aspect of race relations needed improvement in
13 Madison County?

14 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. Broad
15 and vague. You can answer.

16 A It was my opinion at the time that all
17 races needed to be involved more, and there needed
18 to be more transparency within the department to the
19 community that we involve everyone in what we were
20 doing and have involvement from the community that
21 we serve. I felt like that was one of our biggest
22 missions coming into office.

23 Q (Mr. Youngwood) And anything else that
24 was your observation regarding the need to improve
25 race relations in Madison County at the time you

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Q Okay, and if you'd look at page 19 of the document?

A (Witness adheres).

Q Is that your signature, sir, under "respectfully submitted"?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And you believe the responses within this document above your signature to be accurate?

MR. ROSS: I object to the form. You haven't given him time to read it right now, but answer to the best of your ability.

A Yes.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) You wouldn't have signed it if you didn't believe it to be accurate; correct, sir?

A Yes.

(Exhibit 4 marked for the record)

Q Okay. I'll give you what's been marked Exhibit 4. These are Defendants' Response to Plaintiff's First Set of Requests for Admission. Is this a document you recognize, sir?

A Yes.

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Q Okay. And were you -- is it a document you reviewed prior to it being filed?

A I think so, yes.

Q Okay. Do you believe it to be accurate, sir?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

Request for Admissions are answered by attorneys, not by the party. And, Sheriff, take your time to read it if you need to.

A I've read it, yes.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Yes, you believe it to be accurate?

A Yes.

Q Sir, you have sat through a number of the depositions in this case; correct?

A Yes.

Q So by my record, you were here for Deputy Thompson's deposition, Lieutenant Sandridge's deposition, Lieutenant Waldrop's deposition, Lieutenant Wilson's deposition, Sergeant Flax's deposition, and Chief Williams' deposition. Do you recall being at all of those depositions?

A Yes.

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Q And during any of those depositions, did you hear testimony you believed to be inaccurate?

MR. ROSS: I object to the form.

That's several days of deposition asking him to recall.

A I --

MR. ROSS: You can answer.

A I recall a couple of instances where I believe I disagreed with what was said, yes.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Could you, based on your memory, specify those instances for me?

A Without reading back through it, I can't cite them. I just recall that I had the thought that "Well, I don't agree with that," but that was that person's testimony at the time.

Q Do you remember any of those instances, specifically?

A One, yes.

Q What was that?

A The e-mail that Jeremy characterized as unethical.

Q Okay. That's the e-mail with the subject "White Pride"?

A Yes.

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Q Okay. And you disagreed with Chief Williams' testimony regarding the unethical nature of that e-mail?

A Correct.

Q And did you disagree with his statements regarding the violation of department policies associated with sending that e-mail?

A Yes.

Q So you believe sending that e-mail is consistent with your department's policies?

A I didn't say that.

Q Okay. You believe sending that e-mail is not unethical?

A I believe it's inappropriate.

Q Okay. What would be inappropriate about sending that e-mail?

A In a professional setting, I don't feel like that's -- sharing someone else's opinion on a topic like that is not appropriate in a professional setting, I wouldn't think.

Q Okay, and in what way?

A Because there is some derogatory language in there.

Q It's a racist e-mail, right, sir?

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2 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

3 A You would have to ask the gentleman who
4 wrote it what his view was at the time. It's
5 certainly not my opinion.6 Q (Mr. Youngwood) And when you forwarded
7 that e-mail, did you tell anyone that you disagreed
8 with the contents?9 A I don't even recall the e-mail, to be
10 honest with you. I don't recall receiving it or
11 sending it.

12 Q Okay.

13 MR. YOUNGWOOD: I'll mark this tab,
14 I'm sorry, Exhibit 5.

15 Exhibit 5 marked for the record)

16 Q (Mr. Youngwood) This is the e-mail you're
17 referring to, sir?

18 A Yes.

19 Q Okay. Have you had occasion to read this
20 e-mail since Chief Williams's testimony last week?21 A To be honest with you, no, I haven't read
22 it in its entirety.

23 Q Okay. Who is Joe Butler?

24 A What do you mean, "who is he?" He's Joe
25 Butler, Joey Butler.

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2 Q Okay. How do you know him?

3 A He's an employee at the sheriff's
4 department.5 Q Okay. And he forwarded this e-mail to you
6 and to a number of other people; correct?

7 A Yes, it appears.

8 Q Okay, he sent it to you at your Madison
9 County Sheriff's Department e-mail address; correct?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Okay. And then you sent it on to one,
12 two, three, four, five, six, seven people, if I
13 count correctly?

14 A It would appear.

15 Q Can you tell me who each of these people
16 are?17 A Brad Harbour was a deputy with the
18 sheriff's department. MSO 18, I believe. I believe
19 it's Tommy Jones. Don't quote me on that, but I
20 believe that's who that was.

21 Betty Tucker --

22 Q And let me just interrupt you. Tommy
23 Jones a sheriff department employee?

24 A Yes.

25 Q Okay.

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2 A Betty Tucker is my mother. Trey Curtis
3 was a deputy. Taylor Chastain is a deputy. Tommy
4 Jones -- so that MSO 18, that may or may not -- I'm
5 not sure who the MSO 18 is, to be honest with you.

6 Q Okay.

7 A Tommy Jones -- uh -- and John Martin
8 Harris.9 Q And are Jones and Harris also department
10 employees?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Okay. And I went through this with Chief
13 Williams, but he didn't know the answer to all.
14 Could you go through the people that Mr. Butler sent
15 the e-mail to and tell me, if you can, whether or
16 not they work, worked for the Madison County
17 Sheriff's Department at the time this was sent? And
18 if not, if you could tell me if you know who they
19 are, please?20 A Kevin Akins. I don't know him. Brian
21 Albin, I know the name, but I don't know from where.
22 Trip Bailey, I don't know. Doug Barneski, I don't
23 know. Chief Belvedresi (sic) was, that's Eddie
24 Belvadressi. He was a department employee. LeeBo
25 Brock was a department employee. Mike Brown is a

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2 constable, duly elected constable in Madison County,
3 as well as a police officer in the City of Madison.
4 Bryan Burnside I know just in my personal life.
5 He's not a police officer, not affiliated. Brad
6 Butler, I do not know. Jim Butler -- uh -- Joey
7 Butler's father's name is Jim Butler. I don't that
8 that's the same person, but probably so. Taylor
9 Chastain was a deputy. Sean Dodds is a business
10 owner in Gluckstadt. Amanda Dodds is his wife. Lee
11 Drake, I believe, is with the attorney general's
12 office for Mississippi. I believe. He was with
13 Ridgeland, but I believe he's now at the attorney
14 general's office.15 Robby Gray, I do not know. Brad Harbour is a
16 constable in Madison County. Josh/Andrea Harkins, I
17 do not know. Wait, yes, I do. Josh Harkins is a, I
18 think he's either a representative or congressman of
19 some type. Jay Houston is an investigator with the
20 attorney general's office. Bee Hudson is a Madison
21 County employee. Taco Johnson, I know a Taco and
22 Richard Johnson. I can't say that that's the same
23 person, so I'll withhold comment on him. Chad Joy,
24 I do not know. Jason King, I don't know. Russell
25 Kirby is a current employee of the sheriff's

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black drug dealer running from the law and posing a threat to society, you call him a racist." Do you see that?

A I do see that.

Q Well, would you agree that if a white police officer should say "black gang member or at least beats up a black drug dealer running from the law," that that is a racist act, sir?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. No context.

A If he's running away? Is that your question?

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Let me ask the question differently. You have read this paragraph, and you've read the e-mail. In the context of this e-mail, would you agree with me that this paragraph expresses racist sentiment, sir?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. You can answer.

A I think each incident would be unique. I don't know if he's running shooting, or if it's just a flight, no, I wouldn't agree that the officer should shoot him, and I wouldn't agree that if he did, it would necessarily be a racist act. It would

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be a criminal act.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Do you have an opinion, sir, as to whether or not this paragraph, in the context of this e-mail expresses racist sentiment?

MR. ROSS: Same objection.

A I think this, as well as the rest of the text, is inappropriate, yes.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Okay. You think it's inappropriate. Do you think it's racist?

A The whole context of the e-mail can be considered that from any point of view, yeah.

Q Do you believe it to be racist? This e-mail?

A It's not an e-mail that I would send, if that's what you're asking me.

Q It's not what I'm asking you. I'm asking you if you think it's racist?

A The context of this e-mail? Yes.

Q This is a racist e-mail?

A This man's opinion is a racist opinion.

Q Okay. If you'd go to the front of the e-mail, please? You sent it, as we went through, to seven people?

A Let me see. 1, 2, 3 -- yes.

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Q Are all of them white?

A Yes.

Q And you went through the list of people that Mr. Butler sent it to. I recognize you don't know all of them, but for those that you earlier testified to that you are able to identify, were all of them white?

A I think you said the ones I don't know?

Q Right. I can't ask you about the ones you don't know.

A I don't know about the ones that I have no affiliation with, but the others, yes, they're white.

Q Okay. You can put the e-mail aside for now. We got to this e-mail because you have identified it as related to one aspect of Chief Williams' testimony that you didn't agree with. Were there any other specific instances of testimony, of the six depositions that you sat through, that you thought was wrong or you didn't agree with?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. You can answer to the extent you can recall.

A I recall at some points in some of the

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testimony that I thought to my head, I don't know that that's right or that I don't agree with it, but I can't sit here and tell you what those were.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Okay. There were -- there have been approximately 10 other depositions in the case that you did not attend. Have you been apprized as to the contents of those depositions?

A No.

Q You have not seen the transcripts for those depositions?

A No.

Q While on the topic of other depositions, sir, what role, if any, have you played in connection with the depositions that have taken place in this case of your deputies and officers?

A You mean the actual depositions?

Q Let me ask a better question. You attended some, we know that. You didn't attend others. Did you discuss testimony with any of the officers or deputies who have testified prior to their testimony?

A I sat in meetings with my attorneys with them, yes.

Q Did you have any conversations with any of

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 2 Ohio" or "Jeff from Ohio"?
 3 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Jeff Ohio. And he
 4 may also be from Ohio. I don't know.
 5 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Let me give you two
 6 documents at once, sir. One is Exhibit 7 and one is
 7 going to be Exhibit 8.
 8 (Exhibits 7 and 8 marked for the record)
 9 Q Exhibit 7 has Bates Number 1182, and
 10 Exhibit 8 has Bates Number 955. And the reason I
 11 asked about Mr. Ohio, if, in fact, that's his name,
 12 released these e-mails, does this refresh your
 13 recollection as to Mr. Ohio?
 14 A I vaguely recall this e-mail, yes.
 15 Q Okay. Do you know who this person is?
 16 A I have no idea.
 17 Q Did you respond to these e-mails in any
 18 way?
 19 A No.
 20 Q Did you review them when they came in?
 21 A I'm sure I read it.
 22 Q Okay. Did you take any action with
 23 respect to receiving them?
 24 A No.
 25 Q Okay. The first one, Exhibit 7, it says

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 2 "In your statements to the press, you stated your
 3 deputies are professional law enforcement officers."
 4 Well your deputies did not appear very professional
 5 when they were forcing Mr. Manning to sign the
 6 documents that he did not want to sign. A
 7 professional law enforcement officer would know that
 8 Mr. Manning has a Fifth Amendment right to remain
 9 silent. Professional is a strong word. How about
 10 Thug or Criminal? Sincerely, Jeff."
 11 Do you see that?
 12 A I do.
 13 Q Okay. I take it you don't agree with
 14 Mr. Ohio's sentiments in this e-mail?
 15 A Absolutely not.
 16 Q Okay. We'll talk about Mr. Manning later.
 17 The second e-mail 8, "Mr. Tucker, I would like to
 18 request to know if any of the officers in the video
 19 featuring Mr. Manning have been disciplined or fired
 20 because as I'm sure you know, it is a violation of
 21 the Constitution to force citizens to sign
 22 documents. If you would get back to me as soon as
 23 possible, I would appreciate it."
 24 Do you see that?
 25 A I do see that.

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 2 Q Okay. You did not respond to this e-mail
 3 either; is that correct?
 4 A No.
 5 Q And his question, "if any of the officers
 6 featured in the video of Mr. Manning" -- well, let
 7 me take a step back. Have you seen that video?
 8 A Yes.
 9 Q Okay. And have you identified the
 10 officers that are in that video at any time?
 11 A Yes.
 12 Q Okay. Have any of them been disciplined
 13 in connection with that incident with Mr. Manning?
 14 A No.
 15 Q Okay. We'll discuss that later, as well.
 16 You can put this one aside. Today in your job, what
 17 e-mail account do you use?
 18 A Excuse me?
 19 Q What e-mail account do you use to perform
 20 your work?
 21 A Rtucker@madison-co.com.
 22 Q And has that -- how long have you used
 23 that account in connection with your work?
 24 A I guess since I started.
 25 Q Which was when, sir?

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 2 A I started with the sheriff's department in
 3 2000.
 4 Q Okay. And you believe you have used that
 5 account consistently since 2000?
 6 A Yeah, I think so.
 7 Q Have you ever used a personal account or
 8 another account in connection with any of your
 9 official duties?
 10 A No.
 11 Q Okay. How about texts? Have you used
 12 texts on your phone?
 13 A Yes.
 14 Q In connection with your official duties?
 15 A Yes.
 16 Q And other officers within the sheriff's
 17 department, am I correct that up until a year or two
 18 ago many of them used personal accounts
 19 in connection with the performance of their official
 20 duties because they did not have -- well, strike
 21 that. Other officers, up until a few years ago, had
 22 used personal accounts in connection with their
 23 official duties; is that correct?
 24 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.
 25 Asking him about things that may not be

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three years. I don't recall a date that they replaced that computer.

Q Do you use a laptop?

A I do not.

Q Do you use any computer for your work, other than the computer you just referenced, in your office?

A I have an iPad, but it has nothing on it. All I do is look at the board agenda on it.

Q You don't, otherwise, use it for your work?

A No, sir.

Q Okay. Do you maintain files in your office at work?

A No.

Q You don't have any files?

A No.

Q Do you have files at home?

A No.

Q Do you have a county-issued car in some way?

A Yes.

Q Do you maintain any files in that car?

A No.

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A I went and lived with my mother for a short period of time in Dale City, Virginia, I think. Just out -- or Woodbridge. I don't remember the exact name of the county or what-have-you, but it was very short. And, yes, I went and lived with my father in 1988 or '89, for about a year in Holly Springs, Mississippi. Other than that, I have been here.

Q Okay. And you said you did one year of college, approximately?

A No, I started and during my first semester I dropped out.

Q Okay, where was that?

A Mississippi State.

Q Okay. And upon leaving college, did you secure employment?

A Yes.

Q Where did you work?

A I believe Lake -- and I don't have an order. I don't remember. Lake Harbor Marine, I believe, is where I went right after that.

Q Let me abbreviate this. When did you get your first law enforcement-related job?

A In 1994.

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Q So you personally maintain no paper files?

A Any file that I have is maintained at the sheriff's department in our records department.

Q Not in your office?

A Right.

Q And not in files assigned, file drawers assigned to you or something like that?

A Right.

Q Okay. Let's go back in time, sir. Can you briefly tell me your educational history?

A A twelfth-grade education with, dropped out after one, or during one semester of college to raise my son.

Q Where did you graduate from high school, sir?

A Madison-Ridgeland Academy in Madison, Mississippi.

Q So you've lived in Madison County your whole life; is that right?

A No.

Q No? Have you lived in Madison County since graduating from high school?

A Yes. Well, no. Let me back up.

Q Certainly.

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Q Okay. And prior to that, had you had law enforcement training?

A Prior to 1994?

Q Yes.

A No.

Q Okay. So where did you get a -- what job did you secure in 1994?

A I was a detention officer for then Sheriff Jessie Hopkins at the Sheriff's Department in Madison.

Q Have you been employed by Madison County Sheriff's Department continuously since 1994?

A No.

Q Okay. How long did you serve as a detention officer?

A Until, let's see. I think I was hired in March or April and left in July to go to the Canton Police Department.

Q Okay. July of '94?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long were you with the Canton Police Department?

A Until from July of '94 until the -- uh -- until 2000.

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Q And at that point, you re-joined the Madison County Sheriff's Department?

A That's correct.

Q What positions did you have with the Canton Police Department?

A I started off as a patrolman. After a year or 16 months or so, I was promoted to narcotics investigator. And, ultimately, sometime in '98, I believe, to narcotics supervisor.

Q Okay. And upon joining the Madison County Sheriff's Department, what position did you have?

A I was the narcotics investigator.

Q Okay. How long did you hold that position?

A Until -- well, actually, until I was elected sheriff.

Q In 2012?

A Correct.

Q Or elected in 2011? Is that -- will you tell me when you were elected?

A I was elected in November of 2011, to begin the term in January 2012. But let me back up just a minute.

Q Yes, sir.

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A During that period, I was promoted within the narcotics division.

Q Do you remember when that was?

A I want to say I was promoted from master sergeant to lieutenant, and I want to say it was July 2002. And then sometime around 2007 or '8, I was promoted to a captain, which I held, ultimately, that position until I was elected sheriff in November of 2011.

Q Going back to 1994, when you secured your first law enforcement-related job, did you receive any training in connection with assuming that job? Detention officer?

A At that time, it was just in-house training or on-the-job training, I guess you would say. Just training about proper procedure to do things within the department.

Q Did you later receive more formal training?

A No, I actually left there before I was sent to any detention officer school.

Q And how about when you were with Canton, did you receive training?

A After I was hired in July, I attended the

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Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Training Academy in Pearl, Mississippi. I don't remember the exact start date, but I graduated on, I think it was November 18th of that same year.

Q Okay. Did -- and I understand it was a while ago -- did that training include any instruction regarding issues related to race?

A Uh -- I don't want to sit here and try to cite the curriculum because it has been much too long, but I think the curriculum is pretty well the same today that it was back then. So I would say, I don't know that it said the word "race," but it definitely addressed the treatment of all individuals.

Q Okay. And since obtaining that -- I'm sorry, attending that program, have you received further training, further formal training?

A Yes.

Q And it may be quite a bit --

A Ooh!

Q -- but why don't you list for me what you recall?

A First line supervisor one and two. Basic narcotics investigation, undercover surveillance.

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Gang violence. Wow! Uh -- I'm trying to -- T Kat and criminal patrol. Shoot, I don't know. It's extensive.

Q Can you recall any of those later programs, either the ones you've listed, or the ones you haven't listed, concerning training, specifically regarding race or race relations?

A I don't know that specific, that it was addressed specifically to that topic, no.

Q Okay. In terms of the training that you currently give your officers, does any of it cover race or race relations?

A Uh -- we've recently, and I say "recent," I don't remember the exact dates in the last couple of years, have had -- uh -- the FBI come in and do civil rights training for our detention officers and our deputies. That was specific to civil rights stuff.

I don't know that any other, anything else we do. You know, we have sent some officers to Spanish classes to be able to speak with the Hispanic population that speaks that language solely within our community. I don't know that there are any specific classes geared toward race or geared toward

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 2 everyone, I think.
 3 Q Let's take a look at Exhibit 3, which is
 4 in your stack, sir. It's the interrogatory
 5 responses. And I'd like to refer you to, sir, it's
 6 about halfway through the document. After the
 7 signature pages that we looked at earlier, there's
 8 some pages with Bates numbers that say MC-INT. It
 9 begins 1-1, but I want to refer you to 1-2.
 10 A Okay. I believe I have it.
 11 Q Okay. There's a description here in these
 12 responses of job descriptions. If you can see, they
 13 start on 1-1 and they continue to 1-2?
 14 A Yes, sir.
 15 Q And sheriff is listed toward the
 16 middle-ish of the page on 1-2. Do you see that?
 17 A Yes.
 18 Q And it says, "Senior executive position.
 19 Serves as the point and authority for the entire
 20 department. It develops policy and procedure and
 21 directs all activities of the department." Do you
 22 see that?
 23 A Yes.
 24 Q Is that a correct description of your job
 25 responsibilities, sir?

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 2 sheriff?
 3 A Yes.
 4 Q And what are those?
 5 A I had a narcotics officer that committed
 6 fraud that, ultimately, confessed to his crime and
 7 was terminated.
 8 Q Okay. Any others?
 9 A I had an officer that, basically, was
 10 found to be in possession of a firearm that he did
 11 not turn in as evidence, and it was located at his
 12 residence. He was terminated.
 13 Q Okay. Any others?
 14 A Uh -- not that I can think of off the top
 15 of my head. I'm not saying there aren't, but I --
 16 Q I understand.
 17 A Yeah.
 18 Q Other than those two incidents and
 19 recognizing there may be others that come to you,
 20 are there any other acts of your officers or
 21 deputies that you're aware they have committed in
 22 connection with their professional responsibilities
 23 that you do not believe you're responsible for?
 24 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.
 25 Answer if you can if you're responsible

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 2 A Among others, yes.
 3 Q We'll come back to this, but what are the
 4 others?
 5 A Well, I think, basically, I oversee
 6 personnel for the department. Now, a lot of that I
 7 delegate, but, ultimately, I'm responsible for
 8 everything in the department.
 9 Q Okay. And being responsible for
 10 everything means you're responsible for the policies
 11 of the department; correct?
 12 A Yes.
 13 Q You're responsible for the procedures
 14 undertaken by the officers and the deputies within
 15 your department; correct?
 16 A Yes.
 17 Q You're responsible for the acts of your
 18 officers and deputies; correct?
 19 A No.
 20 Q Okay, why not?
 21 A Well, I'm certainly not responsible for
 22 any criminal act they commit or anything of that
 23 nature.
 24 Q Okay. Are you aware of any criminal acts
 25 that your deputies have committed since you became

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 2 for the policies and procedures, and then
 3 if you follow them on every patrol.
 4 (COURT REPORTER ASKS FOR
 5 CLARIFICATION)
 6 MR. ROSS: He doesn't follow them on
 7 every patrol.
 8 A While they are on duty, I would say that
 9 outside of a criminal act or a violation of the law
 10 or someone's rights, I would say that I oversee
 11 their activities or probably am responsible for
 12 their activities.
 13 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Okay. And we had covered
 14 violation of the law a moment ago. You also then
 15 listed violation of rights. Other than, perhaps,
 16 the two incidents you listed that were criminal
 17 violations, are you aware of any of your officers,
 18 since you have been sheriff, violating anyone's
 19 rights?
 20 A No, I'm not.
 21 (Exhibit 10 marked for the record)
 22 Q I'm giving you Tab 10, sir. I'm sorry,
 23 Exhibit 10. Sir, this is a collection of material
 24 that I believe you're probably more familiar with as
 25 sitting in a binder, but it's titled "Policies and

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Q And you were employed by the Madison County Sheriff's Department in 2006; correct?

A Yes.

Q Were you aware that a group of Canton residents had presented certain grievances to the Madison County Board of Supervisors?

A I wasn't aware of any petition or anything to the Board of Supervisors. I was aware of David Archie, who is a good friend of mine, who was, I guess a liaison for some residents in the City of Canton.

Q I'm sorry, what about Mr. Archie were you aware of?

A I think he -- I think they -- uh -- if this is what I'm thinking of, I think they, ultimately, marched from Canton towards the sheriff's department and went to ultimately arrest -- he was ultimately arrested, I think by then Chief Robert Wynn of the Canton Police Department.

Q Did you have an understanding as to what prompted their march?

A No, I was not privy to any administrative proceedings back then.

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Q Did you have an understanding as to what message they were seeking to convey by making this march?

A No, I didn't participate in that. I was over the narcotics unit.

Q Were you aware that there were complaints raised in 2006 regarding frequent roadblocks in predominantly black neighborhoods?

A I'm aware that there were complaints of roadblocks all over Madison County.

Q In 2006?

A Yes.

Q What was the nature of the complaints that you were aware of in 2006?

A They're always going to have somebody unhappy if they have to sit at a roadblock. I don't know the nature of any complaint. I know there were some complaints made about roadblocks back then, but I couldn't tell you who made them or where they were generated from.

Q Were you aware of complaints regarding racial profiling?

A No, I was not.

Q The Clarion-Ledger, is that a newspaper

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you read?

A No. I do not read it.

Q What newspapers do you read?

A I don't read newspapers.

Q Okay. How do you get your news?

A Occasionally, I watch it on the television, but I generally try to form my own opinion. I don't base it off of what the news opinion is.

Q Well, how do you get your facts that serve as the basis for your opinion?

A I investigate if I want to know something before I give an opinion. I don't just blurt it out.

Q Okay. How do you learn about news and facts within Madison County?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

Broad.

A Can you be more specific? I don't know what news or facts you're referring to.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Well, we can focus on what we have been discussing, paragraph 118 of the complaint. You said you were aware of a march. You said you were aware of complaints about roadblocks.

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What was your source of that awareness?

A I had heard from other deputies about the complaints of the roadblocks. I, actually, saw Mr. Archie when he was arrested, with my own eyes. That's not an investigation, if that's what you're asking, but that's how I gave you the information.

Q But you were unaware of the reason for Mr. Archie's march?

A I didn't know what the reasons were.

Q If you'd go to paragraph 121, sir? This references an article in The Clarion-Ledger in July, 2007, regarding District 5 Supervisor, Paul Griffin. Do you know District Supervisor Paul Griffin?

A I do know him.

Q Okay. And were you aware of concerns raised by him that there were people in Madison County who believed that the Madison County Sheriff's Department was perceived as targeting black community members?

A Back then or now?

Q Well, back then.

A I didn't talk to him back then.

Q So you were -- well, what if I change the question to now?

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2 A Well, he and I sit next to each other at
3 every board meeting, and are good friends and
4 discuss issues, and he doesn't understand why I'm
5 being sued either.

6 Q Tell me about your conversations with him
7 regarding this lawsuit.

8 A That was the only remark he made.

9 Q Tell me how long of a conversation.

10 A I just told you that's the only remark he
11 made.

12 Q He didn't understand why you were being
13 sued?

14 A That's what he said.

15 Q Okay. How about The Madison County
16 Journal, is that something that you read?

17 A I don't read the newspaper.

18 Q Okay. Paragraph 123, there's a discussion
19 of a January 2008 article in that publication. The
20 article notes that "Sheriff Trowbridge has been the
21 subject of complaints from African-Americans living
22 in Canton, Florida, who say he practices racial
23 profiling." Do you see that?

24 A Yes.

25 Q Were you aware that Sheriff Trowbridge had

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2 been the subject of complaints from
3 African-Americans regarding racial profiling?

4 A I think I have already testified I didn't
5 know about any racial profiling complaints. I knew
6 there was a complaint about roadblocks, but I don't
7 know where that was generated from.

8 Q And to your knowledge, did that complaint
9 about roadblocks relate to race?

10 A I do not know. I don't know where they
11 were generated from.

12 Q Okay. When you took over as sheriff, you
13 had access to any written complaints that existed
14 regarding Sheriff Trowbridge; correct?

15 A I don't know that I had access or not, to
16 be honest with you. I had never seen any.

17 Q Okay. Put that document to the side for
18 now. Let's return to what we previously marked as
19 Exhibit 10, please, sir. This is the collection of
20 policies. And to that letter that or memo dated
21 January 3, 2012, do you see that?

22 A You're referring to the back of the --

23 Q Yes.

24 A Yes.

25 Q It's the second, it's the second cited

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2 piece of paper in the document. The sentence you
3 pointed me toward earlier, "Variations of these
4 policies and procedures may be made at the
5 discretion of the sheriff," do you see that?

6 A Yes.

7 Q What does that mean?

8 A That means if I decide to change a policy,
9 update a policy, add a policy, delete a policy, that
10 I have that discretion to do that.

11 Q And how would -- if I were employed in the
12 Madison County Sheriff's Department, how would I
13 know if you had done so?

14 A If it was a written policy, you would be
15 advised to place it in your binder. If it was a
16 verbal change in policy, it may be something that
17 was addressed at a general meeting or a verbatim
18 with each division.

19 Q Okay. And so if it was a written policy,
20 it should be in a current version of the manual;
21 fair to say?

22 A Yes.

23 Q Okay. And if it was -- what's a non-
24 written policy?

25 A A non-written policy would be a five guys

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2 don't go to the same restaurant at eleven o'clock
3 for dinner.

4 Q Okay.

5 A It's not written, but they know I don't
6 want five people in the same location for lunch. It
7 looks, gives the appearance to the citizens that,
8 "Hey, who is protecting Madison County?"

9 Q I understand.

10 A Okay.

11 Q And such unwritten policies, you're
12 saying, would be conveyed either at these periodic
13 staff meetings that you testified about earlier this
14 morning; correct?

15 A Possibly.

16 Q Okay. Well, how else would they -- if I
17 worked there, how would I know how to follow your
18 unwritten policies?

19 A Uh -- if it was division-specific, I may
20 call the division head in, or the chief may call the
21 division head in and address something with them
22 personally. That's not written, but if I tell you
23 don't fill out a report in blue ink, fill it out in
24 black ink, and they -- you know, that's the way I
25 want it filled out. Does that answer your question?

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Q Are you aware of any unwritten policies -- strike that. Are there any unwritten policies in Madison County Sheriff's Department regarding race?

A I don't know if they are unwritten or not. I mean, like I said, I address it with every new employee that we get in an orientation-type setting, but I think there is some, some language within the policy and procedure manual, itself, that says to treat all citizens the same or with respect regardless of race, gender. I can't quote it word-for-word.

Q Why don't we take a look at that?

A Okay.

Q And you were here, I believe, when Chief Williams went through Exhibit 10 with me and identified a number of policies in response to my questions regarding race; correct?

A Yes.

Q Okay. Uh -- if we go to page -- well, they're not page numbered, but Section 34? Is this the policy you were just thinking of, sir? Ethics?

A I wasn't thinking of one specific there. I think there is probably more than one area. But -- uh --

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MR. ROSS: Take the time to read that if you need to, Sheriff.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Read it as much as you wish, sir, but if it would assist you, I think Chief Williams refers to section or Paragraph C of this.

A Yes.

Q Do officers receive any training specifically on this paragraph?

A I'm not sure I follow you. Are you talking about as written in this policy and procedure manual?

Q Yes.

A They're given this manual when they're employed. They are to study and know this manual, and they're not tested on it, I wouldn't say, but I don't know that there's any specific training toward Paragraph C of Policy 34.1, no.

Q You said they weren't tested on this. What steps, if any, do you take to ensure that they actually have absorbed the substance of the policy manual, including Section 34.1?

A Just a verbal questioning. "Have you read and understanding any questions."

Q Anything further?

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A No, there's no other verification, no. They are instructed that they are to know it.

Q Okay. When Chief Williams and I discussed this manual and issues or policies that related to race within it, he also referenced Section 15.1 earlier in the document. Do you see that?

A I see page 15.1, yes, sir.

Q And he referred me to Section A, "Prohibited Activity," Paragraph 2, "Employee shall not make offensive or derogatory comments based on race, color, sex, religion, or national origin, either directly or indirectly to another person." Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q Okay. What if any training or what if any training do your officers receive to ensure they comply with Section 15.1 A, Subparagraph 2?

A I don't know that there's a specific test or training curriculum for 15.1, Subsection 2, but, again, they're instructed to know the policies and procedures, and this is an actual workplace -- uh -- harassment workplace policy. I don't know if there's any specific training. It's pretty much common sense.

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Q Go to Section 24.1. This is another page of the manual that Sheriff, I'm sorry, Chief Williams referred me to. Its title is "Conduct Unbecoming to An Employee." 24.1.

A Okay.

Q And he referred me, I believe, to Section A, Section B, but, generally, to this page. Do you see it?

A I'm on page 24. Are you talking about A under procedures here?

Q Yes, sir.

A Yes, I see it.

Q And then he also referenced me to the next page, "The Law Enforcement Code of Ethics." Do you see that?

A I do.

Q What training or steps are taken to ensure that employees comply with this section of the manual?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. It's two whole pages. You can answer to the best of your ability.

A Again, they are instructed and sign for this when they're employed and questioned to whether

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or not they have read it and understand it. There's no specific training after it's been issued and the employee acknowledges that they have read it and understand it. There's no specific training to these topics therein. Is that what you're asking me?

Q That is what I'm asking you, yes, sir.

A Okay.

Q And is there any ongoing monitoring to ensure compliance with the sections of the manual that we've discussed in the last five minutes?

A Through supervisors, observations, or the chief deputy's observations, or mine. I mean these are professional men and women. I don't follow them around. But I think if there's a violation of those, it's the duty of those supervisors to bring it to our attention.

Q Okay. And are you aware of, of any violations of the sections of the manual that we have just looked at in the last five or ten minutes being brought to your attention since you have been sheriff?

MR. ROSS: I object to the form. You have brought several to his attention. A

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compound question.

A I don't think he or I have done anything in the last five or ten minutes that would violate that.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) That was -- that was not my question. My question is are you aware, since you have been sheriff, of supervisors bringing to your attention violations of these sections?

MR. ROSS: Same objection.

A I can't cite one. I'm sorry.

MR. ROSS: Same objection.

A I can't cite one.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Are you aware of any improper behavior tied to race being brought to your attention since you have been sheriff?

A No.

Q Let's go to 37.1, please. It's called "Impartiality." Do you see this?

A Yes.

Q And Subsection A, "No employee will be given or denied any assignment based only upon age, sex, race, religion, politics, or physical handicap unless such action will create a hazardous condition for the individual of others." Do you see that?

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A Yes.

Q Can you tell me how assigning something, assigning somebody, based on race, could create a hazardous condition to the individual or others?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. It's not what the policy necessarily says.

A Do you mind if I take a second and read it?

Q (Mr. Youngwood) No.

A I don't understand your question, so I want to be sure and read.

Q Yes, sir, take your time.

A (PAUSE WHILE WITNESS EXAMINES DOCUMENT) Okay, now what's your question again?

Q This rule says that an employee can be denied an assignment if such action will create a hazardous condition for the individual or officer. Is that a fair reading of the rule?

A Yes.

Q And it says "that such denial could be based on age, sex, race, religion, politics, or a physical handicap, again, if such hazard, if it would create a hazardous condition." Is that correct?

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A That's what it says.

Q Can you give me an example of how an assignment based on, for example, race, would create a hazardous condition for an individual or others?

A I don't know that it's specific that each section addresses each criteria specifically. There's -- I'm sure there's -- uh -- let me use something other than race. I mean like religion, I wouldn't ask a, let's just say Pentecostal, for instance. They are known for not cutting their hair and wearing skirts and things of that nature. If that's part of their religious belief, I wouldn't ask them to go against that. Does that make sense?

Q I understand.

A By requiring them to wear trousers.

Q But you can't think of a similar example that would apply to race?

A Well, no, and I don't know that this, that that -- I don't know that any subsection of that would apply to every -- I can't think of one that would necessarily apply to sex either, but --

Q Okay. Let's go to 38.1, just the next page. "Police Offenses: Disciplinary," and there's

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be on the driver's license being run. I don't know if that's maintained. It's not on the CAD report, so.

Q Right.

A -- I don't -- I don't think we maintain a --

Q Right.

A -- a log of race on a driver's license.

Q Now, the decision to run a license, that's left to the discretion of the officer; fair to say?

A Yes. That -- the more information he gives about that stop, in the event something happens, yes, the dispatcher would be able to say "we're looking for a vehicle with this tag number or this color vehicle or -- a starting location," where we need to start looking for an incident that may happen, yes.

Q I'm trying to keep with your example that simply somebody stopped, ran a -- I'm sorry, ran a stop sign. So you're not looking for a vehicle. You just stopped somebody. Whether or not to run that license is left to the --

A I don't mean to cut you off.

Q Yeah.

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A But any stop, something can happen.

Q I understand.

A The more indicators he gives about the vehicle, the tag information, the make of the vehicle, the color of the vehicle, the location where they are, that is all information -- the more information they can give his dispatcher, the better off he's going to be in the event that something happens. That's all I was trying to say.

Q I appreciate that, but how much of that information to give is left to the discretion of the individual officer; fair to say?

A Yes.

Q And then whether or not to give a citation for running a stop sign left to the discretion of the officer; fair to say?

A Yes.

Q Okay. What, if anything, does the sheriff's department do to ensure that officers, in exercising their discretion, are not making decisions based on race in the situation we have just been discussing?

A Well, I think it's a lengthy process, to be honest with you. I think it starts at the hiring

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process. You hire good quality folks, good folks of good moral character, you give them a policy and procedure book, and you explain to them the rules and regulations of the department, and you stress that in meetings. I don't know that there's a specific curriculum addressing that.

Q Okay. Is there any monitoring of the actual behavior of the officers that your department performs to ensure that people are not exercising the discretion in some manner, based on race?

A Aside from the supervisors or the chief deputy or myself watching or listening to the radio, there's -- I don't keep my hand, my phone on them, no. I've got professional deputies. I don't have to do that.

Q Okay. So nothing is done, for example, to determine whether or not certain deputies give citations to flag people at a higher frequency than they give them to white people for similar offenses?

A If I received a complaint or information that a certain deputy was being indifferent, absolutely, I would monitor that more closely to ensure it.

Q Okay. Have you ever received such a

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complaint?

A I have not.

Q Let's also discuss roadblocks. My understanding is that at roadblocks, cars are stopped and that driver's licenses are requested. Is that fair, initial summary of what happens at a roadblock?

A Yes.

Q And is that discretionary? If somebody is driving through a roadblock, do the officers have any discretion not to ask for that driver's license?

A No, we stop every vehicle and ask for those. If that's the purpose of the roadblock, to check driver's license.

Q We'll get to the purposes of the roadblocks in a bit, but you, I think you have been in the room, sir, when there's been testimony from officers, for example, that if the roadblock gets backed up, cars get waved through; correct?

A Yes.

Q And so the determination of whether or not the roadblock is backed up and which cars to wave through, that's left to the discretion of the officers; fair to say?

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2 A It's based on the circumstance, but yes.

3 Q And once somebody is stopped at a
4 roadblock, it could be that the officer observes a
5 busted taillight or some other infraction of that
6 nature; correct?

7 A Yes, that's possible.

8 Q And they would be empowered to issue a
9 citation in that case, as well; correct?10 A They could issue a citation for any
11 infraction, yes.12 Q Okay. And for some infractions, they
13 could arrest an individual; correct?14 A Under the law, you can arrest an
15 individual for any infraction.16 Q Okay. So somebody has a busted taillight,
17 one could be arrested for that?

18 A Yes, you could.

19 Q Okay. And so if somebody has a busted
20 taillight, am I correct there are at least three
21 broad categories of options: Arrest, citation, or
22 wave the person through with a verbal warning; is
23 that fair to say?

24 A Those are three options, yes.

25 Q Okay. And if the third option is taken,

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2 the verbal warning, would there be any record of
3 that?4 A No. Unless he calls it into dispatch and
5 says "verbal warning." There would be no written
6 record, no.7 Q But there is no requirement that one calls
8 in a verbal warning?

9 A No.

10 Q Okay. Citation, there would be a record;
11 correct?

12 A Yes.

13 Q Incident report or no incident report, in
14 case of a citation at a roadblock?15 A There is no incident report on the ticket.
16 There would be a general CAD report on the
17 roadblock, itself.18 Q Okay. But the CAD report, and we have
19 discussed, probably does not indicate the race;
20 right?

21 A Right.

22 Q And, certainly, this is going back to the
23 other category, if there's no record of a warning,
24 there is going to be no record of what race it is of
25 the people who got the verbal warning; right?

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2 A Right.

3 Q Okay. Arrests would have to be an
4 incident report; correct?

5 A It should be an incident report, yes.

6 Q And then we would know race; right?

7 A Yes, there's a block for race on an
8 incident report.9 Q And between the three options we have just
10 outlined at the roadblocks -- a verbal warning,
11 incident report, or arrest -- that is also left to
12 the discretion of the officers, depending on the
13 situation; correct?14 A Can you repeat that, because I -- my
15 inclination is to say no, but I want to make sure.16 MR. ROSS: Are you still talking
17 about the taillight example?18 MR. YOUNGWOOD: The taillight
19 example, yes.

20 A Okay.

21 Q (Mr. Youngwood) So taillight example at a
22 roadblock, whether or not there's an arrest, a
23 citation, or a verbal warning without a record
24 created, that's left to the discretion of the
25 officer?

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2 A No. Part no. Part yes.

3 Q Okay. Explain, please.

4 A The arrest is not -- there's no discretion
5 to the officer whether or not he writes the report.
6 There's a report due on every arrest. The other
7 two, yes.8 Q Okay. I'm sorry. Thank you. I
9 appreciate the elaboration. I was asking a more
10 basic question which is which of those three
11 options -- arrest, citation, verbal
12 warning/nothing -- that decision is left to the
13 discretion of the officer?14 A Whether or not to issue a citation, the
15 officer doesn't have to arrest you for the busted --
16 he doesn't have to arrest you for any of them,
17 unless it's a warrant for a busted taillight from a
18 previous encounter.19 Q All right. So whether or not to arrest is
20 left to the discretion of the officer?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Okay. And whether or not to issue the
23 citation is left to the discretion of the officer?

24 A Yes.

25 Q Or whether or not to either give a verbal

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 2 warning or no warning, left to the discretion of the
 3 officer; correct?
 4 A Yes.
 5 Q And are there any written policies or
 6 procedures that guide officers in exercising that
 7 discretion?
 8 A No.
 9 Q And you just said, sir, that the decision
 10 of whether or not to exercise a warrant and arrest
 11 somebody, that is not discretionary?
 12 A I think there are instances where common
 13 sense and good judgments has to be used, but the
 14 warrant, itself, is commanding you to take the body
 15 of.
 16 Q Okay. So in certain circumstances,
 17 officers may exercise their discretion not to
 18 enforce a warrant on the spot?
 19 A Yes.
 20 Q Okay. And that's a use of their
 21 discretion again; correct?
 22 A I want to make sure you understand that
 23 that's only under very limited circumstances. If I
 24 was to pull someone over and I recognize her and
 25 know she's got a warrant and she's in labor,

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 2 obviously, I'm going to let her go to the hospital
 3 and have the baby.
 4 Q So you said if you recognize her?
 5 A Yeah, from a previous encounter, yeah.
 6 Q So if you didn't recognize her, you --
 7 A I would still let her go and have her
 8 baby.
 9 Q Well, what is the relevance of the
 10 recognize in your answer, sir?
 11 A It was trying to give you an example.
 12 Q Okay. Going back to the overall taillight
 13 at a roadblock situation, is there any monitoring
 14 that you do of your officers to ensure that the
 15 "exercise at their discretion" between those three
 16 categories is not in some manner based on race?
 17 A No, I don't keep a thumb on the
 18 supervisors on the shift or at the roadblock unless
 19 I get a complaint of a certain officer that is
 20 exhibiting that type of conduct, and then I would
 21 look into it further.
 22 Q Okay. And even in some serious situations
 23 there is some discretion left to you and your
 24 officers regarding whether or not to arrest people
 25 for what might constitute a crime; is that fair to

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 2 say?
 3 A Yes.
 4 Q And so I'm going to refer you -- I'm going
 5 to refer you to an incident that I saw in the press
 6 that, apparently, took place in May 2016, regarding
 7 the unfortunate death of a child in a hot car. Do
 8 you recall that, sir?
 9 A I do. It was my birthday.
 10 Q And what do you recall about that
 11 incident, sir?
 12 A I know that my friend, David Archie's
 13 grandson was killed.
 14 Q Okay. And this was a two-year-old girl;
 15 is that right?
 16 A No, it was a six-year-old boy.
 17 Q Okay. We may be referring to different
 18 incidents. What's the incident regarding
 19 Mr. Archie?
 20 A Did you say in May of 2016?
 21 Q I did, but there, obviously, could be many
 22 things that happened in May of 2016.
 23 A You just tell me which incident you're
 24 talking about, and I'll answer it.
 25 Q Well, why don't you tell me about

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 2 Mr. Archie first, and I'll get back to this one.
 3 A I just told you his grandson was killed,
 4 and you asked me about that date. I remember that
 5 incident because it was my birthday.
 6 Q Okay, was he -- what were the
 7 circumstances of the death?
 8 A He was kidnapped in Jackson as a toddler
 9 in a vehicle.
 10 Q Are we referring to May '16 or May '17,
 11 sir? I'm wondering if we might be on different
 12 years. This past year or a year and a half ago?
 13 A He was actually kidnapped on the 17th,
 14 and was found on the 18th.
 15 Q I was referring to year. I think you're
 16 referring to day. I was referring to -- are you
 17 referring to May 16, 2017?
 18 A No.
 19 Q What year are you referring to?
 20 A I think it was last year.
 21 Q Eighteen months ago?
 22 A I think that's correct. I don't remember
 23 the exact date.
 24 Q Okay.
 25 A I thought that's what you were

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2 referencing.

3 Q Okay.

4 A That's my mistake.

5 Q No, I'm referring to a different thing.

6 In that matter, there were arrests made; is that
7 correct? In the matter you were just referring to?

8 A Yes.

9 Q Yes? Okay. No, that is not what I'm
10 referring to. I'm referring to an incident reported
11 in the press in May 2016. So, again, it is the same
12 time period where a two-year-old girl was found dead
13 in a vehicle at a daycare center. Do you recall
14 that at all?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Okay. No arrest was made of the mother in
17 that matter; is that correct?

18 A The grand jury decided not to indict her.

19 Q Okay. Did your discretion or the
20 department's discretion play any role in that
21 incident?

22 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

23 Q (Mr. Youngwood) To your knowledge?

24 MR. ROSS: Are you talking about the
25 grand jury's decision or what aspect?

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2 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Yes, the grand jury's
3 decision.

4 Q (Mr. Youngwood) To your knowledge?

5 A Did my office have anything to do with
6 grand jury decision? No.

7 Q Okay. Did you arrest the mother?

8 A They didn't indict her. No, sir, we
9 didn't.10 Q Well, sometimes you arrest people before
11 they're indicted; correct?

12 A Oh, absolutely!

13 Q Okay. and was it an exercise of your
14 discretion there not to indict, I'm sorry, not to
15 arrest the mother?16 A Based -- you know every situation is
17 unique, but based on the circumstances in that
18 particular case, and in discussions with the
19 district attorney, who would ultimately prosecute
20 the case, it was his decision that we should present
21 it to the grand jury and act on their actions.22 Q And I don't believe the name of the mother
23 is public, and if that's the case, I certainly don't
24 need to hear it, but do you know what the race of
25 the mother was?

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2 A I believe she was a white lady.

3 Q Tell me, sir, based on your knowledge how
4 it is determined where roadblocks are set in Madison
5 County?6 A Uh -- there's a number of criteria,
7 actually, and I can't sit here and cite them all.
8 But you've got to consider the general safety of the
9 public and the officers in determining a location.
10 You don't want to sit up around a curve or over a
11 hill or anywhere of that manner. You want to be
12 sure and set up where you can safely get the
13 vehicles out of the flow of traffic, off on the
14 shoulder of the road if you have to issue a citation
15 or conduct a further investigation.16 You have, you know, in the best-case scenario,
17 you have marked vehicles with blue lights, officers
18 wear safety vests. It's generally posted at the
19 justice court the location, the times, things of
20 that nature.21 Q Okay, you said, generally, you'd have
22 marked cars, blue lights. What did you mean by
23 that?24 A We do have officers that don't have marked
25 cars, and they, obviously, are allowed under the law

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2 to conduct a check-point as long as they've got the
3 identifying information -- vehicles have blue
4 Lights, what have you.5 Q But who determines where officers set up a
6 roadblock?7 A I guess that would be the discretion of
8 the supervisor at the time to approve that location.9 Q And the various factors that you outlined
10 a moment ago that might go into setting up the
11 location, are those written out somewhere?12 A Yeah, they're in the policy and procedure
13 manual. I don't know that every single thing
14 outlined is, but the general guidelines are.15 Q Let's take a look at that. This marked as
16 Exhibit 7, I'm sorry, 14. Sorry.

17 (Exhibit 14 marked for the record)

18 Q Is this the policy that you were just
19 referring to?

20 A It appears to be.

21 Q Okay. And is this policy currently in
22 effect?

23 A Yes.

24 Q Is there any aspect of the policy that is
25 not contained within these four pages marked Bates

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Number MC-RFP 2-1 through 2-4?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. Are you talking about with regard to criteria for the location of roadblocks? Is that what you are talking about?

MR. YOUNGWOOD: Well, I'll broaden.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Is there any aspect of your roadblock policy that is not reflected in these pages?

A I don't think so.

Q And the first several pages of this document refers to sobriety checkpoint guidelines. Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And then the end refers to general roadblocks; do you see that?

A Yes.

Q Okay. What is the difference between the sobriety checkpoint and a general roadblock?

A There is no difference. They're conducted the same way.

Q Okay. If I were your supervisor, your deputy, where in here would I be able to determine what my guidance is and where and when I can set up

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a roadblock?

A I don't -- I don't know that there is on a sobriety checkpoint that you're saying that there's a guideline on when you can set one up?

Q Or we'll go with the where. Start with the where.

A Where would you go in this policy to get instruction for that? Was that your question?

Q Where in this policy does it tell me where I can set up a checkpoint or a roadblock?

A It doesn't tell you where you can set it up.

Q Okay. Does it tell me when I can set one up?

A I mean, it says that officers can set up a roadblock in the event of escaped subjects. I'm not sure what your question is.

Q Well, let's go into the general roadblock section.

A Okay.

Q According to this section, where in Madison County may I set up roadblocks?

A A deputy has the authority to set up a roadblock anywhere in Madison County with their

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supervisor's approval.

Q Okay. And both the -- and in doing so, both the supervisor and the deputy are exercising their discretion; is that fair to say?

A To a degree, yes.

Q Okay, to what degree?

A Well, as I stated, they don't need to set them up over around a curve or over a hill. They need to be where they're visible. Those are the things I outlined to you.

Q Okay. And those are all for the safety of the officers and the safety of the drivers?

A That's for the safety of everybody involved.

Q Okay, fair enough. Other than guidance on, I mean, you know, assuming you don't set it up around a curve or something, what other direction is given to officers and deputies about where it is acceptable to set up a roadblock within Madison County?

A I don't know that they're given any direction, specifically.

Q Okay. And you would agree with me that the use of roadblocks and the personnel dedicated to

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them consumes the resources of your department; correct?

A No.

Q Well, you can't be everywhere at all times; right?

A That's correct. That's not what you asked me.

Q And I probably didn't ask it clear enough. You have limited personnel and limited budget; right?

A I have adequate personnel and adequate budget.

Q But you do not have unlimited personnel or budget; correct?

A Of course not. I wish I did, but, no, I don't.

Q Yeah. You have to set priorities?

A Absolutely!

Q And where you set up a roadblock is a reflection of some of those priorities; correct?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

A I'm not sure I understand what --

Q (Mr. Youngwood) You --

A If --

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2 A I can address the body camera one first
3 and then go to the next one. However you want me to
4 do it.

5 Q Well, let me make sure. If you look back
6 on the first page of the exhibit, you received this
7 e-mail from Mr. Bob Bobinger at 4:35 P.M.; correct?

8 A Yes, that's what it says.

9 Q And you responded using your iPhone at
10 4:40 P.M., five minutes later. Do I read that
11 correctly?

12 A Yes.

13 Q Okay. So did you open the attachments?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Between 4:35 and 4:40?

16 A Yes.

17 Q And you spent up to five minutes reviewing
18 them; correct?

19 A Yes.

20 Q And you have now had them in front of you
21 for nine minutes, not on an iPhone but in hard copy.
22 So do you need more time today to review them than
23 you needed in 2016 to come to the conclusion that
24 they are utterly ridiculous?

25 A I'm sorry, by my e-mail you probably

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2 didn't understand that him sending them was not the
3 first time I had seen them.

4 Q Okay.

5 A So, no, I'm not a speed reader. I didn't
6 read them in four or five minutes.

7 Q Why don't we go with the first one. Why
8 don't you tell me what about it you found to be
9 utterly ridiculous?

10 A I think the body cameras are an extreme
11 burden to law enforcement in that they can cause an
12 officer to hesitate when action needs to be taken at
13 the scene of an incident or at the time of a
14 criminal offense. I think it unduly burdens a
15 department to try to figure out a way to manage to
16 store data for that length of time. That's an
17 exuberant cost I don't know if you're familiar with.
18 I'm not necessarily greatly familiar with it,
19 myself, but according to our IT Department, it would
20 be a significant expense.

21 And at the time this was being proposed, there
22 were some pilot programs up in the northern part of
23 the United States that we were waiting to get the
24 results of, some of which turned them back in saying
25 that they didn't want to participate. And it opens

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2 up, I mean it labels a department or it saddles a
3 department with all manner of new policy and
4 procedure and opens them up to extensive lawsuit
5 based on the fact that they suggests that every
6 department should wear body cameras, basically, was
7 the gist of the bill.

8 Q Can you see any good that would come with
9 having officers wear body cameras, sir?

10 A I don't know about body cameras, but
11 there's good comes from cameras. Obviously, that's
12 the reason that my administration put them in every
13 vehicle that we patrol with.

14 Q We'll get to the vehicles in a moment, but
15 would you agree with me that if the officers were
16 wearing body cameras, it would be easier to track
17 whether or not an officer behaved in any police
18 misconduct?

19 A I can't answer that. We haven't done
20 that.

21 Q Okay, and, well, you haven't done it, but
22 you concluded the bill was ridiculous; right?

23 A I think it is ridiculous. That's my
24 opinion.

25 Q All right. And would you agree with me

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2 that body cameras might assist in preventing
3 officers from acting in an impermissible racially
4 discriminatory manner?

5 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

6 Absolutely no context to your question.

7 A I have professional officers. They're
8 screened. I don't believe they act inappropriately
9 in any rate. I don't agree with your assessment.

10 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Okay. Why don't we go,
11 skip the second of the bills and go to the third,
12 the one that's described in the PDF or in the first
13 page of the exhibits -- "oral advisement, written
14 consent part of search of a vehicle or person."
15 See if you can find that in the attachments. Take a
16 review and --

17 MR. ROSS: What page is that on?

18 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Well, he's the one
19 who reviewed them a year ago or almost
20 two.

21 Q (Mr. Youngwood) I'm going to let you tell
22 me what you need to review to tell me why you found
23 the third of these three bills utterly ridiculous.

24 A Can you tell me a page, or do you just
25 want me to just sit here and figure out what you're

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 2 talking about?
 3 Q Or we can look together. I don't know
 4 what you wish to review, sir. This is what was sent
 5 to you a year ago, two years ago. I don't want to
 6 limit your review.
 7 MR. ROSS: Well, you specified the
 8 third bill. Do you know where the third
 9 bill starts so that we can move this
 10 along?
 11 MR. YOUNGWOOD: It's not my e-mail.
 12 MR. ROSS: It's your question. The
 13 third bill. Which bill are you talking
 14 about?
 15 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Oral advisement and
 16 written consent prior to search of the
 17 vehicle or a person during this contact.
 18 The witness concluded it was utterly
 19 ridiculous, and I'd like to know the
 20 basis.
 21 MR. ROSS: Let the record reflect
 22 that counsel has refused to point the
 23 pages out that he's referring to in
 24 Exhibit 21. And I'll refer you to --
 25 Q (Mr. Youngwood) I believe it starts at

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 2 individual can't look you in the eye and tell you
 3 that you can search his vehicle.
 4 Q So you referenced the cameras in your
 5 patrol cars. It's left to the discretion of the
 6 officer whether or not to turn on that camera;
 7 correct?
 8 A Not necessarily, no.
 9 Q Why do you say "not necessarily"?
 10 A If the officer activates the blue lights,
 11 then the camera comes on. I mean on the car the
 12 camera comes on.
 13 Q Okay, and at whose discretion is it as to
 14 whether or not the officer activates the blue
 15 lights?
 16 A I guess the officer turns the blue lights
 17 on.
 18 Q Acting within his or her discretion;
 19 correct?
 20 A Well, yes.
 21 Q And if the officer wishes to turn on their
 22 camera and the microphone, absent activation of the
 23 blue lights, that would also be left to his or her
 24 discretion; correct?
 25 A Yes.

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 2 1386, sir.
 3 MR. ROSS: Thank you.
 4 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Third-to-last page.
 5 A (WITNESS EXAMINES DOCUMENT) Yes, I recall
 6 the bill.
 7 Q Why did you conclude that it was utterly
 8 ridiculous?
 9 A Because it requires an officer to obtain a
 10 written authorization, a written consent. I think
 11 it's ridiculous to require an officer to obtain
 12 written consent -- uh -- an individual, on the First
 13 Amendment freedom of speech, and an individual can
 14 freely tell you you can search. I don't think that
 15 requires written consent.
 16 Q Well, how will we know if an individual
 17 has provided consent, other than if it's in writing?
 18 A There are videos in our patrol cars now.
 19 That was one of the reasons we did that, sir.
 20 Q Okay. And let's discuss the video. And
 21 so, I'm sorry, what's the reason you believe this
 22 bill to be utterly ridiculous? I want to make sure
 23 I know all of your reasons.
 24 A Let me make sure. Utterly ridiculous.
 25 You're right. They're utterly ridiculous in that an

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 2 Q It's not left, for example, to the
 3 discretion of the driver of the vehicle who has been
 4 stopped?
 5 A No.
 6 Q And so, although the officer has the
 7 discretion to record the conversation, the driver of
 8 the vehicle has no say in that matter; correct?
 9 A They can record it. There's a law says
 10 they can record stops.
 11 Q I'm sorry, with what would they be
 12 recording the stops?
 13 A I guess if they purchased a camera like we
 14 did.
 15 Q Okay. Any other way you think they might
 16 record their stops?
 17 A Through an audio recording device or
 18 whatever.
 19 Q So if they want to, if I drive around
 20 Madison County and I want to make sure I get a
 21 record of any stops by the police, I should purchase
 22 a car camera or some other mechanism of recording my
 23 interactions with the sheriff's department?
 24 A I didn't say that.
 25 Q Okay. Well, you didn't give me any other

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 2 ways that I might record my stops.
 3 A Okay, do I need to?
 4 Q Only if you know of other ways, sir.
 5 A You can take a ledger and write it. You
 6 can do whatever you want to do, within the confines
 7 of the law. We're not trying to restrict anybody.
 8 Q Okay. But you leave it to within the
 9 discretion of your officers as to whether or not to
 10 record any interaction with the citizens in
 11 Madison County; correct?
 12 A The cameras in our squad cars are set up
 13 and installed such that they come on whenever the
 14 blue lights are activated. Yes, the officer has
 15 discretion to stop somebody for running a stop sign
 16 or whatever. But when he cuts those lights on, the
 17 camera is activated.
 18 Q But he determines when to turn on the
 19 lights; correct?
 20 A He determines when to initiate a stop;
 21 yes.
 22 Q And if the lights aren't on, he determines
 23 whether or not he thinks it useful to have the
 24 camera on; correct?
 25 A Yes.

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 2 Q Okay. If -- I want to talk about other
 3 uses of officer discretion. Back to the roadblock
 4 scenario. If the officer stops somebody and asks to
 5 see their license and the license looks valid on its
 6 face, does the officer run the license back through
 7 the central office?
 8 A As a general rule, no, but they could if
 9 they desired to.
 10 Q And so it's within their discretion
 11 whether or not to run those licenses, apparently,
 12 valid licenses, through the state system; correct?
 13 A Yes.
 14 Q And what is that discretion supposed to be
 15 based on?
 16 A You would have to ask the individual
 17 officer. I don't know what the cause would be at
 18 the time. I mean, I haven't been on every stop made
 19 in Madison County.
 20 Q Do they receive any training as to when
 21 they should exercise the discretion to run an
 22 apparently valid license?
 23 A I think I've testified there is no
 24 training about discretion.
 25 Q How about passengers who are in vehicles

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 2 stopped at roadblocks? Is an officer supposed to
 3 check the ID of the passenger?
 4 A Supposed to?
 5 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.
 6 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Is it policy or practice
 7 of your department for officers to check the
 8 identification of a passenger stopped at a roadblock
 9 or a car stopped at a roadblock?
 10 A There is no policy that says they are to
 11 do that, no.
 12 Q So is that within their discretion?
 13 A Certainly they can ask for an
 14 identification, but if they're told no, that's not
 15 any type of offense that they could take action on.
 16 Q Do they tell the passengers "I'd like to
 17 see your identification, but you don't need to show
 18 it to me"?
 19 A I haven't been on --
 20 MR. ROSS: I object to the form.
 21 This is in the abstract, but you can
 22 answer to the best of your ability.
 23 A I haven't been on individual stops. I
 24 couldn't tell you what the wording is.
 25 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Well, do you instruct

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 2 them to tell passengers that showing their license
 3 is voluntary, or other forms of identification?
 4 A I do not.
 5 Q And so who is it up to whether or not they
 6 ask the passenger for identification?
 7 A The officer on the scene.
 8 Q Again, no training on how to exercise
 9 discretion in that situation; correct?
 10 A I'll say it again. I've already told you
 11 there is no training in discretion.
 12 Q How about the search of vehicles stopped
 13 at roadblocks? Is that left to the discretion of
 14 the officer as to whether or not a search is
 15 warranted?
 16 MS. ROSS: Object to the form. No
 17 context of what the stop consists of.
 18 A The officer would need to have probable
 19 cause to conduct the search.
 20 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Is there training in
 21 probable cause?
 22 A Yes.
 23 Q What is that training?
 24 A There is all manner of training. Depends
 25 on which courses they have been through. Our

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2 district attorney's holds a search and seizure class
3 that officers go to.4 Again, we send officers to all manner of
5 training throughout the year. So, yes, they are --
6 in the Police Academy, they are taught about search
7 and seizure. So, yes, there is training on that.8 Q Is there any review by you or your senior
9 supervisors as to whether or not individual officers
10 properly conduct the determination of whether or not
11 to search a vehicle at any given situation?

12 A Not every situation, but some, yes.

13 Q How would you determine which ones to
14 monitor?15 A I don't know about how to determine which
16 one to monitor. I understood the question to be
17 "has there been any monitoring?" And, yes, there
18 has been, whether it be the narcotics supervisors
19 watching or monitoring their guys do it, or me or
20 our chief watching our guys do it. I have
21 personally watched guys do it, so, yes, there has
22 been some monitoring.23 Q So when you're on scene, there is
24 monitoring?

25 A Yes.

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2 Q Okay. And how do you determine when you
3 will be on the scene for the roadblock?

4 A If I have time, I'll go.

5 Q Okay. Do you seek to randomly check
6 various officers?

7 A No, I do not.

8 Q Do you seek to randomly check, you know,
9 dependent on geographically where roadblocks are
10 located?11 A No, I do not. I have supervisors that do
12 that.13 Q Do you know how the supervisors determine
14 when they are monitoring the search and seizure
15 activity of your deputies?

16 A No.

17 Q If an officer sees a driver going down the
18 street without a seatbelt, is the officer required
19 to stop that driver?

20 A "Required"?

21 Q Yes.

22 A No.

23 Q So it's left to the discretion of the
24 officer whether or not to stop the driver?

25 A Any stop for traffic violation is left to

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2 the discretion of the officer.

3 Q And there's no training on how to exercise
4 that discretion; correct?

5 A There is no training on discretion.

6 Q And no checking as to whether or not that
7 discretion is being exercised in a racially
8 inappropriate manner; correct?9 A Wrong. There are supervisors on some of
10 these things that, you know, I don't know how else
11 to tell you. We don't ride around with our thumb on
12 individuals, but they have supervisors. They
13 prepare reports. The public has an open-door policy
14 at any point they want to come to my office and talk
15 to me. I have stressed that from day one, they can
16 come and talk to me. I don't know how else to be
17 more available.18 Q Do you think it possible, sir, that
19 members of certain racial groups in the county are
20 intimidated by your office?

21 A I think the criminal element is, yeah.

22 Q And do you think the criminal element
23 falls disproportionately within one race versus
24 another in your county?

25 A I don't prepare statistics with races.

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2 Q You have been presented with statistics on
3 arrests in your county through this lawsuit;
4 correct?

5 A Yes.

6 Q And you're aware of them, they're in the
7 complaint. I'd be glad to show you some of the
8 pages, if useful. If we look at exhibit -- you are
9 probably better organized than I am, sir, but I'll
10 find it. Seventeen, I believe.11 MR. ROSS: Exhibit 17 is the notice
12 of a roadblock.

13 A I have 17 as a --

14 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Yeah, it's the wrong
15 exhibit.16 A Here, you're welcome to look at this stack
17 here.18 Q Yeah, I'll do that. Thank you, sir.
19 Yeah, it's 13. So this is the complaint we looked
20 at it -- uh -- statistics are given in various
21 places, but let's look, for example, at -- uh -- you
22 can look, for example, at page 17. But you see 58
23 discusses percentages of roadblock arrests broken
24 down by race. According to the allegation in the
25 complaint, 81 percent of roadblocks or less were

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black people. 19 percent of white. If you'd look at page 26, paragraph 84, it talks about pedestrian stops. I'm sorry, arrests at pedestrian stops, 82 percent black. Remaining 18 percent white. You have seen these statistics through this case; correct?

A I've seen what was prepared by the plaintiff's side. I don't know where they got these statistics, but if you look at that, 81 and 19 percent, I guess you would suggest that there is only two races in Madison County, which I guess that would be racially biased toward Hispanics and Indians and what have you, so.

Q Sir, do you have any basis on which to doubt the statistics in this complaint?

A I have --

MS. ROSS: Object to the form. I mean object to the question.

A I don't know where these were compiled, but they're certainly not anything that I have compiled, and, no, I do not agree with them.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Okay. Well, do you have a basis for not agreeing with them?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. This

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is the complaint. He says he don't know where they came from, and I don't know what more he can say.

MR. YOUNGWOOD: Well, no, he said he didn't agree with them. Now, I'm asking him his basis.

A The basis is I don't know if they're accurate. I didn't prepare them, so I'm not going to just --

Q (Mr. Youngwood) You don't know?

A -- unilaterally agree to something like that.

Q Okay, you don't know if they're accurate?

A Have no idea.

Q Okay. Do you believe that blacks in Madison County commit crimes at a higher rate than whites?

A I haven't broken it down. I couldn't tell you. We arrest criminals.

Q Does, did in any way receiving this complaint make you question whether or not there is some inherent racial bias in the policing policies and practices?

A No, it doesn't.

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Q Do you continue to monitor legislation that might affect police activity?

A I haven't had a lot of time to monitor anything since this lawsuit. I've been monitoring this.

Q Okay. Are you aware of any recent legislature initiatives regarding body cameras for police officers?

A I haven't had an opportunity to --

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. I don't know what "recent" means.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Well, since the e-mail we looked at, that was Exhibit 21, in 2016.

A I haven't had a lot of time. I have been consumed with this lawsuit.

Q Let's take a look at Exhibit 4, please, sir? I recognize you did not sign these. I think you testified earlier you had reviewed them before they were finalized. These are the Requests to Admit. I'm going to ask you about several of the answers. If you don't know the answer, then you can tell me that.

Request Number 1 asks about whether or not defendants maintain or possess any written policies

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or procedures concerning the MCSO's jurisdiction. Do you see that?

A I do.

Q Does the MCSO retain written policies or procedures concerning its jurisdiction?

A No.

Q Number 2 concerns the maintenance of written policies or procedures concerning traffic stops. Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q And the answer, in part, given is "Defendants admit that MCSO has no written criteria concerning when MCSO personnel should make a vehicle stop, other than complying with existing state and federal laws." Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q Is that a correct statement?

A Yes.

Q Number 3 concerns the maintenance of written policies or procedures concerning pedestrian stops. Is it correct that the MCSO has no written policies or procedures concerning pedestrian stops?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

A Correct.

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you when he was hired, or what I would do differently at that point. At that point, I made a decision to hire him, and I stand by that decision.

(Exhibit 24 marked for the record)

Q Giving you Exhibit 24, sir. Have you seen this document before, sir?

A I don't know that I have seen this particular document. It's possible that I saw it in the deposition I referenced in response to the previous document, but I don't recall reading this document, no.

Q At the time that you hired him, had Mr. Moore told you -- and I'm reading from the second sentence of the document -- that "there had been approximately 30 internal affairs complaints filed, including pending civil litigation matters" -- I'm paraphrasing -- relating to his conduct as an officer in the City of Jackson Police Department. Had he given you information regarding these 30 internal affairs complaints?

A I don't know about the number 30. He did guess us information that he had had some litigation and complaints during this time with his previous employers, and, again, that's the reason we could

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call and verify with those employers what those -- uh -- were, and if they would recommend him for employment, which they ultimately did, so he must not have been much of a menace.

Q Okay. Recognizing that the City of Jackson has determined him to be a menace; correct?

A That's not a governing body I don't guess.

Q The City of Jackson is not a governing --

A That's not a court record.

Q Right.

A Anybody can make an allegation. That doesn't make it true.

Q And the Court of Appeals had concluded that his acts were more than negligent; correct?

A In this document here?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

A No, I don't see a Court of Appeals ruling with these 30 that you're referencing.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Regarding these 30, what are you telling me about them?

A I don't recall any specific conversation. That's been a number of years ago. He did -- I can tell you that he did indicate that he had had some disciplinary actions, and we called and verified

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those actions with the chief deputy at the time for the Jackson Police Department, and he gave him a good recommendation.

Q There are also allegations of excessive force lodged against Officer Thompson at the time you hired him; is that correct?

A I don't know about plural. I knew of an incident, and he openly told us about that when he came for his interview.

Q And what was the basis -- did you conclude that the incident was without basis, without merit?

A I did. Yes.

Q And what did you base that decision on?

A Based on speaking with the Hinds County Sheriff's Department's Chief Deputy and the accounts from Deputy Thompson of the incident. I felt like he did what was necessary, in effect, for the suspect in the case, as well as the preservation of evidence.

Q And you were aware of allegations that the victim in that incident had been attacked, beaten, choked, and tasered?

MR. ROSS: Object to form. Implying that it was by Thompson.

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A I wasn't under the impression that Deputy Thompson had done any of that.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) What did you do to ascertain that Deputy Thompson had not attacked, beaten, choked, and tasered the victim in that case?

A I spoke with Chief Deputy William Pecu.

Q Did you review the court file?

A No, I did not. Not that I recall.

Q Would you hire an officer who had attacked, beaten, choked, or tasered a citizen?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. No context.

A If it was unprovoked, no, I wouldn't.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) So a provoked beating would be acceptable to you, sir?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

Object to the form. You can answer to the best of your ability.

A You know, you -- I don't know if beating is a proper term or not, but, certainly, you have a right to defend yourself, even if you're a police officer, which some people don't believe, but I wouldn't say "beat," but there is a way to defend yourself that causes bodily injuries to others, but

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 2 that's dependent on the situation.
 3 Q (Mr. Youngwood) So you would agree with me
 4 that beating a citizen is not acceptable?
 5 A I would agree with the beating, yes.
 6 Q How about choking? Is that acceptable?
 7 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. No
 8 context, whatsoever.
 9 A I don't know what you are referring to.
 10 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Well, I'm referring to
 11 the allegations against Defendant Thompson. I'm
 12 sorry, Officer Thompson.
 13 A That was just an allegation. I don't know
 14 that there was any choking.
 15 Q So my question is, is it ever acceptable
 16 for one of your officers to choke a citizen?
 17 A No.
 18 VIDEOGRAPHER: I need to change DVDs.
 19 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Why don't we take a
 20 break?
 21 VIDEOGRAPHER: Off the record. 2:47.
 22 (BRIEF RECESS)
 23 VIDEOGRAPHER: DVD 4. Back on
 24 record. 2:58.
 25 Q (Mr. Youngwood) How do you review

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 2 performance of your officers and deputies?
 3 A It's daily observation. There's no
 4 written review.
 5 Q Is there an annual meeting with officers
 6 or deputies to tell them how they're doing?
 7 A No. That's done daily or monthly.
 8 Q Well, as in what manner is it done?
 9 A Just verbally just -- if there's an issue
 10 that either the chief or myself will address it with
 11 them and their supervisor. There's no annual
 12 review, per se.
 13 Q Do you review statistics associated with
 14 the various deputies?
 15 A I don't, no.
 16 Q Do you know if anyone in the department
 17 does?
 18 A There are monthly reports submitted to the
 19 chief.
 20 Q And what is the purpose of the creation of
 21 those statistics?
 22 A I guess to monitor the activities of the
 23 individual officers.
 24 Q What are you looking for in reviewing, or
 25 what is the department looking for in reviewing the

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 2 statistics?
 3 A Uh -- I guess it's just a -- it's review
 4 to basically make sure people are patrolling, which
 5 is indicated by mileage on their vehicle or whether
 6 or not they're responding to calls and writing
 7 reports. And there's a block on there that
 8 indicates how many citations they've written.
 9 Again, I don't review it, so I can't sit here and
 10 cite everything on it.
 11 Q One of the things that's kept are related
 12 to arrests; correct?
 13 A Uh -- I think there's a block on there,
 14 maybe two, maybe differentiating between misdemeanor
 15 and felony arrests. Again, I can't sit here and
 16 tell you. I don't look at it.
 17 Q Well, you do believe data is collected
 18 regarding the arrests associated with each deputy;
 19 correct?
 20 A Yes.
 21 Q Why track that?
 22 A To make sure that they're doing the job
 23 they're supposed to be doing.
 24 Q How can you tell that, based on the number
 25 of arrests that they make?

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 2 A I don't necessarily know that by the
 3 number of arrests they make. They may work eight
 4 hours and not arrest anybody. I mean, I'm not
 5 saying it's mandatory that you arrest somebody every
 6 day.
 7 Q Well, do you do any study to see if their
 8 arrests are valid?
 9 A Uh -- they go through the court system,
 10 and, you know, it's either dismissed by the court or
 11 prosecuted by the court. I don't keep an individual
 12 track of it.
 13 Q Well, no, you track it anyway, whether or
 14 not one deputy versus another makes more arrests
 15 that end up being dismissed?
 16 A No, I don't track it. I'm sure you
 17 probably could through -- the court could. I can't
 18 do that.
 19 Q Do you do any monitoring to ensure that
 20 arrests aren't racially motivated?
 21 A No.
 22 Q Or that the issuance of citations aren't
 23 racially motivated?
 24 A As long as there's probable cause for a
 25 citation or there's a criminal affidavit, no, I

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2 don't. No, I don't.

3 Q And you have no way of tracking, am I
4 correct, whether or not certain deputies are making
5 racially motivated decisions regarding which
6 citizens they allow to get off with a verbal
7 warning, as opposed to an arrest or a citation;
8 correct?

9 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. It
10 assumes things that haven't been proven.

11 A Other than my supervisors' presence or
12 another officer's presence and lack of complaints,
13 no, I don't.

14 Q (Mr. Youngwood) How do you monitor your
15 supervisors to see whether or not they perform in a
16 racially discriminatory manner?

17 A I don't monitor anybody to see if they're
18 performing in a racially discriminatory manner. We
19 arrest criminals. We don't discern by race.

20 Q Well, how do you know you don't discern by
21 race?

22 A Because I'm sitting here telling you I
23 don't know.

24 Q How do you know your officers don't?

25 A Because of what I have just told you. I

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2 mean, we track them through their supervisors
3 observing their activities, through our
4 observations, through radio traffic. I haven't seen
5 anything to indicate anything along those lines.

6 Q And the complaint filed in this case and
7 the statistics contained in it don't cause you to
8 question that assumption, sir?

9 A I think the complaint is baseless, and
10 those statistics were made you or your firm.

11 Q Well, you --

12 A -- put together. I haven't put together
13 any statistics. Our legal team hasn't put together
14 any of those statistics. I don't know that they're
15 true.

16 Q Okay. You have access to the same data we
17 have access to; correct?

18 A I can't answer that. I don't know what
19 you have access to.

20 Q Well, you have access to your own incident
21 reports; correct?

22 A Absolutely, I do.

23 Q And, in fact, you have access to more
24 incident reports than I do; right?

25 A I don't know that. I don't know what you

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2 have access to.

3 Q You know what's been produced in this
4 case, don't you, sir?

5 A Sure, I do.

6 Q And you, in fact, submitted an affidavit
7 to the court concerning the need for privacy and
8 confidentiality regarding certain data; correct?

9 A Absolutely!

10 Q Okay. And you are aware the court ruled
11 against you on the CAD data yesterday; correct?

12 A I don't know what the court ruled, to be
13 honest with you. I know we have got to produce CAD
14 reports.

15 Q Right. But you didn't want to produce to
16 us; right, sir?

17 A No, I didn't.

18 Q Why not?

19 A Because it protects the integrity of the
20 victims, witnesses, other individuals that may not
21 be a party or subject to this action.

22 Q Although you did produce unredacted CAD
23 reports in response to a Public Records Request;
24 correct?

25 A Shame on me for trying to cooperate.

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2 Q Well, I'm not sure you should be shamed at
3 all, sir, for complying with the law.

4 MR. ROSS: I object to your
5 gratuitous opinions. You can ask him
6 questions.

7 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Okay, you did produce
8 those; reports correct?

9 A Which reports?

10 Q The unredacted CAD reports as part of the
11 Public Records Request; correct?

12 A Yes.

13 Q Okay. You have access to incident reports
14 that you have not produced to us; correct?

15 A Not that I'm aware of, no.

16 Q You believe you produced every incident
17 report in the department's possession?

18 A I don't know what's been produced to you,
19 every single incident report.

20 Q Do you have any objections producing all
21 of the incident reports to us in the department's
22 possession?

23 MR. ROSS: And I object. It calls
24 for a legal conclusion. We made it clear
25 that we produced relevant incident reports

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and that we have redacted privileged and victim and witness information.

MR. YOUNGWOOD: I'm unaware if you redacted any privileged information from the incident reports.

MR. ROSS: We will review them all for privilege and for -- and it probably wasn't any privilege in the incident reports, you're right. But we did redact victim and witness information per stipulation entered into with your firm, and we did review them for relevancy, and we did not produce incident reports that were not relevant.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Do you understand that you have incident reports that we do not have access to; correct?

A No, I don't understand that. But I will consult with my counsel about it after this.

Q Did you play any role, and you don't have to tell me what role you played, but let's ask one question at a time, in the determination of which incident reports were relevant to this case?

A Did I play a role in determining which

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ones?

Q Yes, sir.

A I didn't play a determination in the court proceeding, no.

Q That wasn't my question. Your attorneys reviewed incident reports and produced to us those deemed to be relevant. You just heard your counsel say that.

A Right.

Q Did you have any part in making the determination as to which reports would be deemed relevant?

A I don't recall that, no.

Q Do you know what methodology was used to determine which reports were deemed to be relevant?

A I do not.

Q Okay. So you have access to the incident reports clearly; right?

A I think I can access, yes.

Q Okay, and you certainly have access to any incident report that's been produced to us from your department; correct?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And race is an indicator, it's a

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box on that report; right?

A Right.

Q And you could use those reports to generate statistics regarding the race of people arrested under your, by your department and under your supervision; correct?

A I think you could, yeah.

Q So --

A You can do it with a docket book, too.

Q What does that mean, "with a docket book"?

A There's a docket book at every jail facility that when somebody is booked in, it goes into a public document.

Q Okay. And have you ever done such an analysis?

A No, I have not.

Q Given the context of this lawsuit, do you have any curiosity as to what that analysis would show?

A None, whatsoever.

(Exhibit 25 marked for the record)

Q I've marked this as 25, sir. Do you recall engaging in an interview with The Madison County Journal in January 2015?

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A I don't dispute that I did. I don't necessarily recall, but I don't dispute it, no.

Q Okay. Have you seen this interview before?

A I don't know that I have read it, no.

Q Would you go to the second page, sir? There's a question about body cameras. It says MS, which is the reporter, I believe. And then RT, which is you.

The question is: "Does your department have body cameras or plans to introduce them in the future?"

"We do not. We have recently as of late this year sought a camera in every vehicle. We have cameras as well as back-seat cameras for detention purposes. We have talked about the body cams. That's one of those deals where you're going to scrutinize every little thing a guy does or a girl does, based on a few bad apples. If you've got to stand there with your thumb on them constantly, I'd rather not need them. The people we hire go through a rigorous process. We don't hire anybody off the street. I put my faith and belief in them, or I wouldn't hire them." Do you see that?

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A Yes.

Q Do you believe those are the words you gave in response to that question?

A Again, I don't recall this. This is the first time I have read it, but I don't disagree with it.

Q Okay. I want to just ask you about the middle of it. "Are you going to scrutinize every little thing a guy does or a girl does based on a few bad apples?" What did you mean by that.

A I mean, I think there's bad apples in the every profession that there are, whether, you know, they're in my department or other departments or what have you.

I mean, if you're going to sit there and have to worry about what every member of your department is doing, you know, you need to hire quality people, and that's what we do. That's the reason we go through the process we go through. I don't want one of those bad apples in my department.

Q Are you aware of any bad apples in your department?

A No, I'm not.

Q Sir, just going back briefly to the data

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that's in our complaint and the incident reports and other methods you would have of tracking race, would it be of concern to you if you were shown data that demonstrated that your department was disproportionately targeting black citizens for arrest?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

Abstract. Doesn't say what type of data or if they were all together.

A I don't target anybody but criminals, sir.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Okay.

A And I don't decide who breaks the law. We arrest criminals based on criminal activity, not on race.

Q Okay. And so you don't believe it possible that there's data demonstrating that your department targets blacks disproportionately over whites?

A I don't believe there's any targeting at all. I don't believe there's anything that you can show me that says that my department is targeting anybody. We don't target. I don't know what -- I don't know what racial statistics are, because I have no basis to even go look for that.

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Q Would you agree, sir, that your department arrests more blacks than whites?

A I've already told you I haven't done any statistics. I couldn't tell you.

Q You have no idea if your department arrests more black people than white people?

MR. ROSS: Objection. Asked and answered.

A We arrest a lot of criminals. I couldn't tell you what color they are.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) But the data maintained by your department tells me exactly what color they are; correct?

A I haven't done any statistical analysis.

Q But the raw data is there; right?

MR. ROSS: Objection. Asked and answered. You can look at what has been produced as well he can.

A I think the data speaks for itself, whatever that is.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) We agree on that, sir.

A Good.

Q Tell me about the process that's undertaken by your department in the case of an

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allegation of improper policing behavior made by a citizen in the county.

A Again, I'll tell you every situation is unique. There is no two that come out the same. It would be based on the factors of that individual complaint, the actions of the suspect, the actions of the officers. I can't sit here and give you that without knowing what the situation is.

Q Was there a change in the manner in which you investigated complaints made since you have become sheriff?

A Yes.

Q What was that change, sir?

A All complaints are investigated by my chief deputy. He handles every one so that I can ensure that they're all looked at from the same point of view, same eyes.

Q Okay. And do you know, since you've become sheriff, how many complaints have been investigated by your chief deputy?

A I do not, but it's not many. We haven't received many.

Q Do you recall any that have resulted in the discipline of an officer? I know you testified

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2 A Right.

3 Q What does that mean? I don't know what
4 that means.

5 A A party to. Involved with.

6 Q Whose burglary did they assist?

7 A I don't remember the young man's name.

8 Q Okay. And how do you know -- what causes
9 you to believe that they were an accessory to
10 burglary?11 A The state statute on failure to report an
12 offense, and they didn't do that. And they, I
13 believe, assisted with a mat or a towel or some type
14 to keep the man that was breaking into the house
15 from cutting his arm or -- to me that's helping.16 Q You believe they helped the perpetrator,
17 I'm sorry, do what with his arm? I'm not
18 understanding what you're saying how they helped the
19 perpetrator.20 A Handed him something to lay across the
21 window to keep from cutting his arm.

22 Q Okay.

23 A Is that your question?

24 Q That is my question, yes.

25 A Okay.

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2 Q Give me one minute. (PAUSE) And who told
3 you that they gave the suspect something with
4 respect to his arm?5 A I don't recall who told me or where I read
6 it, and it's possible I may have two incidents
7 confused. I mean, he may -- maybe they watched for
8 him while he carried off glass or what-have-you. I
9 don't have the offense report here in front of me.10 Q Okay. And then you, also, believe that
11 they were an accessory to burglary because they did
12 not report the burglary?13 A Right. In the state of Mississippi, it's
14 a law that if you witness a crime, you're supposed
15 to report it.16 Q So if one of your officers witnesses
17 somebody driving without a seatbelt and he fails to
18 report it, he or she is committing a crime?

19 A No.

20 Q Okay. But the Khadafys, I'm sorry, the
21 Mannings, if they were to witness a crime and not
22 report it, they would be violating the law?

23 A Yeah.

24 Q Okay. You're aware that there was an
25 altercation inside the apartment in which

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2 Mr. Manning and his wife were located that night?

3 A What do you mean by "altercation"?

4 Q Officers went into their apartment?

5 A Correct.

6 Q Do you know why they went into the
7 apartment?8 A They were pursuing them for being involved
9 in what had transpired downstairs, yes.10 Q Okay, and, again, the involvement was
11 giving something to the person whose arm was used to
12 break into a house or an apartment and not reporting
13 it?14 A Anything they did to assist, whether it be
15 a lookout or hand him something or give him
16 guidance, they would be involved in that, yes.17 Q Which of those did Mr. Manning and his
18 wife do?19 A I don't have the report here in front of
20 me.21 MR. ROSS: I was going to say I
22 object. He doesn't have the report and
23 doesn't have first-hand knowledge.24 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Well, I'm asking what you
25 were told. Did somebody tell you that they assisted

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2 or gave them guidance or helped him plan an escape
3 route or any of the things you just listed?4 MR. ROSS: Counsel, why don't you
5 give him the incident report if you're
6 want him to --7 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Because I'm asking
8 his knowledge. He is a named defendant in
9 this case.10 MS. ROSS: To the extent you know,
11 but if you don't know, you don't know.

12 A I don't know without reviewing the report.

13 Q (Mr. Youngwood) One moment, please. Did
14 anyone tell you, sir, independent of any written
15 report, and I will show you the reports in a moment,
16 did anyone tell you orally what happened that
17 evening?

18 A I don't recall that, no.

19 Q So you have never had any discussions with
20 anyone regarding, in your department regarding what
21 happened with Mr. Manning and his wife that evening?22 A I can't say that either. It's very
23 possible I did. I just told you I don't recall it.24 Q Okay. You're aware that there are
25 allegations regarding that evening in the complaint

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 2 in this case; correct?
 3 A Yes.
 4 Q And you have read the complaint in this
 5 case; correct?
 6 A Yes.
 7 Q And you have read that section of the
 8 complaint?
 9 A Yes.
 10 Q Okay. And prior to the complaint being
 11 filed, you're aware that there was a, you learned
 12 that there was a video of a portion of the events of
 13 that evening?
 14 A I don't remember at what point, but I
 15 became aware there was a video at some point, yes.
 16 Q Okay. And that video and that -- uh --
 17 the events of that night led to an inquiry led by
 18 Chief Williams regarding that evening; correct?
 19 A I don't know that it was necessarily that
 20 video or other, or circumstances, you could ask him
 21 that, but I'm aware of a video.
 22 Q Okay, have you seen the video?
 23 A Yes, I have.
 24 Q Okay. All the way through?
 25 A I have seen the whole one. Not a clip.

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 2 Q Okay. But you have watched the video?
 3 A I have.
 4 Q Okay. And is it acceptable for your
 5 officers to tell individuals that if they don't
 6 cooperate, they'll have to sleep on concrete?
 7 A Well, I guess if there is no room in the
 8 jail, they would sleep on concrete. Ultimately,
 9 everything down there is on concrete, so that would
 10 be a true statement.
 11 Q So that is acceptable to you?
 12 A Yes.
 13 Q Is it acceptable for officers to use the
 14 word "horseshit" when interviewing citizens?
 15 MR. ROSS: Objection. No context.
 16 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Is that an acceptable
 17 term for your officers to use?
 18 A I would prefer they didn't cuss at all,
 19 but, you know, each situation is unique.
 20 Q So that's not a violation of any of the
 21 ethical or other policy provisions you and I
 22 reviewed this morning?
 23 A Saying horseshit?
 24 Q Yes, sir.
 25 A No, it's not a violation.

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 2 Narrated.
 3 Q Okay. So you have seen the whole video?
 4 A Yes.
 5 Q And you -- did you take any disciplinary
 6 action regarding the officers involved in that
 7 incident, based on that video?
 8 A No.
 9 Q Did you see any inappropriate behavior in
 10 that video?
 11 A No.
 12 Q It's acceptable for your officers to call
 13 people a cripple?
 14 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.
 15 A I don't know that he called anybody a
 16 cripple.
 17 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Okay. You've watched the
 18 video though; correct?
 19 A I have. Yeah.
 20 Q Okay. And is it acceptable for your
 21 officers to tell citizens that they have a choice of
 22 being a witness or a suspect in connection with an
 23 event? Is that an acceptable thing for them to say?
 24 A They can explain the law to them. I don't
 25 know that anybody said that.

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 2 Q Okay. How about calling people cripple.
 3 Is that a violation?
 4 MR. ROSS: Objection. No context.
 5 Each situation is different.
 6 A I don't know that anybody called anybody
 7 crippled.
 8 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Okay. And is it
 9 acceptable to you to tell a witness to an alleged
 10 crime that they can either put it down on paper or
 11 they're just as guilty as the perpetrator and the
 12 person has to go to jail?
 13 A I think it's perfectly acceptable to
 14 explain to someone their options.
 15 Q And a legitimate option is either you give
 16 a witness statement or you go to jail?
 17 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. No
 18 context.
 19 A I don't know what you mean by a legitimate
 20 option. Options are options. I don't know that
 21 there's an illegitimate option.
 22 Q (Mr. Youngwood) In your view, under the
 23 policies and practices of your department, it's
 24 acceptable to give the citizen a choice of being
 25 arrested and put in jail if they will not give a

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 2 witness statement?
 3 A I think each situation is unique. Like I
 4 have told you before, in this instance, I don't
 5 think he did anything wrong.
 6 Q Who didn't do anything wrong?
 7 A I'm assuming you're referring to Slade
 8 Moore. He was the officer. That's who we're
 9 talking about; right?
 10 Q We're talking about any officers at the
 11 scene, but --
 12 A Okay.
 13 Q -- if you -- so you don't think Slade
 14 Moore did anything wrong?
 15 A I do not.
 16 Q And his actions that night were consistent
 17 with the policies and practices of your department?
 18 A I didn't say that.
 19 Q Well, I'm asking you. Were his actions
 20 that night consistent with the policies and
 21 practices of your department?
 22 A I didn't say that. I don't think that his
 23 actions necessarily reflect everybody in the
 24 department. I don't know that the policy and
 25 procedure prevents him from what he said or did.

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 2 don't know at what point, but yeah.
 3 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Did you then discuss this
 4 incident with Mr. Williams?
 5 A Yes, I'm sure I did. We discuss just
 6 about everything.
 7 Q Tell me the nature of that discussion.
 8 A I don't recall the nature of it.
 9 Q Did you discuss this incident with
 10 Slade Moore?
 11 A I don't think that I did. I think
 12 probably Chief Williams did that.
 13 Q Other than your attorneys, have you
 14 discussed this incident with anyone other than
 15 Mr. Williams?
 16 A Not that I recall, no, sir.
 17 Q Okay. Do you believe that the
 18 investigation Chief Williams conducted into this
 19 matter was sufficient?
 20 A I have every confidence, and, yes, I would
 21 say it was.
 22 Q I take it you had not seen the video at
 23 the time that you first saw this report, which is
 24 Exhibit 26?
 25 A I think I testified that I have seen it,

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 2 Q Let me try again, sir.
 3 A Okay.
 4 Q Did anything he did that night, to your
 5 knowledge, violate any policy and procedure of your
 6 department?
 7 A No.
 8 Q And he has not been disciplined in any
 9 way; correct?
 10 A No, sir.
 11 (Exhibit 26 marked for the record)
 12 Q Let me give you what's been marked as
 13 Exhibit 22. I'm sorry, that's the wrong exhibit.
 14 26. Do you know if you have seen this before, sir?
 15 Take a minute to look at it.
 16 A This appears to be a narrative prepared by
 17 my Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams and an incident
 18 report reflecting that, the incident with Mr.
 19 Manning.
 20 Q Okay. Have you seen these documents
 21 before, sir?
 22 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Just for the record,
 23 they're Bates stamped MC-RFP-8-182 through
 24 193.
 25 A I'm sure I have at some point. I mean, I

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 2 but I don't know at what point I saw it.
 3 Q Have you seen it more than once?
 4 A I don't know that I have. It's possible,
 5 yes, but I can't testify 100 percent to that.
 6 Q Okay. And are you aware that the officers
 7 choked Mr. Manning that night?
 8 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.
 9 A No, I'm not aware of that.
 10 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Okay. Are you aware that
 11 they handcuffed him?
 12 A I think at some point they did.
 13 Q And do you know why they handcuffed him?
 14 A I think he was going to jail.
 15 Q What was he going to jail for?
 16 A Being an accessory to burglary.
 17 Q And the accessory to burglary was based on
 18 what, to your knowledge? You now have the report in
 19 front of you.
 20 A I'll have to read the report.
 21 Q Go for it.
 22 A (PAUSE) Okay.
 23 Q So why was he being brought to jail?
 24 A I don't know the officer's
 25 train-of-thought, but, from the report, one thing

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stands out to me, they were standing there with him and discussing or talking with him while he was breaking out the window and carting off the glass, and then allowed him to go, run upstairs, he ran upstairs with Quintetta (sic) and Kenyatta into the apartment, so the first thing, when they saw the deputy, so one of the first things that would come to my mind that they would be aiding and abetting by allowing or helping him or concealing his position from authorities, for one. Uh -- the fact that they're there as lookouts would be another. That's, in my eyes, aiding in a way.

Q Sir, where does it say that they were lookouts?

A I didn't say that they were there. I said if they were there and they ran with him. I said I don't know the officer's train of thought.

Q So you don't know why they were taking him to jail?

A No, we'd have to ask Slade Moore that.

Q Okay. And nothing in this report tells you why they were taking them to jail?

A I didn't see anything as a reason he took him into custody.

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Q You don't see any reason why he took him into custody?

A I said I don't see anything in here as to why he took him into custody.

Q Well, is there some report -- this includes an incident report and a write-up by Chief Williams and a three-page letter or memo by Slade Moore. Is there other material we should look at to try and to determine why Mr. Manning was being taken to jail?

A Well, his confession right here.

Q His confession?

A Yeah. He said he knocked on the door. He was -- uh -- I don't remember the young man's name right now because it's on the other page. He had knowledge that the man was fixing to break in his baby's girl's house to get a TV out, and he went with him. So he had knowledge of what was going to happen when he went downstairs. And that's his words, not mine.

Q I see. And do you think it's possible Mr. Manning was under some threats from your officers at the time he wrote this?

A No, I don't.

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Q Okay. And you don't believe that, based on the video that you have seen?

A Absolutely not!

Q Let's look at the video.

A Let's do that.

(VIDEO PLAYED OFF RECORD)

(VIDEO STOPPED)

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Is that an inappropriate statement by your officer, sir?

A I don't know what the bond is, but it very well could be.

Q Well, do you think that's a fair threat to impart on a witness, sir?

A I don't know that that was a threat.

Q Okay. So you think telling them they come clean or they can go down to jail is an acceptable thing for your officer to say?

A Well, that was his intention right there, I believe. He was going to take them to jail.

Q So you have no problem with the tape up until now?

A Not until now, no.

(ATTORNEY CONTINUES TO PLAY VIDEO)

Q (Mr. Youngwood) How about the use of the

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word "cripple" there, sir, is that acceptable?

A No, it's probably not. Probably not the best term, but he's claiming that he's crippled or has claimed that he's crippled. I think he was speaking off of prior knowledge.

Q Well, they're not saying that he's crippled. They're calling Him "Cripple." Right?

A You would have to ask that officer that.

Q Did you take any action against Officer Moore for using the phrase "Cripple"?

A He said I didn't take any disciplinary action on this incident at all.

(ATTORNEY CONTINUES TO PLAY AUDIO)

Q Is that acceptable to you, sir, to tell somebody they can be a witness or a suspect?

A Yes.

Q And what law authorizes, you believe, arresting somebody for not writing a witness statement?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

A What law does what now?

Q (Mr. Youngwood) You've told me that it's illegal under Mississippi law for citizens not to report a crime. I believe that's what you told me.

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2 A Yes.

3 Q What law is that?

4 A I don't remember the code section.

5 Q But it's acceptable for police officers to
6 allow people to commit violations or crimes and not
7 arrest them; correct?

8 A Yes.

9 (ATTORNEY PLAYS VIDEO)

10 Q Do you agree with that statement of your
11 officer?

12 A Yes.

13 (COURT REPORTER DISCUSSES WITH ATTORNEY
14 REGARDING THE VIDEO)15 (ATTORNEY PLAYS VIDEO -- BACKS UP VIDEO TO
16 MAKE SURE AUDIO PORTION IS APPLICABLE TO ANSWER)17 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Let the record
18 reflect I have restarted the tape. I'm
19 going to pause it two or three times to
20 get us caught up, and I will read into the
21 record approximately, as best we can, what
22 the statements were on the tape that
23 prompt my questions. Obviously, the tape
24 speaks for itself, and my reading of it
25 doesn't change the words on it.

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2 (ATTORNEY PLAYS VIDEO)

3 Q (Mr. Youngwood) So I believe this was the
4 first time I paused it earlier, sir. The officer on
5 the tape, who is addressing Mr. Manning and his
6 wife, Quinnetta, says, "Now, you all can come clean,
7 or he can go down to jail and about Tuesday, you can
8 see a judge and get you about a
9 fifty-thousand-dollar bond for burglary."10 My question to you is that an acceptable
11 statement?12 MR. ROSS: I object to the form. You
13 left out the fact that prior to that
14 statement also Moore informed him that he
15 had seen them committing a crime. You can
16 answer.17 MR. YOUNGWOOD: I don't believe
18 Officer Moore said that at all.19 MR. ROSS: Well, you weren't
20 listening then. I'm sorry. I don't mean
21 to be argumentative, but he said what he
22 saw.23 MR. YOUNGWOOD: The tape says what it
24 says, but there's no word "crime" prior to
25 this point on -- so I really don't know

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2 what you're talking about.

3 Q (Mr. Youngwood) But my question to you,
4 sir, is is that statement acceptable to you?5 A I haven't heard him say anything wrong to
6 this point.7 MR. YOUNGWOOD: And I'll just note
8 for the record the incident report
9 associated with this is June 26, 2016,
10 and, obviously, the date is what it is,
11 but my calendar tells me that's a Sunday.12 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Does it trouble you at
13 all, sir, that the officer suggests that they would
14 have to sit in jail from Sunday to Tuesday before
15 they could even appear for a bond hearing?16 A No, it doesn't trouble me. I think the
17 law is 48 hours.

18 Q Let's continue.

19 (ATTORNEY CONTINUES TO PLAY VIDEO)

20 Q I'm pausing it again. The officer just
21 used the word "Cripple." Specifically, said "all
22 three of you have run right up the steps, and
23 Cripple here run right up the steps, too."24 Is it a violation of your policies and
25 procedure, sir, for the officer to call Mr. Manning

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2 a cripple?

3 A Not when he's characterized himself as
4 that, no.5 Q Okay, and where in the tape that we've
6 listened to has he characterized himself as a
7 cripple?8 A I don't know at what point this tape
9 started. I mean, obviously, as soon as she hit
10 record, but it was my understanding, which, I mean,
11 I don't have anything in writing, but he
12 characterized himself by saying he couldn't run up
13 the stairs because he was crippled. I think that
14 was more of a he's claiming he's cripple and he's
15 referring to his claim.16 Q Well, sir, you have looked through the
17 file, which is marked as Exhibit 26, and we've
18 listened to the tape from the beginning that we have
19 it, what do you base your belief that he had
20 previously identified himself to be a cripple?21 A Again, it's -- uh -- for some reason it's
22 in my memory that he made that statement. I don't
23 know if -- I don't know at what point I heard it.
24 But I'm sure Deputy Moore can clear it up for you.

25 Q But so far still nothing about this tape

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2 question.

3 Q Do you view any of the statements by the
4 officer coercive?

5 A No.

6 Q So these are acceptable ways to
7 interrogate a witness?8 A No, what he should have done was gone on
9 and taken him to jail and gotten a statement from
10 him there.

11 Q Do you know if Mr. --

12 A Due to his condition, he allowed him to
13 give a statement at the scene.14 Q I'm sorry, "due to his condition." What
15 condition is that?16 A You sit here and listen to him talking
17 about being cripple.18 Q And why do you believe he allowed him to
19 do it at the scene because of his physical
20 condition?

21 A He's sitting there explaining it to him.

22 (ATTORNEY CONTINUES TO PLAY TAPE)

23 Q The officer just said, Mr. Manning just
24 said, "What do I do?"

25 And the officer responded, "You're going to

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2 jail. I'm tired of fooling with you. I don't want
3 to fool with you no more. You don't want to act
4 right."5 Is that exchange a violation of the policies
6 and procedures of the Madison County Sheriff's
7 Department?

8 A No.

9 MR. ROSS: And I object because it's
10 indecipherable what came before that or
11 even after that or even if counsel is
12 repeating it correctly. But subject to
13 that, you can answer it.

14 A No.

15 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Not a violation?

16 A No.

17 (ATTORNEY CONTINUES TO PLAY TAPE)

18 Q The tape concluded. At the end of it, the
19 scene shifts and it seems to be moving. The officer
20 says to Mr. Manning's wife, "You going to finish
21 this or you gone go, too."22 Mr. Manning responds, "Man, please, man, I have
23 been shot five times in the spinal cord, man,
24 please, please, ouch!" Is there anything about that
25 exchange cause you to believe that the policies and

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2 procedures of the Madison County Police Department
3 were violated in connection with this incident?

4 A No.

5 Q And I'll ask you one more time, sir, what
6 law do you believe Mr. Manning was violating by
7 failing to voluntarily give a witness statement?8 A By failing to give a witness statement? I
9 don't know that he violated a law.10 Q Well, you said earlier that it was your
11 understanding that he became an accessory to
12 burglary by refusing to report the crime?

13 A Okay.

14 Q That was your testimony?

15 A Yes.

16 Q And what is that violation in the State of
17 Mississippi?

18 A I told you don't know the State statute.

19 Q And if you're wrong on that, sir, that
20 there's no law that requires such reporting, would
21 that change your analysis of this tape?

22 A No, not a bit.

23 Q So it's perfectly acceptable for an
24 officer to give somebody a choice between submitting
25 a statement or going to jail?

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2 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

3 A Like I said, each situation is unique, but
4 the officer witnessed him and the other two
5 individuals. It's admitted on the tape that they
6 went downstairs knowing what he was going to do, and
7 the officer said he was charging him as an
8 accomplice. I think he even explained the after,
9 accessory-after-the-fact and the accomplice law to
10 burglary. No, I don't have a problem with it.11 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Why don't we take a
12 break?

13 VIDEOGRAPHER: Off record. 4:03.

14 (BRIEF RECESS)

15 VIDEOGRAPHER: DVD 5. Back on the
16 record.17 Q (Mr. Youngwood) Sheriff Tucker, have
18 there been other incidents involving Slade Moore
19 that required investigation?20 A Not that I can think of off the top of my
21 head.

22 Q Okay. Do you know who Destiny Jones is?

23 A I don't believe I know a Destiny Jones.

24 Q Do you recall any investigation involving
25 Slade Moore involving Destiny Jones?

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A I don't believe I know a Destiny Jones.

Q And how about John Leach? Do you recall any accusations or investigations involving John Leach?

A I don't know a Joan Leach either.

(Exhibit 27 marked for the record)

Q Let me give you Exhibit 27. Let me hand you what we've marked as Exhibit 27, sir. It's MC RFP 8 211 through 214. Recover -- it's an e-mail from Susan McCarty to Chief Williams and you, copying others. Do you see that?

A Yes.

Q And who is Ms. McCarty?

A She's the former Justice Court Clerk for Madison County.

Q Okay. Do you recall this e-mail?

A I do not. I see that I am copied or it was sent to me.

Q And you'll see it's a reference, and you can turn to the second page to Jones, Destiny. I think it's last name first. Destiny Jones? Do you see that?

A I do.

Q And if you look down toward the middle of

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the page, it says, "On or about November 27, 2016, in Madison County, Mississippi," and it refers to Deputy Slade Moore "did willfully and unlawfully in violation of Section 99-3-28, and during the time that he was acting in the scope of his official duty as a sworn officer for the Madison County Sheriff Department caused affiant to be put in fear of harm by allowing the following to occur: Grabbing the affiant's arm, placing affiant in cuffs, and stated to the affiant, 'I'm taking your ass to jail,' and squeezing the affiant's arms, this occurring in Madison County, Mississippi." Do you see that?

A Yes, I see.

Q Do you recall any investigation into the allegations contained in this affidavit?

A I do not. That would have been handled by my chief deputy.

(Exhibit 28 marked for the record)

Q I'm giving you what I'm marking as Exhibit 28. It's a document with Bates Number MC RFP 8 29 through 8 31.

A Uh-huh.

Q I'll refer you to this first numbered paragraph. First of all, this is addressed to you,

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sir. Do you recall receiving it?

A Yes, I do.

Q And it's dated March 16, 2015?

A March 16, 2015, yes, sir.

Q Okay. And there are allegations in the first paragraph. This is not about Slade Moore. It's about a different deputy, Brad Sullivan. Do you see that?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q It says, "On October 12, 2014, Madison County Sheriff Brad Sullivan, a white male police officer, pointed his police-issued handgun at Daryl Dozier, Ms. Domekia-Myers Dozier, wife, and Dishanta -- Dishantia Dozer, daughter, age five, with the intent to cause bodily harm, causing fear, stress, and the family to be terrorized and that Sheriff Brad stated, 'I got you niggers now,' and that Sheriff Brad Sullivan used deadly force on the unarmed and defenseless African-Americans. Witness written statements are available upon request."

Do you see that?

A Yes, I see that.

Q What did you do to look into the allegations in this paragraph?

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A I discussed it with my chief deputy. I think he, in turn, discussed it with Deputy Sullivan. I personally attempted to call Daryl Dozier back at the number he provided under his signature on page three of the document. I got no response. I never did receive any type of affidavit or statement.

There were no charges filed against the deputy. The deputy denied using the terms that he's alleged to have used in this allegation, and that was the extent of it.

Q Okay. Have you heard the racial slur used in this paragraph used at the Madison County Sheriff's Department?

A No, not at the sheriff's department, no.

Q Have you heard it used by any of your officers or deputies, even if not within the sheriff department building?

A No, not during my time at the sheriff's office.

Q Okay. I'm not sure what you mean by qualify or not during your time at the sheriff's office. So not since 2000?

A Right. Prior to 2000, I was with the

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2 Canton Police Department, and I had an
3 African-American partner that was a good friend of
4 mine there, and I've heard him use it.

5 Q I'm asking you about Madison County
6 Sheriff's Department, you have never heard this
7 racial slur used?

8 A I said no.

9 Q Have you heard other racial slurs used by
10 Madison County officers or deputies?

11 A I'd have to know what you consider a
12 racial slur, and I'm not slighting you in any way.
13 I don't know what you would consider a racial slur.

14 Q Well, have you heard anyone use any
15 language you would consider to be racially
16 offensive?

17 A No, sir, not that I consider offensive,
18 no, sir.

19 Q Go back to Exhibit 5, please, sir. This
20 is the e-mail you forwarded on June 5th, 2009?

21 A Yes, sir.

22 Q If you'll go to the page, I mean Bates
23 number 460, a paragraph you and I have read earlier,
24 begins with the words, "But when I call you," do you
25 see that?

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2 A Yes.

3 Q And you would agree with me all of those
4 words in that paragraph are racial slurs, sir? I'm
5 sorry, all of the words that follow the word you,
6 down to the double dots, those are all racial slurs;
7 correct?

8 A I'm not sure what a camel jockey is. I
9 would agree most are, but there is some I've never
10 heard before, so I don't know what their meaning
11 are, but, in general, is.

12 Q Have you ever heard any of these words
13 used as racial slurs by any Madison County officers
14 or deputies during your time?

15 A No, sir, I have not.

16 Q Okay. Put that aside again.

17 A Can I point something out for the record?

18 Q Absolutely!

19 A That was none of my employees said that.
20 That statement.

21 Q So to help the record, the witness is
22 referring to Exhibit 5, which is an e-mail from
23 2009, we discussed this morning; correct?

24 A Correct.

25 Q Okay. And I apologize forgetting

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2 Mr. Butler, Joe Butler, is he a Madison County
3 employee?

4 A Yes.

5 Q So he forwarded an e-mail that said all of
6 these things; correct?

7 A He forwarded a man's opinion. The man's
8 opinion says those things.

9 Q Okay, the man being Michael Richards?

10 A I think he played Kramer.

11 Q Right.

12 A If I'm -- on a sit-com show. I don't know
13 him personally.

14 Q I don't either, but would it surprise you
15 to know, sir, that Mr. Richards didn't write this
16 e-mail and didn't say any of these things?

17 A I don't know whether he did or not, but I
18 can tell you my employees didn't.

19 Q Okay. No, your employee forwarded the
20 e-mail that said these things; correct?

21 A Correct.

22 Q And forwarded it to numerous people, both
23 within and without the Madison County Sheriff's
24 Department; correct?

25 A With all of those names, yes.

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2 Q And then you forwarded it to seven people,
3 including a number of people within the Madison
4 County Sheriff's Department?

5 A Yes.

6 MR. ROSS: I object to the form.
7 Let's set the record straight. Mr. --
8 Sheriff Tucker was not the sheriff in
9 2009, so I don't think that Mr. Butler
10 would be his employee at that time. His
11 employer at that time.

12 Q (Mr. Youngwood) What was Mr. Butler's
13 position at that time?

14 A I don't know what his assignment was,
15 personally. I mean, he was an employee of the
16 sheriff's department at that time.

17 Q And did he report to you in any way?

18 A No.

19 Q Did any of the people that he sent this
20 e-mail to report to you in any way? Do you want to
21 look at Exhibit 5 again?

22 A There are two names on here that worked
23 for me at one point during my tenure in the
24 narcotics division, which would have been during
25 that time, but I'm not sure if they were in the

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narcotics division at that time.

Q Okay.

A Does that answer your question?

Q It does, and -- I'm sorry, sir, go ahead.

A And those names are Jay Houston and Taylor Chastain.

Q Thank you. And did you -- I'm sorry, any of the people that you forwarded it to, were they reporting to you?

A Let me pull it back up. I apologize. Well, one of the ones is Taylor Chastain, and, again, I don't know if it was during that period or not. And Trey Curtis is in narcotics. Tommy Jones was in narcotics. And John Martin Harris was in narcotics. I don't have the relevant dates of their tenure in narcotics, but at one point, all of those did.

Q Terry Barfield was one of your colleagues that passed away recently; is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you ever hear him use a racial slur, sir?

A No.

Q Okay. And was there a Kristy, who is a

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dispatcher at some point in 2013, in the Madison County Sheriff's Department?

A I don't recall a Kristy. I'm not saying there wasn't. I mean, if she was, she was. I don't recall her.

Q There was a case, sir, a Robert Cooper brought in the Southern District of Mississippi in 2013 against you in your official capacity. Do you recall that litigation?

A No, sir I don't.

(Exhibit 29 marked for the record)

Q I'll give you what we'll mark as Exhibit 27? I'm sorry, 29. Thank you. Does this refresh your recollection of the existence of the Cooper versus Tucker case from 2013?

A Can I have just a moment to review it?

Q Absolutely!

A It doesn't ring a bell, but I've got it here in front of me.

Q Okay. If you go to paragraph seven, there's a reference to a Lieutenant, it's a little hard for me to read, but it looks like -- uh -- Pot-scar-by?

A Potskarby.

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Q Yes. Is that somebody who works or used to work at the Madison County Sheriff's Department?

A Yes, he did.

Q And you'll see there allegations regarding the lieutenant, made by plaintiff, regarding racial jokes, racial remarks; do you see that?

A Yes, I see that.

Q Are you aware of any such remarks being made by the lieutenant?

A No, I'm not.

Q This may be a hard question to answer, but it sounds like you don't recall the lawsuit. Do you recall any investigation into whether such remarks were made?

A Uh -- no, I personally don't know that, no.

Q Okay. You can put that to the side, sir. Do you recall allegations against Deputy Weisenberger concerning excessive force made in 2014?

A No, I don't.

(Exhibit 30 marked for the record)

Q I'm going to give you what we're marking as Exhibit 30. Do you recognize this as an -- I'm

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sorry -- an investigatorial report prepared by Chief Williams?

A This is a narrative with his -- yeah, it's a narrative. Yes, of his.

Q And you see about four lines down to the narrative, what regards Deputy Thames?

A Deputy Tims (sic).

Q Tims (sic)?

A Yes.

Q And you see allegations of excessive force? I'm sorry, I completely bumbled this. The allegations, I believe, are being made by Deputy Thames; is that right?

A That's what this says, yes.

Q And they concern Deputy Weisenberger; correct?

A Yes.

Q Okay. And a sentence down, "Deputy Thames stated that the last name of Fyer as the possible last name of the subject arrested and that he was struck while in handcuffs by Deputy Weisenberger." Do you see that?

A That's what it says, yes.

Q And do you recall this incident?

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A No, I do not.

Q Okay. Do you recall whether any action was taken directed at Deputy Weisenberger as a result of this incident?

A It's possible, but I don't know. I don't recall the incident, itself. If there is, it would be reflected in his file.

(Exhibit 31 marked for the record)

Q Going to give you what we're marking as Exhibit 31, MC e-mails 264. This is an e-mail from March of 2014, from Susan McCarty to what appears to be you and Chief Williams. Do you see that?

A Yes.

MR. ROSS: Is this Exhibit 31?

MR. YOUNGWOOD: Yes.

A I think he said 32, but it is 31.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) It is 31. I do apologize. Do you see the e-mail, sir, that is marked as Exhibit 31, Bates Number MC e-mails 264?

A Yes, I see this.

Q Okay. Do you recall receiving this?

A Vaguely. Yes. I think this was a -- if I'm not mistaken, and, again, I don't have a report in front of me. I think this was from an incident

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at Velma Jackson High School, if I'm not mistaken.

Q Okay. And the individual being referenced is Chuck McNeal? Do I understand that correctly?

A Yes.

Q Okay, and that's one of your officers or deputies?

A He is the jail administrator.

Q Do you know what came of this accusation, sir?

A I think it was dismissed. And, again, don't hold me to that because I don't recall. But had it been adjudicated guilty, there would have been some action against the officer.

Q Was any action taken against the officer?

A Not that I recall, no, and that's the reason I'm assuming it was dismissed.

Q Was any investigation done of the officer?

A If this is the incident that I'm thinking about, yes, my chief deputy would have handled it.

Q Okay. And do you recall the results of that investigation?

A I'm assuming there was no action taken if it was dismissed. But, again, I don't have it in front of me, and I'm not even sure that's the

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incident. I recall an incident with a Murray and Chuck at Velma Jackson, but I can't swear that this is in reference to that incident.

Q Okay. Prior to this lawsuit, have you ever been made aware of racial discriminatory practices within your department?

MS. ROSS: Object to the form. It assumes he's been aware through this lawsuit, but you can answer.

A I'm sorry to both of you. I didn't understand either one of you. (LAUGHTER)

Q (Mr. Youngwood) I'll ask it differently which should address the objection and perhaps make the question easier. Prior to this lawsuit, sir, have you ever been made aware of any allegations of racially discriminatory practices within the Madison County Sheriff's Department?

A While I've been the sheriff?

Q Many times since 2000?

A I think I testified earlier that I think there were some racial overtones toward roadblocks when Toby was sheriff, that they marched about, but other than that, no.

Q Okay. How about the Gibson complaint,

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sir?

A What about it?

Q That contains allegations of racial discriminatory practices.

A Oh, that's part of this lawsuit.

Q No, it's not, sir.

A Well, he's mentioned in there, so.

Q Well, I'm speaking of his lawsuit, sir.

A Okay. Well, I apologize.

Q Yeah.

A What about it?

Q Were you made aware through that lawsuit of racially discriminatory practices?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form.

Q (Mr. Youngwood) Within your department?

A I was not, but he claims in his lawsuit he did.

Q He claims in his lawsuit he did what, sir?

A He claims that he told me or me and chief deputy, one of us, about the allegations, but that's false. He didn't ever tell me anything about any racial profiling.

Q Okay. And how about Lieutenant Sandridge? Do you understand that he told Lieutenant Sandridge

EXHIBIT 25

Jeffrey Waldrop
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
McFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; AND
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF A CLASS
OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED PLAINTIFFS

v. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-00347-WHB-LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER; IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 THROUGH
#6, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF JEFFREY WALDROP

APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

DATE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2017
PLACE: MARRIOTT
200 EAST AMITE STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
TIME: 2:00 P.M.

REPORTED BY: KELLYE S. SHOWS, BCR, CSR
CSR #1290
JOB NO. 133401

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A. It's at what?

Q. It's just random? It's when you're needed?

A. Yes, it's whenever they -- yes.

Q. Pardon?

A. When I'm needed.

Q. Do you have your own patrol vehicle?

A. I have an unmarked vehicle, yes.

Q. Do you share it with anyone?

A. Not on a normal basis.

Q. Do you have a dash camera?

A. No.

Q. Any in-car camera?

A. No.

Q. Does every marked patrol vehicle have a camera?

A. I haven't looked.

Q. Switch back to the -- we were talking about evaluations. How are deputies evaluated in terms of their performance?

A. You'd have to ask one evaluating them.

Q. Well, you've had four or five different jobs at the MCSD.

A. Uh-huh.

Q. So do you have any experience being evaluated?

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A. I mean, I've put in for my time. I go through my interview and they tell me if I did or didn't make it.

Q. But there's no annual review process?

A. Not that I'm aware of.

Q. There's no structured feedback that you receive?

A. Yes, I get feedback.

Q. Monthly?

A. Whenever I put in for an advancement.

Q. So you could get feedback never if you never applied for advancement?

A. I don't know where you're looking for feedback from. I'm not totally understanding your question.

Q. Someone to tell you whether you're doing a good job, someone giving you feedback on whether or not you're complying with the policies and procedures of the MCSD. You never get any feedback of that type unless you're applying for an advancement?

A. No. I mean, I've been told I'm doing a good job. I've been told if I'm not doing such a good job if that's the feedback you're looking for.

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Jeffrey Waldrop

I don't know.

Q. Do you ever receive feedback in writing?

A. No.

Q. Are any promotions automatic?

A. Not that I'm aware of.

Q. So back to when you were first hired. Were you put on a probationary period?

A. I don't think.

Q. What kind of training did you receive when you were first hired?

A. As a jailer, they just had somebody walk around with you telling you what to do, how to do it.

Q. And as you changed roles as you changed ranks, would you get trained on each role every time you received an advancement?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of training? Let's talk about patrol. So you advanced to patrol. What kind of training did you receive when you began that job?

A. I would ride with other deputies that were already on patrol and they would kind of go over some things.

Q. And when you moved to investigations, did you receive new training at that point?

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Jeffrey Waldrop

A. I did.

Q. How did that training work?

A. You get a case and needed some help you'd go to them. And I've been to some death scene investigations, I've been to CIP school. I don't -- I've got a lot of schools. I don't know all of them right off. It's been a long time.

Q. Is there any sort of ongoing training program offered by the MCSD in-house?

A. Yes.

Q. Are they classes?

A. Yes.

Q. Seminars?

A. What's the difference?

Q. Maybe one is interactive and in the field and the other is taught.

A. Both.

Q. Are there any other types of in-house training programs?

A. I mean, there's training programs. You just covered a wide range of them. I don't know what you're looking for.

Q. When you began, did the MCSD policy handbook exist?

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A. In '95?

Q. Uh-huh.

A. No.

Q. When was it introduced?

A. Sheriff Trowbridge.

Q. And when it was introduced, were you given a copy?

A. I was.

Q. Were you required to read it?

A. I don't know about required, but yes, I read it.

Q. Were you ever tested on any aspect of the policy?

A. No.

Q. Do you ever refer to the policy for guidance?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you give me an example of what you would refer to the policy for?

A. I referred back to it on as far as carrying weapons off duty. Just whatever I needed to look at it for. Weapons and different things.

Q. Do you provide training on the policy handbook?

A. No.

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Q. Do you know if new hires are required to review -- read the policy handbook?

A. I'm sure they do.

Q. Are they required to as part of their employment?

A. I know they're given one.

Q. But are they tested on it in any respect?

A. I don't give them a test.

Q. Let's talk about the purpose of the training programs that you do. Who decides the training curriculum?

A. Me.

Q. Is it created in conjunction with Sheriff Tucker?

A. Yes.

Q. Does Sheriff Tucker approve all of the training programs?

A. Him or Chief Williams. But if it's something we do yearly anyway, I don't -- I just make sure that they're free for that time.

Q. Have there been any changes to the training program in recent years?

A. Like what?

Q. Can you think of any changes?

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A. Not right off.

Q. Is there any training on when an officer may refuse to follow a supervisor's orders if the supervisor asks him to do something unconstitutional?

A. Is there any training for that?

Q. Uh-huh. Yes.

A. I mean, we get that kind of training in the academy.

Q. Are you aware that there's an insubordination section of the policy handbook?

A. I believe so.

Q. Do you provide any training on that section of the policy handbook?

A. No.

Q. Is there any training on what to do in the event that a citizen makes a complaint?

A. Who are they making a complaint to?

Q. MCSD?

A. The chief? He can handle that. I don't do nothing with that.

Q. What if they're making a complaint directly to someone on patrol?

A. They're going to refer to the chief.

Q. Is there training on that?

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Jeffrey Waldrop

A. I've not had any training on that. That's common sense.

Q. Do you have to raise 100 percent of the complaints that you receive to the chief?

A. Do I have to raise?

Q. 100 percent of complaints that you receive to the chief.

A. Like let him know?

Q. Uh-huh.

A. If I get one I let him know.

Q. Every time?

A. Yes.

Q. You don't use any discretion?

A. I can't recall any.

Q. And that's common sense?

A. Yes.

Q. But there's no training that says that one ought to do that?

A. Unless it's in the SOP.

Q. Pardon?

A. Unless it's in the SOP. I'll refer back to it later. I didn't look at it anytime lately.

Q. Is there any training on when an officer must report another officer's misconduct?

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 A. Is there any training?
 3 Q. Yes.
 4 A. No.
 5 Q. Does Sheriff Tucker require officers to
 6 report if another officer is violating the
 7 constitutional requirements for some sort of policing?
 8 MR. ROSS: I object to the form. The
 9 constitutional requirements for some form of policing
 10 is very broad. If you understand the question you
 11 can answer it.
 12 A. Ask it again.
 13 BY MS. JARRETT:
 14 Q. Does Sheriff Tucker require officers to
 15 report if another officer is violating the
 16 constitutional requirements of whatever police work
 17 he is doing?
 18 A. I would think so.
 19 Q. What policies are in place to enable that
 20 type of reporting?
 21 A. I don't know of any policy other than -- I
 22 mean, I'd have to go back and look. If you're asking
 23 are we supposed to tell on somebody that's doing
 24 something wrong, yes.
 25 Q. Are there any procedures set up for people

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 to do that?
 3 A. I mean, it's an open door. You can just
 4 go in and speak to him, either one of them, whenever
 5 you need to see them.
 6 Q. Is there any training on quotas or
 7 expectations?
 8 A. No.
 9 Q. Do you train officers on what they're
 10 expected to do in terms of numbers?
 11 A. No.
 12 Q. Let's talk about training on specific
 13 types of police work.
 14 MR. ROSS: Can we take two minutes since
 15 you're sort of changing?
 16 MS. JARRETT: Yes.
 17 (OFF RECORD 2:33 P.M. TO 2:36 P.M.)
 18 BY MS. JARRETT:
 19 Q. We were about to start talking about
 20 specific types of training that you offer.
 21 A. Okay.
 22 Q. Do you give any training on establishing
 23 roadblocks?
 24 A. No.
 25 Q. Do you give any training on establishing

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 checkpoints?
 3 A. No.
 4 Q. Okay.
 5 (EXHIBIT 1 MARKED.)
 6 BY MS. JARRETT:
 7 Q. Are there any written guidelines regarding
 8 roadblocks?
 9 A. I don't know of any.
 10 Q. Can you describe the document that is in your
 11 hand.
 12 A. It says Sobriety Checkpoint Guidelines.
 13 Q. What is a sobriety checkpoint?
 14 A. Checking to see if somebody's impaired.
 15 Q. Can you turn to the last part of this
 16 document.
 17 A. (Witness complied.)
 18 Q. Do you see where it says General Roadblocks?
 19 A. Uh-huh.
 20 Q. Does this refresh your recollection as to
 21 whether or not there are any written roadblock
 22 guidelines?
 23 A. I've not seen any. I mean, I don't know what
 24 exactly -- what are you asking me?
 25 Q. Have you ever seen this document before?

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 I mean, I don't do roadblocks. I don't even know what
 3 this is.
 4 Q. You don't do roadblocks?
 5 A. Huh-uh.
 6 Q. You've never done a roadblock?
 7 A. I didn't say that. I don't do them now.
 8 Q. When was the last time --
 9 A. I have not done them since this was going
 10 on, evidently.
 11 Q. When was the last time you believe you did
 12 a roadblock?
 13 A. It's been a while.
 14 (EXHIBIT 2 MARKED.)
 15 BY MS. JARRETT:
 16 Q. Do you recognize the document I just gave
 17 you?
 18 A. It looks like our CAD readout maybe.
 19 Q. What's the incident type?
 20 A. Roadblock.
 21 Q. What's the date?
 22 A. 2/26 of '16.
 23 Q. Do you see your name as the recording
 24 officer?
 25 A. I see that.

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Jeffrey Waldrop

Q. Does this refresh your recollection about the last time you worked a roadblock?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. You don't recall filling out this incident report?

A. No, ma'am.

Q. How does this incident report get generated?

A. Dispatch.

Q. Do you have any recollection of working on a roadblock on February 26, 2016, at 1415 West Highway 16?

A. I do not recall this. Now, this -- you're asking is this something that I go by? Is that what you're asking me?

Q. No. But that's an interesting question. Is that something you go by?

MR. ROSS: You're referring to Exhibit 1?

MS. JARRETT: Yes.

A. When you say responsible for a roadblock that's when a supervisor or somebody gets one together and then other officers come and assist. We're acting under that officer. I've not done that in a long time. I'm not saying I have not assisted but I don't know what this is on this.

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MR. ROSS: He's referring to Exhibit 2 when he says he doesn't know what it is.

BY MS. JARRETT:

Q. I'm not sure I understand the distinction. What was your role at this roadblock that is in Exhibit 2?

A. I have no idea.

Q. Do you believe that you worked at a roadblock in February of 2016?

A. I'm not saying I didn't but I don't -- I don't know what this is about on Highway 16 West. I don't -- I don't recall any roadblock. I mean, this is at 1831. It's not around a holiday. I normally wouldn't be out at this time.

Q. When you work roadblocks, do you follow the policy from the policy handbook that is currently marked as Exhibit 1?

A. Okay. Yes. I do know what this is. This is out of the SOP. Yes. Okay. Yes, I do follow these.

Q. When you work at these roadblocks, do you bring your unmarked car with you?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you wear a uniform?

A. No.

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Jeffrey Waldrop

Q. So let's return to Exhibit 1. Do you agree that these are written roadblock guidelines?

A. Yes. This is, yes.

Q. Okay. Can you describe for me again -- I'm sorry -- what is a sobriety checkpoint?

A. It's when you're looking for DUIs.

Q. And what is a general roadblock as per the last page of the document, Roman IX?

A. That you're basically making sure that the drivers are -- they got a good driver's license and so forth.

Q. And do you provide any training on setting up these general roadblocks?

A. No.

Q. Do you think that all of the deputies understand that there is a difference between a sobriety checkpoint and a general roadblock?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. You're asking him to testify as to what other people think.

A. I mean, I don't do DUIs, so it throws me off a little bit. I've done them in the past. It's been a very long time, but if I'm doing a roadblock and I think you've had something to drink, we'll go that step forward.

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BY MS. JARRETT:

Q. Uh-huh. Can you read C, please, Roman IX, the C in Exhibit 1.

A. Where are you talking about?

Q. The last page.

A. Oh, okay.

Q. Oh, I can read it. "All deputies may conduct general roadblocks when necessary to check for traffic violations, escapees, or wanted subjects upon the public streets, highways, and right-of-ways within this county."

A. Okay.

Q. And B, "The requirements of this section shall not be confused with the policies set out above on the methods to be used for sobriety checkpoints."

Did I read that correctly?

A. Okay.

Q. Is this the full extent of the guidelines for setting up roadblocks, general roadblocks?

A. Are you asking me is this everything we have to go by?

Q. Yes.

A. As far as I know.

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
2 Q. Are you required to have a marked car at
3 roadblocks?
4 A. Yes.
5 Q. Is that in the policy?
6 A. I haven't read it.
7 Q. Well, is that in the general roadblock policy
8 that consists of A, B, and C?
9 A. I don't know if it's there. It's common
10 sense to have a marked vehicle there. It doesn't
11 always happen, I guess.
12 Q. Do you provide any training on whether or
13 not you need to have a marked vehicle at a roadblock?
14 A. No.
15 Q. Do you always need to have your lights on
16 at a roadblock?
17 A. Yes.
18 Q. Do you think it always happens?
19 A. Yes.
20 Q. Do you provide any training on whether or
21 not you need lights?
22 A. I do not.
23 Q. Do you see anywhere in Roman IX a policy
24 that requires one to have lights on at a general
25 roadblock?

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
2 A. I don't see it.
3 Q. Is a uniformed officer required at a general
4 roadblock or can it be all officers in plain clothes?
5 A. I would think it would be any officer.
6 Q. Do you give any training on how and when to
7 make traffic stops, including the basis for making a
8 traffic stop?
9 A. That's done at the academy.
10 Q. Are there any written guidelines?
11 A. Policies?
12 Q. Yes.
13 A. I'd have to look.
14 Q. Any on-the-job training?
15 A. Yes.
16 Q. By whom?
17 A. FTOs.
18 Q. What is an FTO?
19 A. Field training officer.
20 Q. Who are they?
21 A. I have no idea.
22 Q. Oh, are there FTOs as part -- are they
23 part of Madison County Sheriff's Department?
24 A. They're on patrol. They're experienced
25 officers.

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
2 Q. Okay. So they're supervising officers?
3 A. Not necessarily. Just experienced.
4 Q. I see. Do you give any training on how
5 to check an individual's identification?
6 A. I do not.
7 Q. Are there any particular databases that must
8 be checked?
9 A. To find out what?
10 Q. If you're checking someone's ID, are you
11 required to check a particular database or is it enough
12 to look at the face of a license?
13 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. In what
14 context?
15 A. I mean, I can look at a driver's license
16 and not run it through our system. If it's up to date
17 I don't have to, but if we call in to somewhere, yes,
18 we can call in to dispatch and they run it on our system.
19 BY MS. JARRETT:
20 Q. Is there any training for when one should call
21 it in versus just look at an ID?
22 A. Is there any training for it?
23 Q. (Nodded head affirmatively.)
24 A. If your license are expired, I will run
25 them to see why they're expired. If there's training

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
2 on it, I mean, that's common sense. I don't have to
3 have training to know that the date is expired.
4 Q. So let's go back to the roadblocks that we
5 were talking about earlier. Let's say the first car
6 pulls up and they have a license that is not expired.
7 A. Okay.
8 Q. Do you run that license through a database?
9 A. I do not. I call it in on the radio to
10 dispatch. They do it.
11 Q. Would you do that every time if you were
12 at a roadblock?
13 A. I just answered. I wouldn't.
14 Q. You would not?
15 A. Not all the time. If they're not expired,
16 I may or may not.
17 Q. So how do you decide whether you may or
18 you may not? How do you make the decision whether
19 to run the license or to call dispatch and have them
20 run the license?
21 A. Like if they are good? Just to check.
22 Q. Do you provide any training on how to make
23 that decision?
24 A. No.
25 Q. Do you give any training on when you may

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
2 ask for a passenger's identification at a traffic stop?
3 A. No.
4 Q. Do you give any training on when you may
5 ask for a passenger's identification at a roadblock?
6 A. No.
7 Q. Do you have any personal practices? Do you
8 ask for a passenger's ID?
9 A. Sometimes.
10 Q. How do you decide?
11 A. If the driver is not in compliance.
12 Q. So if the driver isn't in compliance you will
13 then ask the passenger for their ID?
14 A. I have.
15 Q. Why?
16 A. Somebody needs to drive the vehicle away to
17 keep me from towing it.
18 Q. And that's the only reason why you would ask
19 for a passenger's identification?
20 A. I don't know of any other.
21 Q. Can you think of any?
22 A. No. Maybe if somebody was -- we were
23 looking for somebody and they fit the description or
24 something.
25 Q. Is it the policy of the MCSD at a traffic

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
2 stop or a roadblock to also check the license of the
3 passenger?
4 A. Is it a policy? I would have to look but
5 I wouldn't think so.
6 Q. Do you give any training on when and how
7 to evaluate individuals for intoxication and/or drug
8 use?
9 A. No.
10 Q. Are there any written guidelines?
11 A. Policies? I'd have to look.
12 Q. Any oral guidelines?
13 A. I don't do DUI, so I don't know what they do.
14 Q. Well, you are in charge of training.
15 A. I don't train DUIs.
16 Q. Okay. Do you understand there is
17 on-the-job training for people checking for DUIs?
18 A. Uh-huh.
19 Q. Do you supervise that training in any way?
20 A. DUI training?
21 Q. Yes.
22 A. No.
23 Q. Do you give any training on when you may
24 search a vehicle at a roadblock or a traffic stop?
25 A. No.

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
2 Q. Are there any written guidelines?
3 A. I'd have to look.
4 Q. Are there any oral guidelines?
5 A. Not that I'm aware of.
6 Q. Is there any on-the-job training?
7 A. I mean, whenever the situation arises, yes.
8 Q. Is there any structured on-the-job training
9 that is preplanned, prearranged for the curriculum
10 that you have approved because you are in charge of
11 training?
12 A. What training are you talking about now?
13 Are you talking about any training or are you talking
14 about --
15 Q. Searching vehicles in general at a
16 roadblock at a traffic stop, is there any on-the-job
17 training?
18 A. I mean, I've had the DA's office come in
19 and do some law stuff.
20 Q. Some?
21 A. Some law updates and search and seizures and
22 that kind of thing.
23 Q. Do you give any training on when an officer
24 can lean into a vehicle?
25 A. No.

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
2 Q. Do you give any training on when a deputy
3 can ask an individual to step out of his or her
4 vehicle?
5 A. No.
6 Q. Do you give any training on whether a deputy
7 is allowed to search easily visible parts of a vehicle?
8 A. If I understand your question right, no.
9 Q. Can I rephrase the question?
10 A. Absolutely.
11 Q. Do you give any training on when a deputy is
12 permitted to search a vehicle?
13 A. No.
14 Q. What about when they're allowed to search
15 just the parts that they can see from outside of the
16 vehicle?
17 A. I do not give training for that, no.
18 Q. Do you train deputies to conduct vehicle
19 searches when they have even the slightest suspicion that
20 there may be drugs in the vehicle?
21 A. No.
22 Q. Do you give any training on when you may search
23 the person of a driver?
24 A. No.
25 Q. Do you give any training on when you may

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 search the passenger in a car?
 3 A. No.
 4 Q. Are there any written guidelines?
 5 A. I don't know.
 6 Q. Are there any oral guidelines?
 7 A. Not that I'm aware of.
 8 Q. Is there any specific structured
 9 on-the-job training that deals with searches of
 10 individuals?
 11 A. I think so. I'm not sure of your question.
 12 Q. You think there may be on-the-job
 13 training?
 14 A. Yes. You go out there and work. That's
 15 on-the-job training. I don't know what you're asking
 16 me past that.
 17 Q. Well, you can imagine a world in which
 18 you have a new class of deputies come in and you say,
 19 okay, at 6 o'clock everyone's going to go out and
 20 we're going to practice, you know, various ideas or
 21 we're going to all, you know, review search
 22 guidelines and then we're going to head out into the
 23 field together. That would be an on-the-job
 24 structured training.
 25 A. Anything dealing with, like, search and

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 A. No.
 3 Q. Do you personally train on stopping people
 4 because they appear suspicious in some way?
 5 A. No.
 6 Q. Do you facilitate training on either of those?
 7 A. No.
 8 Q. Are there any written guidelines on stopping
 9 individuals for loitering or because of suspicious --
 10 A. I would have to look again.
 11 Q. Are there any oral guidelines of which you
 12 are aware?
 13 A. Not that I'm aware of.
 14 Q. Do you give any training, you personally, on
 15 when you may ask for an individual's identification --
 16 A. No.
 17 Q. -- when they're just walking down the street?
 18 A. No.
 19 Q. Do you have any personal practices in that
 20 regard?
 21 A. No.
 22 Q. Have you ever asked an individual on foot
 23 for their identification?
 24 A. I don't remember. I don't know.
 25 Q. Is it a policy of the Madison County Sheriff's

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 seizure is what you're speaking of at this moment?
 3 Q. Yes.
 4 A. Yes, I've had the DA's office come in and
 5 speak to that. But if you're asking me if I give that
 6 training, no.
 7 Q. When I say do you give that training, I also
 8 mean do you facilitate that training. Is that training
 9 required?
 10 A. Not required maybe.
 11 Q. Do you give any training on stopping individuals
 12 for loitering?
 13 MR. ROSS: I object to the form. Are you
 14 still talking about him personally or him -- or are
 15 you talking about him personally or are you talking
 16 about him either personally or facilitating it so we
 17 can clear that up.
 18 MS. JARRETT: I'm going to ask both.
 19 BY MS. JARRETT:
 20 Q. Do you facilitate any training?
 21 MR. ROSS: Him personally?
 22 BY MS. JARRETT:
 23 Q. Do you personally in your role as the head
 24 of training personally train on stopping individuals
 25 for loitering?

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 Department that one may ask individuals on foot for
 3 their identification?
 4 A. I don't -- I don't know.
 5 Q. Are there any written guidelines regarding
 6 stopping pedestrians?
 7 A. If you're asking if it's in the SOP, I'd
 8 have to look.
 9 Q. Do you give any training on searching
 10 pedestrians?
 11 A. No.
 12 Q. Do you personally specifically train on
 13 procedures for pat-downs?
 14 A. No.
 15 Q. Searching inside pockets? Do you personally
 16 give any training in that regard?
 17 A. No.
 18 Q. How about looking in a bag or a pocketbook
 19 or a backpack?
 20 A. No.
 21 Q. Do you facilitate any training in that
 22 regard?
 23 A. No.
 24 Q. Do you encourage deputies to search
 25 pedestrians when they suspect that they have drugs

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Jeffrey Waldrop

-- I don't do a whole lot of this anymore.

Q. Okay.

A. So it's changed since the last time I did reports daily.

Q. I see. So when the incident report changed there was no new training on it?

A. Yes. When it went through the computer system there was some training on it.

Q. Who did the training?

A. The computer company.

Q. But who does the training on which offense to select? It seems like there are quite a few options. Right?

A. You don't have to have training. All right. I get called to a suspicious person.

Q. Uh-huh.

A. When get there, I see somebody being carjacked, shot, or whatever, I know that's what happened. All I've got to do is go through there and find what fits, what happened. There's a drop-down.

Q. It's a drop-down?

A. Yes.

Q. How many items are in the drop-down?

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Jeffrey Waldrop

A. I have no idea.

Q. Can we go back to the narrative quickly. When is a narrative required?

A. Every time.

Q. Every time. Do you see the first sentence? I already read it to you.

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know what a walk-through is?

A. I'm assuming they walk through the apartment complex.

Q. Why would one walk through the apartment complex?

A. I'm assuming a suspicious call.

Q. Well, it says that apartment manager, Angela Lyons, requested the deputies to do extra patrol. Right?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever heard of this extra patrol on the request of apartment managers?

A. I've heard of apartment managers asking for deputies to come through more regular than usual.

Q. And why would they do that?

A. Because people are getting shot out there, people are being there stealing cars, breaking in cars. Just a number of things.

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Jeffrey Waldrop

Q. And so the presence of deputies does what?

A. Deter crime, I would think.

Q. Have you ever done one of those walk-thrus?

A. On this request?

Q. Sure. Have you ever done a walk-thru on a request from an apartment manager or owner?

A. I've walked through the apartments but I don't know why. It's been a long time ago. We look for people and we walk through there. I'm not trying to get tripped up on a -- you know, giving you the wrong answer. Yes, I've walked through them but was it because this person called in, I don't know.

Q. I'm no trying to trip you up. I'm trying to understand. So you walk through. You said you're looking for people.

A. Uh-huh.

Q. What does that mean?

A. The suspicious person.

Q. Okay.

A. In this call.

Q. So you weren't at this call. I'm talking generally about walk-thrus. Have you been asked to

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Jeffrey Waldrop

do a walk-thru in an apartment?

A. I have not.

Q. You have not. You've never walked through an apartment complex?

A. I've never been asked personally, but yes, I have walked through the apartment complexes, all of them.

Q. At the direction of whom?

A. If we're looking for somebody and they live in this apartment complex and they always run to this corner and get away, it doesn't have to from direct. It may be hey, I'm going to walk over here where they always run to, and sure enough, that's what happens usually. So, I mean, there's different situations, there's, you know, different -- it doesn't have to be one person saying you walk through.

Q. You said that police presence deters crime. Have you ever walked through just for that purpose of deterring crime?

A. I mean, it's more than one thing you're doing at a time. You can be looking for somebody and doing that at the same as far as -- I mean, it's yes and no. I mean, I've walked through there and

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 talked to the kids. I mean, yes, I have.
 3 Q. On any occasion that you've walked through
 4 the apartments have you asked people for their
 5 identification?
 6 A. I don't know. It's been a long time since
 7 I've done anything like that.
 8 Q. Do you recall if every time you walked
 9 through the apartments you would write an incident
 10 report?
 11 A. No.
 12 Q. You don't recall or you did not?
 13 A. I would not. Just walking through?
 14 Q. Uh-huh.
 15 A. No.
 16 Q. In the times that you've walked through
 17 the apartments, have you ever stood at the entrance
 18 to the apartments and spoken to people as they've
 19 entered the apartment complexes?
 20 A. No. If you go to some of these apartment
 21 complexes, the gate and the residents are all
 22 wrapped around there.
 23 Q. Right.
 24 A. And I have talked to people but not
 25 necessarily stopping folks driving through.

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 A. This is done by dispatch.
 3 Q. So how does this come to be? You're at a
 4 roadblock and you call dispatch and you say hi, I'm
 5 at a roadblock?
 6 MR. ROSS: If you know.
 7 A. Pretty much.
 8 BY MS. JARRETT:
 9 Q. Okay. What's a safety checkpoint?
 10 A. When you're checking to make sure
 11 driver's licenses are good and car tags.
 12 Q. So it's the same as the general roadblock
 13 that we were looking at in the policy all the way
 14 back at Exhibit 1?
 15 A. Safety checkpoint is -- and roadblock, I
 16 mean, it's just to make sure everything is abiding by
 17 the law and, you know, the safety of the public is
 18 there.
 19 Q. The purpose of a safety checkpoint is
 20 just general public safety?
 21 A. Yes, ma'am.
 22 Q. General crime deterrence?
 23 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.
 24 A. No. I mean, it's -- a safety checkpoint
 25 is just to make sure that -- like, this is done on

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 Q. Have you ever stopped folks walking
 3 through?
 4 A. To talk and just a general conversation,
 5 yes.
 6 Q. To ask for their IDs? Anything like that?
 7 A. I'm sure I have at some time. If it was,
 8 it was -- you know, I'm not going to speculate. Yes,
 9 I probably have, but it's not just for the purpose
 10 of give me your driver's license for no reason.
 11 (EXHIBIT 6 MARKED.)
 12 BY MS. JARRETT:
 13 Q. So this is another roadblock incident
 14 report. We looked at one from 2016 earlier.
 15 A. Uh-huh.
 16 Q. This is from 2013. Correct?
 17 A. Correct.
 18 Q. And it is comments, safety checkpoint. I
 19 think you testified earlier that incident reports
 20 require a narrative.
 21 A. Yes.
 22 Q. What's the difference between a narrative
 23 and a comment?
 24 A. I didn't do this.
 25 Q. Uh-huh.

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1 Jeffrey Waldrop
 2 July 4, I think it said.
 3 BY MS. JARRETT:
 4 Q. Yes.
 5 A. I mean, that's just to make sure that,
 6 you know, everybody's seat belt is there, there's
 7 not any DUI drinking going on and that kind of thing
 8 while you're operating a motor vehicle.
 9 Q. Are there any other kinds of checkpoints?
 10 We've discussed the DUI checkpoints, we've discussed
 11 safety checkpoints. Is there any other kind of
 12 roadblock or checkpoint?
 13 A. Not that I know of.
 14 Q. Are incident reports submitted for every
 15 roadblock?
 16 A. Are you calling this an incident report?
 17 Q. Yes. It says Incident Report at the top.
 18 A. This is generated by dispatch.
 19 Q. Okay.
 20 A. This is so they can keep up with where we're
 21 at in case something happens. So if you're asking
 22 if a narrative -- is that what you're asking, a
 23 narrative to be done?
 24 Q. No. I'm asking whether every time
 25 there's a roadblock a piece of paper like Exhibit 6

EXHIBIT 26

Will Weisenberger
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS
SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH;
BESSIE THOMAS; AND BETTY
JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
INDIVIDUALLY AND ON
BEHALF OF A CLASS OF ALL
OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED

PLAINTIFFS

VS. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-00347-WHB-LRA

MADISON COUNTY,
MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S
DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
THROUGH #6, IN THEIR
INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES

DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM "WILL" WEISENBERGER

Taken at the instance of the Plaintiffs, at the
Hilton Garden Inn at 235 West Capitol Street,
Jackson, Mississippi, on Tuesday, November 28,
2017, beginning at 10:24 a.m.

REPORTED BY: Robin G. Burwell, CSR #1651

JOB NO. 133421

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1 Will Weisenberger

2 A. I would think, yes.

3 Q. So if there's a problem with the
4 incident report, then you would send it back to
5 the deputy somehow for them to correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. How do you ensure they've corrected it
8 appropriately?

9 A. I have to review it again and make sure
10 that those things have been changed.

11 Q. And how often would you say you send --
12 you reject incident report drafts and require
13 changes to be made?

14 A. Not very often. Most deputies are
15 pretty accustomed to it.

16 Q. Is there any way that your having
17 reviewed and signed off on the incident report is
18 recorded?

19 A. Once I sign off on it, it's submitted to
20 the next person, which I believe is the records
21 clerk, and it's in her hands from there.

22 Q. Right. What I'm trying to ask is, is
23 there like a notation or other record generated
24 that you have reviewed and signed off on a
25 specific report?

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1 Will Weisenberger

2 A. Yes, I believe it's listed on the
3 report.

4 Q. Do you have a recollection of where on
5 the report?

6 A. I do not. I don't know where it shows
7 up on there.

8 Q. What's the make and model of your patrol
9 vehicle?

10 A. 2014 Chevrolet Tahoe.

11 Q. Is that like an SUV-type vehicle?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. How long have you had that same vehicle?

14 A. July of '14, I think.

15 Q. Did you have like a similar SUV-type
16 vehicle before that?

17 A. No.

18 Q. What did you have before that?

19 A. Ford Crown Vic.

20 Q. Did the department as a whole change
21 from the Crown Vics to the SUVs?

22 A. They started phasing in the SUVs, yes.

23 Q. Do you have any sense of why that change
24 was made?

25 A. Ford quit making the Crown Vic.

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1 Will Weisenberger

2 Q. Fair enough.

3 Do all of the deputies that you
4 supervise drive the same make and model car?

5 A. Same make, different year.

6 Q. Are you responsible for disciplining the
7 deputies you supervise?

8 A. To a certain level or extent.

9 Q. Could you describe what that extent is?

10 A. Verbal reprimands. I can write a letter
11 or a memo of an action and present it to my
12 supervisors, which we can then push it up to chief
13 deputy for a written reprimand.

14 Q. When is the last time you've had
15 occasion to do that?

16 A. I've never had to, I guess, request a
17 written reprimand -- I take that back. Yes. That
18 would have been mid this year.

19 Q. What were those circumstances?

20 A. Had an incident with a deputy that was
21 not coming on duty on time. He was still at his
22 residence past time to be in his vehicle.

23 Q. And how about oral reprimands?

24 A. I couldn't tell you when the last time
25 that had to happen.

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1 Will Weisenberger

2 Q. Do you remember any incidence in which
3 that happened?

4 A. Not right off the top of my head, I
5 don't.

6 Q. Do you conduct any sort of performance
7 of evaluation of the deputies you supervise?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Are you aware of anyone else conducting
10 any sort of performance evaluation?

11 A. No.

12 Q. If a member of the public makes a
13 complaint regarding a deputy that you supervise,
14 would that complaint go to you?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Who would that go to?

17 A. The chief deputy, Williams.

18 Q. And would you be made aware of that by
19 Chief Williams or otherwise?

20 MR. GRAVES: Are you talking about for
21 people in his department or just anybody?

22 Q. (By Mr. Rethy) For people in his
23 department.

24 A. On my shift, if he deems necessary that
25 there's something that I need to know about, he

1 Will Weisenberger
2 will let me know.
3 Q. Has that ever happened since you've been
4 sergeant?
5 A. Not that I can recall. I don't have a
6 lot of issues with my deputies.
7 Q. Have you ever been the subject of a
8 complaint from a member of the public that you can
9 recall?
10 A. Yes.
11 Q. What do you -- is that once or more than
12 once?
13 A. I know of one.
14 Q. Could you describe that?
15 A. It was a neighbor dispute. Contacted
16 because the neighbors had been feuding over the
17 last couple of days, going back and forth, and we
18 received a call that a male -- the female caller
19 had come outside and found the neighbor who they
20 had been arguing with was inside of her garage
21 speaking with her special needs son. And she felt
22 threatened by it and contacted the sheriff's
23 office and went and spoke to her.
24 She told me who it was. I went to the
25 house and tried to speak to them and tell them

1 Will Weisenberger
2 that?
3 A. A couple of years.
4 Q. So going back to incident reports for a
5 second. If there's an incident that involves more
6 than one officer, would all of the officers
7 involved write incident report narratives?
8 A. Depending on if they had any function.
9 If they're just there, don't actually interact
10 with the situation, they may not write a
11 supplemental report to the primary officer. But
12 if they're there and perform functions, you know,
13 duties, then, yes, they should be expected to
14 write a supplemental report.
15 Q. Would that be included within the same
16 document or would a separate incident --
17 A. As far as I know, they all get connected
18 into one once they're written.
19 (Exhibit 1 marked for identification.)
20 Q. (By Mr. Rethy) Take a minute to review
21 this. The narrative on the first page, not the
22 whole packet.
23 Are you familiar with the incident
24 discussed in this packet of materials?
25 A. Yes, I remember that.

1 Will Weisenberger
2 that, you know, that she doesn't want you on her
3 property. You don't need to go to her property.
4 She's been told not to come to your property and
5 to leave you alone. Basically the gist of it.
6 Q. And there is a complaint generated
7 related to that?
8 A. Yes.
9 Q. Do you recall the substance of that
10 complaint?
11 A. Not in its entirety. I got a letter
12 from some attorney threatening me with legal
13 action if I didn't stop harassing his client.
14 Q. What did you do when you received that
15 letter?
16 A. Contacted my chief deputy.
17 Q. What happened then?
18 A. I would assume that he looked into it,
19 the situation further. I was instructed to not --
20 unless it was just a dire emergency, to make sure
21 that other deputies -- if there was a call for
22 service at that address to make sure that other
23 deputies responded. And I stayed away unless it
24 was just an endangerment situation.
25 Q. How many years ago approximately was

1 Will Weisenberger
2 Q. There's a different incident than what
3 you just described, right?
4 A. Yes.
5 Q. Were you made aware that Deputy Thames
6 made the allegations against you that are
7 reflected in this document?
8 A. Yes, I did speak with Chief Williams
9 about it.
10 Q. What was the result of your discussion
11 with Chief Williams?
12 A. I was informed to write a type of
13 supplemental report as to my actions of the
14 situation and have it turned in.
15 Q. Were Deputy Thames allegations accurate?
16 A. Clarify what you're -- what you're
17 saying he --
18 Q. He accused you of using excessive force.
19 A. No.
20 Q. Do you recall the incident in question?
21 A. I do.
22 Q. What's your recollection of that
23 incident?
24 A. I was secondary officer to Deputy
25 Thames. I arrived, Deputy Thames had the guy, the

1 Will Weisenberger
2 There's a pink copy that is called "Officer's
3 Copy." I will keep that copy until -- you know,
4 for a couple of months until that court case is
5 over with or something like that, then I'll
6 discard them.
7 Q. Is that the only form, hard copy
8 document you keep?
9 A. Yes.
10 Q. Do you keep electronic copies of any
11 documents, like stored on your laptop?
12 A. I have --
13 MR. GRAVES: Talking about work-related
14 documents?
15 Q. (By Mr. Rethy) Yeah.
16 A. I have a file that has affidavits listed
17 on those. They're used as a -- what's the word
18 I'm looking for?
19 MS. COWAN: Template.
20 THE WITNESS: A template, thank you.
21 A template for new affidavits. They're
22 not stored for any particular reason other than to
23 use as a template.
24 Q. (By Mr. Rethy) So you use those to
25 generate new affidavits?

1 Will Weisenberger
2 Q. Have you heard anyone use any racially
3 derogatory language while you've been at the
4 sheriff's department?
5 A. As in?
6 Q. As in racial slurs?
7 A. I've heard racial slurs in my time.
8 Q. That were spoken by other members of the
9 department?
10 A. Yes.
11 Q. Can you identify any of those by name,
12 any of the people who use racial slurs?
13 A. No, sir, not a common occurrence.
14 Q. How long ago would you say the last time
15 you heard a racial slur?
16 A. I couldn't say.
17 Q. Do you ever use racial slurs?
18 A. I have in the past, yes?
19 Q. Which racial slurs?
20 A. I've used -- I may have used the "N"
21 word. You can clarify that from -- by that
22 terminology.
23 Q. Have you used that racial slur in the
24 course of work?
25 A. Clarify.

1 Will Weisenberger
2 A. Yes.
3 Q. And do you store copies of the new
4 affidavits?
5 A. No.
6 Q. What do you do with the affidavits once
7 you generate them?
8 A. They're printed. Then I will either
9 have a DC at the office, DC it and I'll turn it
10 in, or I hand-deliver it over to justice court
11 where I give it to the clerk, it's DC'd into their
12 custody.
13 Q. Can you explain what "DC" is?
14 A. Deputy clerk, somebody swear you to an
15 affidavit.
16 Q. And so -- you don't save on your
17 computer any -- like the copies, the new
18 affidavits?
19 A. No, not unless it's just a new -- an
20 affidavit that I don't have, one that I have --
21 had to make from scratch, I will save that one.
22 Q. Were you told to preserve any documents
23 in connection with this case?
24 A. I was told not to delete anything off my
25 laptop, yes.

1 Will Weisenberger
2 Q. Have you used that while on duty?
3 A. As in telling it to an individual or --
4 Q. In any context while on duty.
5 A. I've spoken to a fellow employee, yes.
6 Q. Do you recall when?
7 A. I do not. There again, it's not
8 something I proud of or do every day.
9 Q. Did you ever -- were you ever
10 disciplined for using any racial slurs?
11 A. Not that I can recall, no.
12 Q. Have you disclosed to the sheriff's
13 department in the past that you've used racial
14 slurs?
15 MR. GRAVES: Object to the form.
16 Q. (By Mr. Rethy) Or to Chief Williams or
17 Sheriff Tucker?
18 A. Clarify. Are you asking if I've gone to
19 them and told them that I've used this particular
20 word before?
21 Q. Yes.
22 A. No, I have not.
23 Q. Have you heard Sheriff Tucker use any
24 racial slurs?
25 A. I have not.

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1 Will Weisenberger

2 Q. How about Chief Williams?

3 A. No, sir.

4 (Exhibit 19 marked for identification.)

5 Q. (By Mr. Rethy) This is Exhibit 19.

6 This document is a legal document prepared by
7 counsel for the defendants. The lawyers sitting
8 here and their colleagues. It's the sheriff's
9 department's response to the complaint that we
10 filed in this case.

11 Does that make sense to you?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Have you read this document before?

14 A. I have not.

15 Q. If you'll turn to page 12. You see the
16 first full paragraph?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. It states: "Sheriff Tucker has also
19 received multiple requests since taking office
20 from the Canton, Mississippi, Police Department,
21 managers in various apartment complexes and
22 housing projects, in predominately Black
23 neighborhoods in both Madison County and the City
24 of Canton, and many businesses asking that the
25 Madison County Sheriff's Department conduct

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1 Will Weisenberger

2 roadblocks near their neighborhoods and
3 businesses."

4 A. Okay.

5 Q. Is it your understanding that that
6 statement is accurate?

7 A. I would assume. I've not been told. I
8 don't know anything of that statement, but if
9 that's what they say.

10 Q. Have you ever received a request to
11 conduct a roadblock near an apartment complex?

12 A. Have I received?

13 Q. Yeah.

14 A. No.

15 Q. Do you understand why a business owner
16 would ask the sheriff's department to conduct
17 roadblocks near their business?

18 A. As to that particular business owner's
19 reason, no. I don't know why they would ask
20 unless they just want to ward off wrongdoers.

21 Q. You've conducted roadblocks. Have you
22 ever asked pedestrian walking in the area of the
23 roadblock to stop?

24 A. If that pedestrian presents himself in
25 the middle of my checkpoint, yes.

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1 Will Weisenberger

2 Q. So in that case, you would engage with
3 that individual and potentially ask for his
4 identification or conduct a pat down?

5 A. If it led to that, yes.

6 Q. I think we're going to go off the
7 record. I may be done, but I want to consult with
8 my colleagues to make sure.

9 (A short break was taken.)

10 Q. (By Mr. Rethy) Sir, back on the record.

11 No further questions at this time.

12 Thank you for your time today, sir.

13 A. Yes, sir.

14 MR. GRAVES: I only have a few
15 questions, a follow-up basically right where we
16 left off.

17 EXAMINATION BY MR. GRAVES:

18 Q. Mr. Rethy asked you about stopping
19 pedestrians coming through safety checkpoints. I
20 think you said something to the effect of, if they
21 were interfering with your business, you may stop
22 them.

23 MR. RETHY: Objection. I believe that
24 mischaracterizes the testimony.

25 Q. (By Mr. Graves) Let me ask you: What

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1 Will Weisenberger

2 situations are you talking about where you might
3 stop a pedestrian coming through a safety
4 checkpoint?

5 A. If that pedestrian interferes with the
6 business being conducted or the safety of myself
7 or fellow officers or civilians, then, yes, I will
8 make contact with that person. Make a one-on-one
9 interaction with them. I don't want a person
10 walking up in the middle of what I'm doing. They
11 could be, you know, intoxicated. You know,
12 carrying a weapon, have any kind of, you know,
13 harmful intentions of that nature, anything like
14 that. It's just a safety concern. You don't want
15 anybody on top of your business of what you're
16 doing.

17 Q. If you've got a safety checkpoint,
18 you're not stopping people just walking along the
19 side of the road, are you?

20 A. No, sir.

21 MR. RETHY: Objection, leading.

22 Q. (By Mr. Graves) Are you stopping people
23 along the side of the road?

24 A. No, sir.

25 MR. GRAVES: No further questions.

EXHIBIT 27

Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; AND
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
INDIVIDUALLY AND ON BEHALF OF A CLASS
OF ALL OTHERS SIMILARLY SITUATED PLAINTIFFS,
V. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-00347-WHB-LRA
MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY; AND MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 THROUGH
#6, IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL CAPACITIES DEFENDANTS.

VIDEO DEPOSITION OF
CHIEF DEPUTY JEREMY WILLIAMS

APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 2017
HILTON GARDEN INN
235 WEST CAPITOL STREET
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI
8:13 A.M.

Job No: 133424

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
had many policy changes, not all written, but in
regards to several aspects.

Q Okay. Can you list those for me,
please?

A I don't know that I can begin to list
all of them or remember all of them. We've
changed the NET team for one example. Over the
course of Sheriff Tucker's administration we've
changed the format of that and moved it to a
full-time position. Is that what you're
referring to? I'm sorry.

Q Well, again, I'm -- and you'll see I do
this throughout the day. I'm trying my best to
use words that you've used. You referred to
policies and procedures. I'm trying to determine
which ones, other than the social media and the
bleeding and control team, have been changed
under Sheriff Tucker.

A Which policies -- I'm trying to
understand you. I'm sorry. Which policies in
our manual or --

Q Well, let's start including in the
manual, but if there are unwritten policies I'd
want to know about that, too.

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

A Okay.

Q So the manual we probably can trace
pretty clearly because we have copies and you and
your lawyers have done a job of responding to our
requests. So I think we can trace many of the
written changes. So maybe I'm asking more about
unwritten policies.

A I just don't know that I can sit here
and answer accurately as to every unwritten
policy that we've ever changed. I mean, I've
provided my attorneys copies of everything I
could think that would -- that would satisfy
that. Maybe I'm not following you.

Q Well, just sitting here today what can
you recall has been changed that isn't reflected
in the policy manual?

A We've asked our deputies to wear their
traffic vests on roadblocks or safety
checkpoints. We've made a clear chain of command
and had several meetings with supervisors on a
regular basis, as well as deputies. We've
implemented programs in the school system, like
the DARE program. We've implemented the Explorer
program. I don't know if that's all, you know,

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
policies but I can't -- trying to sit here and
recall everything, it's been six years' worth of
stuff.

Q Are you aware of any changes in
policies directed toward ensuring that the
Sheriff's Department conforms to the United
States Constitution in its actions and its
behavior?

A I think that's something that's taught
at the Police Academy and something that we
always require.

Q Okay. But any changes in how that
training is done or how the department conducts
itself with respect to complying with the United
States Constitution?

A I mentioned earlier that, you know, we
have general meetings. I get up and talk about,
you know, different aspects of making sure that
you comply with the Constitution every time we
meet.

Q So every meeting you tell your deputies
to comply with the Constitution?

A I'm sure in some aspects. I can't sit
here and recall every meeting we've had in the

Page 21

Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
past six years.

Q Okay. Is that a change in policy,
speaking about the Constitution at these
meetings?

A Yes, sir. I mean, I think if I get up
at every meeting and I'm the one saying it then,
yes, sir.

Q Okay. Because you weren't the chief
deputy before you became the chief deputy?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. Other than you -- well, you
would go to those meetings prior to becoming
chief deputy.

A Yes,

Q All right. And who was chief deputy
then?

A Eddie Belvadressi.

Q And would he address issues related to
the United States Constitution?

A I don't recall.

Q So other than you speaking at these
monthly meetings regarding the United States
Constitution, are you aware of any other changes
in policies or practices since Sheriff Tucker

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
2 became sheriff on this topic?

3 A We ask the District Attorney's office
4 to come in and do training, you know, in
5 different aspects of the law all the time.
6 They've done training in search and seizure and,
7 you know, there's continuing training that goes
8 on.

9 Q Is that new?

10 A We've asked them to do it. I don't
11 recall, you know -- I'm trying to understand and
12 answer your question.

13 Q Do you discuss race at these meetings?

14 A At the general meetings?

15 Q Yes, race.

16 A Don't know that I specifically discuss
17 race.

18 Q I'm sorry? No, you don't specifically
19 discuss race?

20 A No, sir. I said I don't know that I
21 specifically discuss race.

22 Q Okay. Any other changes in policies or
23 practices since Sheriff Tucker became sheriff
24 that relate to compliance with the United States
25 Constitution?

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

2 A Not that I can recall, but I'm not
3 saying there's not more. I just don't recall.

4 Q Okay. Let me ask you now specifically
5 about race. Any changes in policies or practices
6 that you're aware of since Sheriff Tucker became
7 sheriff relating to race?

8 A Can you define relating to race for me?
9 I mean we --

10 Q Ensuring nondiscriminatory police
11 practices with regard to race.

12 A Again, we have continuing training that
13 we have all of the time. I spoke earlier about
14 the FBI, asking the FBI to come in. The District
15 Attorney on law updates. And, you know, I can't
16 recall any other specifics.

17 Q And let's start with the -- anything
18 other than those three? And then I'll go through
19 those three.

20 A Like I said, there's probably more.
21 I'm just trying to recall.

22 Q So with the FBI, was race discussed at
23 the FBI session in 2016?

24 A It was a civil rights class, yes, sir.
25 Race was discussed.

Page 24

1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

2 Q Okay. And do you recall what was said
3 about race?

4 A No, sir. I don't recall the specifics.

5 Q Was there any discussion at the FBI
6 session as to placement of roadblocks in the
7 county?

8 A No, sir, not that I recall.

9 Q Okay. Any discussion -- strike that.
10 You mentioned the District Attorney office
11 training. How often does that take place?

12 A Usually -- Mississippi law usually
13 changes July 1st, like if new laws are passed in
14 the Legislature. So usually sometime just prior
15 to that.

16 Q Okay. And is there any discussion of
17 race in those District Attorney sessions?

18 A I don't recall any specific
19 discussions.

20 Q Okay. And then you just mentioned
21 continuous training. Other than the FBI training
22 where you indicated race was discussed or is
23 discussed, is there any discussion of race in
24 your other training?

25 A I think I said continuing training.

Page 25

1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

2 Q Yes.

3 A And I was referring to -- continuing
4 training is a term we use for, like, when we ask
5 the FBI or the District Attorney or we send
6 people --

7 Q I see.

8 A -- to classes, you know, out of town.

9 Q I see. So FBI and District Attorney
10 would be a subset of continuing training?

11 A Yes, sir. Continuing education would
12 accompany any training. Does that --

13 Q Okay.

14 A I may not have been clear.

15 Q I see. Is there any other instances of
16 that other than the FBI and the District
17 Attorney?

18 A Of any continuing training?

19 Q Yes.

20 A Yes, sir.

21 Q What would that be?

22 A Firearms qualifications are training
23 four times a year. We've done training on stop
24 and approach of vehicles. We've -- I send every
25 officer to a class that's called Below 100. I'm

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 MR. ROSS: Object to the form.
 3 Postings is plural, over a long time.
 4 Answer to the best of your ability.
 5 A I don't know what you mean by reaction,
 6 but I don't pay a lot of attention to anything in
 7 the news media or on a blog.
 8 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)
 9 Q If you could go now, sir, to I think
 10 what's been marked as Exhibit 2.
 11 A 2?
 12 Q Yes, please. And if you look at the
 13 bottom of the page it says MC-INT. And if you'll
 14 flip about halfway through the document there's
 15 something that says MC-INT 1-2.
 16 A On Exhibit 2? Oh, okay. I see it.
 17 It's towards the back. I'm sorry.
 18 Q Do I have you on the wrong document?
 19 MC-INT 1-2.
 20 A 1-2?
 21 Q Yes.
 22 A Yes, sir.
 23 Q Okay. A third of the way down the page
 24 it says Chief Deputy. If you could read the
 25 description that it says there for chief deputy

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 to yourself for a moment. And my question to you
 3 when you're done, just so you have it in mind, is
 4 going to be, is this an accurate description of
 5 your responsibilities?
 6 A Duties include all the duties of a --
 7 Q You can read it to yourself.
 8 A Oh, I'm sorry. I thought you wanted me
 9 to read it out loud.
 10 Q Or read it out loud. Whatever you
 11 prefer. But I'm happy to have you read it to
 12 yourself.
 13 A Okay. Yes, sir. I agree with that.
 14 Q Do you have any responsibilities that
 15 aren't listed in this paragraph?
 16 A I think in a broad way this covers
 17 about everything. I mean, you know, the last
 18 sentence, May act on behalf of the sheriff in his
 19 absence, you know, it doesn't specifically say
 20 but an example of that would be to attend board
 21 meetings or something. It doesn't specifically
 22 lay that out, but I think broadly it covers
 23 everything.
 24 Q Okay. So I want to ask you about a few
 25 of these responsibilities. First, going back to

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 an area we began to at least cover, second
 3 sentence, Responsible for enforcing and
 4 developing the policies and procedures of the
 5 Sheriff's Department. I want to ask you about
 6 the word developing.
 7 A Yes, sir.
 8 Q Have you worked to develop policies and
 9 procedures of the Sheriff's Department since
 10 you've assumed the position of chief deputy in
 11 2012?
 12 A Yes, sir.
 13 Q In what way?
 14 A I believe I wrote and the sheriff
 15 approved the social media policy. I believe I
 16 wrote and the sheriff approved, I also had some
 17 help from a third party, the policy that we
 18 talked about earlier on bleeding control. I'm
 19 trying to think if there's others but...
 20 Q Are you aware of any development of
 21 policies or procedures regarding
 22 nondiscriminatory race -- nonracially
 23 discriminatory policing practices?
 24 A I think I stand up at every general
 25 meeting and tell everybody that we're going to

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 treat the public with respect and fairly. I
 3 would consider that a reminder or, you know,
 4 development of policy.
 5 Q Okay. But don't mention race in that
 6 discussion?
 7 A I say everybody.
 8 Q I understand. But specifically you
 9 don't mention one racial group versus another?
 10 A I don't recall that I have, no, sir.
 11 Q Other than that example that you just
 12 gave or those examples, because I recognize
 13 there's multiple meetings, anything else?
 14 A I think -- yes, sir. I did write a
 15 policy about the mandatory use of body armor.
 16 Q Okay. So that's another policy or
 17 procedure. Anything else that might relate to
 18 nonracially discriminatory policing policies?
 19 A Again, I think I preach, you know,
 20 every time we get together to treat people fairly
 21 no matter what.
 22 Q Anything else?
 23 A No, sir, not that I can think of.
 24 Q What policies do you have in place to
 25 ensure against nonracially discriminatory

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 policing practices?
 3 A There's a policy in our --
 4 MR. ROSS: Object to form. To ensure
 5 against nondiscriminatory? Was that your
 6 question?
 7 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Yes, it was.
 8 MR. ROSS: Okay. Against
 9 nondiscriminatory?
 10 MR. YOUNGWOOD: To prevent. To
 11 prevent, if that's more --
 12 A Are you saying to prevent
 13 discriminatory practices?
 14 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)
 15 Q Yes.
 16 A Okay. There's a policy in our policy
 17 and procedure manual under the ethics that
 18 addresses that. There's a policy under
 19 harassment that addresses that. There may be
 20 some others. That's the two that come to mind.
 21 Q Okay. Anything else?
 22 A Anything else? I'm sorry?
 23 Q Any other policies or practices -- any
 24 other further answer to my question?
 25 A Other than what I testified to earlier,

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 no, about speaking to people.
 3 Q Okay. We'll look at the manual in a
 4 bit. And let me ask you about the sentence
 5 further in, Assign manpower as needed in the
 6 county. Do you see that?
 7 A Yes, sir.
 8 Q What does that mean?
 9 A It means that if there's a particular
 10 need in the county, I will address that need.
 11 Q Okay. And how do you determine --
 12 well, strike that. Does that include determining
 13 where patrols and deputies spend their time in
 14 the county?
 15 A It can.
 16 Q Okay. Are there others who make
 17 determination as to where deputies and patrols
 18 spend their time in the county other than you?
 19 A The supervisors on the shift.
 20 Q They report to you then?
 21 A Yes, sir.
 22 Q So ultimately it goes to you?
 23 A Yes, sir.
 24 Q Okay. What role does Sheriff Tucker
 25 play in assigning manpower as needed in the

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 county?
 3 A He's the head of the agency. The buck
 4 stops with him. If he has -- hears of a need or
 5 something, he and I will discuss it and we will
 6 pass that on to our supervisor.
 7 Q What efforts, if any, are made to
 8 ensure that the focus of manpower in the county
 9 is distributed in a manner in which certain races
 10 are not targeted for disproportionate police
 11 presence?
 12 A We distribute deputies in all areas of
 13 the county. I think what I'm referring to in
 14 this is if we have a need to allocate more or
 15 additional resources we will.
 16 And, you know, an instance would be
 17 maybe three weeks ago we had a lot of auto
 18 burglaries in the Ashbrooke area. I authorized
 19 some of my investigators and patrol deputies to
 20 work overtime and try to catch the people that
 21 were doing that.
 22 Q Okay.
 23 A I guess it would be in response to
 24 crime.
 25 Q I'm sorry. What would be in response

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 to crime?
 3 A The assignment of manpower, you know,
 4 extra manpower. I said outside of the normal
 5 areas that we patrol.
 6 Q So take the example of roadblocks. Are
 7 road blocks set up with regard to where there is
 8 -- a roadblock set up with regard to where high
 9 crime areas are located in the county?
 10 A No, sir. Roadblocks are set up all
 11 over the county.
 12 Q Okay. So --
 13 A They would be set up -- I mean, if you
 14 have a particular area that's seeing a lot of
 15 traffic violations or DUIs, that would be, you
 16 know, an area that we would conduct a safety
 17 checkpoint in.
 18 Q Okay. And do you consider the overall
 19 crime rate of an area in determining where to set
 20 up a roadblock?
 21 A Not other than, like I said, the
 22 traffic, traffic volume and traffic crime that
 23 may be occurring in an area.
 24 Q Okay. So it's your testimony that only
 25 traffic crime is a -- traffic crime and you said

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 A Yes, sir.
 3 Q But that might have nothing to do with
 4 a citizen complaint?
 5 A It might have something to do with a
 6 citizen complaint. It might not. I don't
 7 specifically recall.
 8 Q Okay. And I don't want to make you
 9 repeat, but sitting here today you can recall
 10 verbal warnings, written reprimands in connection
 11 with citizen complaints, but you can't recall any
 12 specific instances of suspensions or dismissals
 13 as a result of citizen complaints. Is that a
 14 fair summary?
 15 A I think I did -- again, I provided all
 16 of them. I'd have to look at the specific
 17 reports that I produced. I think Deputy Johnny
 18 Burse was fired as a result of a citizen
 19 complaint. There may be others. I don't recall.
 20 Q Okay. And other than Johnny Burse,
 21 you can't think of anyone who was fired as a
 22 result of a citizen complaint?
 23 A I just don't recall now. They could
 24 very well have happened, but I just don't recall.
 25 Q Okay. What happened with that deputy?

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 A Deputy Burse?
 3 Q Yes.
 4 A I received a complaint from a citizen
 5 of -- I'm trying to think how to characterize it
 6 -- sexual misconduct.
 7 Q Okay. And when was that?
 8 A I don't specifically recall. It's been
 9 in the last six years. I was chief deputy.
 10 Q Okay. We may come back to that.
 11 A Okay.
 12 MR. YOUNGWOOD: We've been going about
 13 an hour. Would you like to break or keep
 14 going?
 15 MR. ROSS: Let's break.
 16 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Anytime you'd like a
 17 break you just ask me.
 18 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 19 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Otherwise I'll do it
 20 every hour.
 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
 22 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off record at 9:04.
 23 (OFF THE RECORD.)
 24 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Back on the record,
 25 9:17.

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)
 3 Q Chief Williams, what interaction do you
 4 have with the Board of Supervisors?
 5 A I attend meetings when they meet if the
 6 sheriff cannot attend.
 7 Q Anything else?
 8 A No, sir, not really. I mean, I may
 9 speak to them at those meetings or if I see them
 10 out speak to them, but, no, no other interaction.
 11 Q Am I correct that they have
 12 responsibility for the Sheriff's Department
 13 budget, for setting the budget?
 14 A Yes, sir.
 15 Q And do you interact with them at all
 16 with respect to that process?
 17 A When they hold budget hearings the
 18 sheriff and I will usually attend and present the
 19 budget hearings -- or the budget request to the
 20 Board of Supervisors.
 21 Q And do you have an understanding as to
 22 where the funds that support the department come
 23 from?
 24 A The taxes of Madison County, tax levy
 25 of Madison County.

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 Q Am I correct that there are certain
 3 violations that result in citizens owing fines to
 4 the county?
 5 A There's certain violations that result
 6 in fines to the county, yes, sir.
 7 Q Like, for example, traffic-related
 8 violations?
 9 A Yes, sir. And if you receive a
 10 speeding ticket you would pay a fine to the
 11 justice court. Now, as far as does that go to
 12 the county, I don't know. That would depend on
 13 state statute, where the assessments go.
 14 Q Okay. And are you aware of any
 15 interplay between the fines collected by the
 16 justice court relating to infractions put in in
 17 Madison County and the budget of the Sheriff's
 18 Department?
 19 A No, sir, I'm not.
 20 Q Are you aware of any statistics kept
 21 by the department relating to race?
 22 A No, sir, I'm not.
 23 Q Well, if an incident report is
 24 completed, the race of the individual involved is
 25 recorded, correct?

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 A Yes, sir.
 3 Q Okay. Where else is race recorded in
 4 connection with records maintained by your
 5 department?
 6 A If an individual is booked into the
 7 jail, that would be recorded in the booking
 8 record. Incident reports. I'm not sure if it's
 9 on the accident report form. I believe it is.
 10 It's a state form. I don't recall any other
 11 statistics.
 12 Q Okay. Why is race reported?
 13 A In what instance?
 14 Q Let's start with the incident reports.
 15 A It's a physical descriptor.
 16 Q But why report race? Just so you can
 17 have a sense of what the person looks like?
 18 A It would be the same reason you record
 19 a date of birth or social security number, an
 20 address or anything else. It's just a physical
 21 descriptor, and usually we get it off the
 22 driver's license.
 23 Q And is anything done with the
 24 statistics that are being gathered with respect
 25 to race on the incident reports?

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 you telling him not to answer the question?
 3 MR. ROSS: Have you done any
 4 statistical analysis aside from this
 5 lawsuit?
 6 THE WITNESS: Aside from this lawsuit?
 7 MR. ROSS: Correct.
 8 THE WITNESS: No, sir.
 9 MR. ROSS: Then I'm telling him not to
 10 answer.
 11 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Okay.
 12 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)
 13 Q You read the complaint in this matter?
 14 A Yes, sir.
 15 (EXHIBIT NUMBER 6 MARKED.)
 16 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)
 17 Q This is Exhibit 6 to your deposition.
 18 A Yes, sir.
 19 Q Have you -- you've seen this document
 20 before I take it.
 21 A Yes, sir.
 22 Q Have you read it?
 23 A I read it early on. I don't know that
 24 I read it recently, but, yes, sir I read it.
 25 Q If you could turn to page 32 of it.

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 A No, sir. I'm not even sure if you can
 3 filter that by race or anything.
 4 Q Well, but you have the records,
 5 correct?
 6 A Yes, sir. It's part of the form.
 7 Q Okay. And to your knowledge prior to
 8 this lawsuit has the department ever studied, for
 9 example, the percentage of people who are
 10 arrested in Madison County who were black versus
 11 the percentage of people arrested in Madison
 12 County who were white?
 13 A No, sir.
 14 Q And since this litigation has been
 15 commenced are you aware of any studies of that
 16 subject within the department?
 17 A I know --
 18 MR. ROSS: I object. It's work
 19 product.
 20 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Well, I said within the
 21 department.
 22 MR. ROSS: But the department, if they
 23 do it at the instruction of the attorneys,
 24 it could be work product.
 25 MR. YOUNGWOOD: I don't have a -- are

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 A 32. Is that what you said?
 3 Q Yes. Okay. And I'll direct you to
 4 Paragraph 106. You can read it to yourself.
 5 A (Witness examined document.) Okay.
 6 Q Do you recall reading this paragraph
 7 prior to today?
 8 A Yes, sir.
 9 Q Okay. Do you have any reaction to it?
 10 A What do you mean by reaction?
 11 Q Were you aware of these statistics
 12 before this complaint was filed?
 13 A No, sir.
 14 Q Do you have any explanation for why
 15 blacks are arrested at a rate significantly
 16 higher than whites in Madison County?
 17 A No, sir. We arrest people if we have
 18 probable cause or reason to arrest regardless of
 19 race.
 20 Q Did reading -- so you have no
 21 explanation for the discrepancy?
 22 A I don't know -- discrepancy?
 23 Q You have no explanation for the fact
 24 that blacks are arrested at a rate significantly
 25 higher than whites in the county?

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

A Yes, sir.

Q How does the officer decide?

A It's up to the officer's discretion.

Q Is there any guidance they're given how to exercise that discretion?

A No, sir. Not that I'm aware of.

Q And is race a permitted factor in exercising that discretion?

A No, sir.

Q How do you ensure that race isn't used as a factor in exercising that discretion?

A Again, we have, you know, policies and procedures against that. I ask shift supervisors on the shift that if they suspected something like that was going on they should bring it to my attention.

Q How would they know if it was going on?

A I mean, you listen to the radio. Shift supervisors listen to the radio. You call out on traffic stops, they would hear the traffic stops. Most officers -- I know I'm getting into police language; but, you know, if you call out on a traffic stop when they call back 10-8, which means back in service, like, I'm finished with

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

the traffic stop, they would -- most officers say, you know, warning or citation issue. You know, something like that.

Q Can I tell from that what the race is of the person who was either given a ticket, arrested, or let go with a warning?

A No, sir, but you would be able to tell previous in the interaction when an officer ran the driver's license on the radio.

Q Okay. And is there any effort made to monitor whether or not, for example, more black people are being given tickets while white people are given verbal warnings?

A That practice does not occur that I'm aware of, sir.

Q I understand it's not a -- well, thank you for that testimony. But how do you know it's not occurring?

A I listen to the radio. I have supervisors out there that listen to the radio.

Q Is there any records kept to test whether or not blacks are more likely to get tickets over whites?

A The actual ticket itself has a spot for

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

race on it.

Q I didn't ask it correctly. Is there anything done to test whether or not a white person is more likely to get a verbal warning or nothing at all than a black person for the same infraction?

A Not that I'm aware of, no, sir. I apologize. I wasn't understanding your question.

Q I didn't ask -- one you didn't understand but I didn't ask well. Let's take a look at some of your notes. Let's start with Exhibit 7. And I'm looking at the first page at the top. It says, Fully staffed. Do you see that?

A Yes, sir.

Q What do you recall -- I know it's a couple of years ago. Do you recall what that was in reference to?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. It was five years ago.

MR. YOUNGWOOD: Fair enough.

A If I'm not mistaken, this would have been the second general assembly we had. The first being immediately when Sheriff Tucker was

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

elected where he swore in all of the deputies and we met with them. This would have been five months later. And that is a note that I said was telling the employees we were fully staffed, as in had no open positions. Every open position had been filled.

Q Okay. And then it says right close to that, Did what was best for department to bring in qualified deputies to bring us to full staffed.

A Yes, sir.

Q Was the department not fully staffed when Sheriff Tucker took over? Do you know what that's in reference to?

A No, sir. There were several openings when Sheriff Tucker took over.

Q Okay. I'm going to skip way down to Number 10.

A Yes, sir.

Q And it says, Apt. detail. What does that mean?

A Apartment detail.

Q What does that mean?

A That would be referring to the NET

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
general roadblocks and sobriety checkpoints are
all done the same way.

Q Well, what are the criteria used for
selecting a location of general roadblocks?

A Flip over to the next page, Select
locations which permit the safe flow of traffic,
the a through d considerations that were listed
there, in addition to what I testified to
earlier. You know, well-lit areas, somewhere
where you're having traffic problems.

Q Okay. Where would I find in writing
the criteria that you listed earlier regarding
traffic problems or other considerations?

A I don't know.

Q So how would I be able to determine
what the objectively outlined criteria are with
respect to the location of general roadblocks?

A I think I testified to it earlier.

Q Okay. And in whose discretion does it
fall to set the location of general roadblocks?

A I think we're getting confused on terms
again. Are you talking about just -- there is no
such thing as a -- you know, you say general
roadblocks, sobriety checkpoints. You know, if

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
somebody wants to do a checkpoint, Lieutenant
Sandridge coordinates a lot of those locations
through his administration of the DUI grant.
Patrol will do safety checkpoints on occasion.
They are approved by the shift supervisor on duty
at that time.

Q Okay. And so the setting of those
locations is left to the discretion of the shift
supervisor or someone else?

A I believe Lieutenant Sandridge has a
list of locations that he's developed for the
administration of the DUI grant. We're given
instructions in our meetings of, you know, if
you're going to set up a checkpoint set it up all
over the county. And if somebody wants to set up
a checkpoint, it's approved by a supervisor.

Q And so it's to the discretion of the
supervisor to approve the location of that
roadblock?

A In that instance, yes, sir. It should
always be approved by a supervisor.

Q Okay. What training do the supervisors
get in selecting a location of roadblocks?

A Again, like I said, we talk about it at

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
general meetings. Lieutenant Sandridge has
developed many protocols and lists through his
administration of the DUI grant policy that I
believe you have. I was presented it during a
30(b)(6) deposition.

Q Okay. Is it your testimony that all of
the roadblocks set up in the county by the
Sheriff's Department are for the purposes of DUI
checks?

A No, sir. I think I testified earlier
it could be -- it's traffic issues. Driver's
license, insurance, tag, sobriety.

Q Okay. What is the -- what percentage
of the roadblocks set up in the county are for
purposes of the traffic category that you just
raised versus sobriety?

MR. ROSS: Object to the form. I think
he said --

A All checkpoints check for sobriety. If
you're asking what's the percentage of ones that
are set up under the DUI grant, I do not know.

BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)

Q Okay. And if a roadblock is not set up
pursuant to the DUI grant, what criteria are used

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
to set it up?

A The same criteria that's set up for any
checkpoint.

Q Which are what?

A This Policy and Procedure that we've
just been going over.

Q Okay. Where in this Policy and
Procedure does it say that you should set up --
does it outline the criteria for setting up a
checkpoint that relates to traffic violations?

A I think you've got a section on here
that says procedures with site selection. And
then Section 2, Select locations which permit
safe flow of traffic through the checkpoint.
Consideration should be given to posted speed
limits, traffic volume and visibility. Ensure
sufficient adjoining space is available to pull
vehicles off the traveled portion of the roadway.
C, Consider other conditions that may pose a
hazard. D, The site should have maximum
visibility from each direction and sufficient
illumination.

Q So those are the only criteria that go
into play in setting up the location of a

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
2 roadblock designed to check for traffic
3 violations?

4 A Those that I just read?

5 Q Yes.

6 A No, sir. I think this policy as a
7 whole, in addition to what I testified to
8 earlier. We have areas that we're having traffic
9 problems in.

10 Q All right. And that's the part I'm
11 trying to ask you about, sir. How do you
12 determine which areas are having traffic
13 problems?

14 A I've been working for the Sheriff's
15 Department for 20 years. I may get complaints
16 from citizens. I may just know where there's a
17 lot of traffic problems.

18 Q Okay. And it's left to the discretion
19 of the supervisor to approve the location of a
20 roadblock set up with respect to traffic
21 problems, correct?

22 A Supervisors approve the location of
23 every roadblock.

24 Q Okay. And that's -- so it's left to
25 their discretion, correct?

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

2 A Yes, sir. They approve every
3 roadblock.

4 Q Okay. And what training do they get in
5 exercising that discretion?

6 A They receive training in how to conduct
7 safety checkpoints at the Police Academy. We go
8 over it in general meetings. Maybe I'm not
9 understanding your question.

10 Q I'm not asking about how to conduct
11 them right now. I'm asking about where they get
12 located.

13 A Sir, I think we've -- I don't know how
14 else to answer your question. I've testified
15 that we have general meetings and we tell them to
16 set up in areas that we have problems, set up all
17 over the county. I don't know how else to answer
18 your question.

19 Q And are there any procedures put in
20 place to ensure that these checkpoints aren't
21 disproportionately being placed in black
22 neighborhoods?

23 A I think I've testified three or four
24 times that we instruct them to spread out the
25 locations of safety checkpoints all over Madison

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
2 County.

3 Q Do you do anything to ensure that they
4 in fact do that?

5 A Yes, sir. I monitor the radio. I look
6 at the reports that are being written. I know
7 where they're setting up at.

8 Q Do you do anything to ensure that
9 they're not disproportionately placing roadblocks
10 in black neighborhoods?

11 A Again, I look at the location of the
12 roadblocks in the CAD, view the reports, listen
13 to the radio. I don't know that I have ever
14 known to disproportionately set up anywhere.

15 Q Have you ever tried to graph a map
16 showing the locations?

17 A No, sir.

18 Q Or have you done any other statistical
19 steps independent of this lawsuit to try and
20 identify whether or not there's a
21 disproportionate placement of roadblocks for
22 traffic purposes in black areas?

23 A No, sir. I've lived in Madison County
24 my whole life. I know where the roads are.

25 Q Okay. Let's go back if we can, please,

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
2 sir, to Exhibit 7. So we can turn the page Bates
3 Number 170.

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q This is now an October 3rd, 2012,
6 meeting looks like?

7 A Yes, sir.

8 Q And Number 7 says, APT detail for
9 November to February. Is that the NET team
10 again?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q And what is this in reference to then,
13 this line?

14 A If I remember correctly, the apartment
15 detail around that time, which the NET team, like
16 I said, it's just a term, I believe that's around
17 the time that we switched them to helping out the
18 warrants unit and doing some other activities
19 over the winter months.

20 Q Okay. Let's turn the page, 177 is the
21 next page. This is a general meeting, January
22 21, 2014. Number 2 it says, Cameras, review
23 camera policy. What is that in reference to?

24 A I think that we reviewed over the motor
25 vehicle recording, audio and recording equipment

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

A I encourage them to, you know, use their microphones as much as they can.

Q So we may get to this a little bit more in a bit, but you know who Khadafy Manning is?

A Yes, sir.

Q He's one of the plaintiffs in this lawsuit.

A Yes, sir.

Q And there was an incident that took place in an apartment building.

A Yes, sir.

Q You're aware of that?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. And do you know if any of the officers turned their mikes on and recorded that incident?

A I do not think so. I'm not sure that it would work as far away as the parking lot is from the apartment building even if they had.

Q And there was a portion of that incident where Mr. Manning was seated in a patrol car you're aware, correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know if any officers had -- or

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

any of the patrol cars had cameras on for that?

A I do not believe there was.

Q Okay. And what would have led an

officer to turn on their camera in such an

incident or not? What guidance are they given to

guide them as to whether or not a camera should

be on for Mr. Manning sitting in that patrol car?

A I don't know that there is any.

Q So it's left to the discretion of the officers?

A Yes, sir.

Q Number 9, This is election year.

A Uh-huh.

Q People are watching every move. Do you see that?

A Yes, sir.

Q What is that in reference to?

A I believe I've said at many general meetings that the public is always watching you. Be nice and be respectful.

Q And by election year, what were you referring to?

A That was a year that Sheriff Tucker was running for reelection.

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

Q So were you trying to encourage the officers to behave in a certain way so as to have Sheriff Tucker reelected?

A I always encourage the officers to be respectful regardless of whether it's an election year. But when you work for a Sheriff's Department the sheriff is an elected official. You're cognizant when election year comes around. You know, not that you'd behave any differently but you just know it. Your job depends on it.

Q I'm sorry. So how does your job depend on it?

A If a new sheriff is elected he's not going to keep me as chief deputy.

Q So your job is dependant on it.

A Any job. By state law a new sheriff can come in and let go of every single employee and bring new employees in. Sometimes they do, sometimes they don't.

Q Okay. So it's in your view in the interest of yourself to support the reelection of Sheriff Tucker?

A I have no reason not to support the reelection of Sheriff Tucker.

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

Q Well, but from your livelihood, from your job it's in your interest.

A I am --

Q And in your view every officer in the police department also is under the impression that their jobs depended on the reelection of Sheriff Tucker?

A No, sir. We don't tell the employees to support Sheriff Tucker or not. Most of them chose to do so. We don't make them.

Q Well, why were you reminding them then it was an election year?

A It's an election year.

Q Right. So why were you reminding them, sir, other than to have them behave in a certain manner so as to support the reelection of Sheriff Tucker?

A No, sir. Like I testified earlier, every general meeting we have I ask them to do that, but it is important, you know, at any time whether it's an election year or not.

Q I'm going to try again. Why were you telling them it was an election year?

MR. ROSS: I object. He's asked and

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
Calls Answered, Back Up Unit, Incident Reports, Traffic Stops, Accident Reports, Citations at Justice Court, Monthly Report. I was comparing those statistics and at that time I told them I believe they needed to answer more calls, back up more units, write more incident reports.

Q Issue more citations?

A Yes, sir. It's on there.

Q Okay. So why did you want them to issue more citations?

A It wasn't necessarily I wanted them to issue more citations. I wanted them to be working as hard as the men and women that were underneath them.

Q Why do you track the number of citations issued per deputy?

A We have a monthly report the deputies turn in. It's a factor you can use in just looking at a one of many factors in work production. Also, Lieutenant Sandridge needs those statistics to complete, department wide statistics for his grant reporting.

Q Including the citations?

A Yes, sir.

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

Q Okay. And is there any other use of the number of citations that you track?

A No, sir.

Q Okay. Do you track citations based on race?

A No, sir.

Q Why not?

A Just don't.

Q Is the data available? Could you, in other words, if you did the work?

A There's no spot on the monthly citation form that breaks down race of offender. I suppose specific to citations you could go pull every citation in justice court and look at it. There's a blank for race on that citation.

Q So I'm sorry. Where is there -- so in your own -- I didn't follow you. Where can you see race for citations and where can you not?

A On the actual citation itself there is a blank for race. There is not one on the monthly activity reports that the deputies turn in to the Sheriff's Department.

Q Okay. So you would have to go to kind of a raw data and assemble it to count it?

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

A Yes, sir. You'd have to go to the court where the citation is filed.

Q And that's because the officers don't maintain a copy of the citation that they filed?

A In order for a citation to be prosecuted in court, it's an affidavit report and you turn it in to the court.

Q They don't keep a copy?

A Some may, some don't.

Q You don't --

A The citation is a carbon copy. It's got like an original and three or four, and one of them is labeled officer's copy. Some officers might keep them, some may not.

Q You don't require them to keep them.

A No, sir. No. I'm sorry.

Q There's no centralized place in your office where they're kept?

A No, sir.

Q Okay. And you've never done a study or, again, I'll exclude anything that might have been done in connection with this lawsuit, to determine which citations are issued comparing white people to black people, for example?

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

A No, sir.

MR. YOUNGWOOD: This will be 11.
(EXHIBIT NUMBER 11 MARKED.)

BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)

Q So is this the -- Exhibit 11, Bates Number MC 0256, what is this?

A This is the monthly citation report I was referring to. There is this and another form that tracks the gasoline used, vehicle repairs, such as that were the two forms that I was referring to.

Q And who assembles this? Who fills in this?

A The deputy.

Q So it's self reporting?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. And does he or she compile it -- strike that. Do you know how they get the data to compile it?

A Based on the number of whatever is listed on there that they do per month.

Q But how do they track it?

A They keep up with it themselves. I don't know how the individual officers track it.

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 Q Is there any verification as to whether
 3 or not it's accurate?
 4 A Occasionally I think on the back of
 5 this memo we talked about earlier there's a line
 6 that says, Citations at Justice Court and then
 7 the next line is Monthly Report. You could
 8 compare the two. I don't often do it though.
 9 Q Okay. So how would you figure out how
 10 many are at the justice court per officer?
 11 A Call the clerk and ask her.
 12 Q They have them sorted by officer?
 13 A I don't know how the clerk would do it.
 14 I would just call and ask her.
 15 Q And what would give you reason to do
 16 that?
 17 A The preparation of this memo. I don't
 18 recall another reason to do it. I mean, I don't
 19 recall another instance that I'd do it.
 20 Q And so does this memo -- well, walk me
 21 through what came from the justice court on this
 22 memo. Looking at page 4, Exhibit 10, ending
 23 Bates Number 431.
 24 A The next to the last column that says,
 25 Citations at JC, JC would be Justice Court.

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 seat belt and then not paying the fine? Yes?
 3 A Yes. That could be one instance.
 4 Q You would call me a fugitive if I
 5 hadn't paid a citation, a fine for not wearing a
 6 seat belt?
 7 A Well, like I said earlier, circuit
 8 court or county court, you know, I would --
 9 technically if you have a warrant for your arrest
 10 for whatever reason you would be considered a
 11 fugitive. But I believe, you know, like I said,
 12 you may be indicted by the grand jury through
 13 circuit court and that would be a warrant.
 14 Q Okay. What other numbers would account
 15 -- what other categories would account for the
 16 difference between the Monthly Report column and
 17 the Citations at Justice Court column on page
 18 ending 431?
 19 A Let me read them real quick.
 20 Q Thank you.
 21 A Felony arrest. If you made a felony
 22 arrest on somebody and filed that affidavit
 23 through county court or, you know, again, circuit
 24 court, it may not be included. Stolen vehicles
 25 recovered, you know, would not be included.

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 Q And is there a way to compare this to
 3 the officer's self-reported statistics on this
 4 chart?
 5 A The next column is Monthly Report. I
 6 mean, you could look at the two of them.
 7 Q So if I read these correctly in every
 8 single instance the number at the justice court
 9 is lower than the number that was self-reported.
 10 A Yes, sir, but you have to realize that
 11 there's stuff on this report and the other report
 12 that I mentioned that would not be a citation
 13 turned in to justice court.
 14 Q Okay. You're referring to another
 15 report. I want to see if I can get the right
 16 documents in front of you.
 17 A For example, halfway down this page it
 18 says, Fugitives arrested.
 19 Q Yes.
 20 A That would not be -- if you arrested
 21 somebody with a warrant through circuit court or
 22 county court, that would not be reported to
 23 justice court.
 24 Q I see. And a warrant could be, for
 25 example, for getting a citation for not wearing a

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 Fugitives arrested like we spoke about earlier.
 3 Drug arrest. I mean, depending upon whether or
 4 not, like I said, what court the affidavit was
 5 filed in. And then other is kind of, you know, a
 6 catchall.
 7 Q So when you said earlier that you could
 8 kind of check the self-reporting against the
 9 justice court, it sounds to me like that actually
 10 doesn't work because there's going to be a
 11 discrepancy and you won't know what the cause is.
 12 A I testified that I think I gathered the
 13 information for this memo. I could, that I never
 14 had done it before, but if I wanted to I guess I
 15 could get the numbers from justice court and go
 16 through here and eliminate what wasn't
 17 applicable.
 18 Q Okay. You've never done that.
 19 A No, sir.
 20 Q You're not --
 21 A Not that I recall.
 22 Q I'm sorry for speaking over you.
 23 A No. That's fine.
 24 Q You're not aware of anyone else doing
 25 that?

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 A Not that I recall, no, sir.
 3 Q Okay.
 4 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Let me mark this as 12.
 5 (EXHIBIT NUMBER 12 MARKED.)
 6 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)
 7 Q What is this?
 8 A This is a spreadsheet or summary those
 9 two end of month reports that I was talking
 10 about, that mine and Sheriff Tucker's secretary
 11 Lee Ann Sanders prepares for me at the end of the
 12 month after she compiles all of those reports.
 13 Q So this comes from Exhibit 11?
 14 A Exhibit 11 and the other form that I
 15 was telling you about.
 16 Q Let me show you that form.
 17 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Let's mark this as 13.
 18 (EXHIBIT NUMBER 13 MARKED.)
 19 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)
 20 Q You're being handed Exhibit 13, MC
 21 0255.
 22 A Yes, sir.
 23 Q Is this that other form?
 24 A Yes, sir. This would be it.
 25 Q So perhaps you could use Exhibit 11,

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 Exhibit 13 and explain to me how Exhibit 12 gets
 3 created.
 4 A The deputies at the end of the month
 5 would turn in Exhibit 11 and Exhibit 13 to Lee
 6 Ann Sanders. She would compile the statistics
 7 from those into this spreadsheet. Does that make
 8 sense?
 9 Q Yes.
 10 A I think the majority of this
 11 information from this spreadsheet comes from
 12 Exhibit 11, but I'm not 100 percent sure. Again,
 13 like I said, Exhibit 13 has some extra categories
 14 on there, Accidents worked, Arrests.
 15 Q And then what is Exhibit 12 used for?
 16 A To help me -- instead of having to go
 17 through 46 of these I can look at it on one
 18 spreadsheet.
 19 Q But what are you looking for? What are
 20 you -- what decisions are you making based on
 21 this document, if any?
 22 A I don't know if any decisions are made.
 23 Like I testified earlier, you know, a tool to
 24 evaluate performance but not the only tool.
 25 Q In what way does this evaluate

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 performance?
 3 A It tells how many DUI arrests you made,
 4 how many felony arrests, stolen vehicles
 5 recovered, seat belt citations. Everything
 6 that's listed down there.
 7 Q With more being better?
 8 A Not necessarily. It just depends.
 9 Q What does it depend on?
 10 A I mean, you can take this, like I said,
 11 as a tool and then you look at Exhibit 13 and
 12 there's a spot for beginning mileage and ending
 13 mileage, you know. I would expect a patrol
 14 deputy that's out patrolling eight hours a day to
 15 put some miles on a car. You know, if you turn
 16 in a report that's got 500 miles ridden for a
 17 month, you're not out there patrolling the
 18 streets like you're supposed to be.
 19 Q Okay. The mileage doesn't go on the
 20 summary form, does it?
 21 A That's why I said take a tool in
 22 conjunction with several others.
 23 Q Okay. But I'm trying to understand how
 24 this tool, Exhibit 12, is used?
 25 A I told you it would be a tool to use

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 and see how many of each of these the deputies do
 3 in a month.
 4 Q Okay. So if I look through, you know,
 5 Number 17, that refers to an individual I take
 6 it?
 7 A Yes, sir.
 8 Q Has 34 total. Number 23 has 70 total.
 9 A Yes, sir.
 10 Q Right? And so those are on the higher
 11 end, correct?
 12 A Yes, sir.
 13 Q But if you look at, like, 26 and 27 one
 14 has 2 and one has 1.
 15 A Yes, sir.
 16 Q So what conclusions do you draw between
 17 the individuals that have higher numbers versus
 18 the lower numbers?
 19 A Those particular individuals you called
 20 out, 23 and 17, are individuals that work the DUI
 21 grant. So that would be normal for them to have
 22 higher statistics. They're working many more
 23 hours than the other deputies.
 24 Q So they work the DUI grant. But we'll
 25 take Number 23, the largest category there is

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
supervisors in place to monitor how they interact
with the public. I've never known of a problem.
If I did we'd handle it.

Q Okay. You're speaking of individual
interactions, if somebody does something that's
obviously against a religion or something like
that. You would note that and do something if
you saw it?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. What do you do, though, to make
sure that the overall policies of the department
-- and we can just go back to roadblocks, for
example -- don't have a racial bias as a
component of them?

A Again, I know the officers that work
for me. I monitor their activity. I have
supervisors in place in the shift that monitor
their activity the whole time they're working.

Q Okay. And when you learn that blacks
are five times as likely to be arrested as
whites, what does that do to your analysis as to
whether or not your department is complying with
Section C?

A We arrest the people we have probable

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
cause for or have warrants issued by a judge
regardless of race.

Q Well, you don't arrest all of the
people you have probable cause for, right,
because officers have discretion to arrest or not
arrest, correct?

A Yes, sir. I mean, officers have
discretion.

Q Okay. And how do you know that they're
not exercising racial bias in exercising that
discretion?

A I know the officers. I monitor their
activity. I have supervisors on the shift that
work with them.

Q Okay. But you keep no statistics as to
-- that tie race to whether or not an officer
gives a citation or arrest or lets somebody go,
correct?

A I think we addressed earlier that race
is included in incident reports and traffic
tickets.

Q But you do nothing to track those --

A I've never had a reason to track them.

Q This lawsuit give you a reason?

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

A I believe we've answered that question
earlier but...

Q I'm sorry. What was the answer?

A I believe my attorney advised me not to
answer because attorney/work product.

Q Okay. That's fine. That's fine. I
think Impartiality.

A Yes, sir. 37.

Q Was that one you identified, sir?

A The first line, Officers shall in all
cases enforce laws and ordinances in a fair and
impartial manner.

Q Okay. That's the section of this
policy you're referring to?

A I think it's appropriate.

Q Okay. And then I think you also
referred to 38.1 which is the next one.

A There's some more in 37 but I think
it's --

Q Oh, go ahead.

A I think it's more referring to what you
were talking about earlier, employees within the
department.

Q Okay. Thank you. And 38?

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

A Police Offenses: Disciplinary is the
title of the policy.

Q Yes.

A The section at the top that says
towards the end, A public servant is expected to
be at all times helpful and courteous to the
public. There is a section under Definitions.

Q I think you were referring to m before.

A Yeah, Section m, The mistreatment of
any person in the performance of duty.

Q So I think we went through all of the
sections you identified?

A Yes, sir, I believe so.

Q Okay.

MR. YOUNGWOOD: So it's 11:15. If
you'd like to break we could do that and
reconvene at 1:00.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off record, 11:15.
(OFF THE RECORD.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Back on the record,
1:06.

BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)

Q Okay. Chief Williams, I want to
discuss the hiring process for a little bit with

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
2 not they should call out?

3 A They're trained in the Police Academy
4 and I've reviewed it several times in our general
5 meetings. Call out on your stops, call out on
6 where you're at.

7 Q Okay.

8 A I think I testified in my 30(b)(6)
9 deposition that, you know, we have a saying we go
10 by that you may know where you are and God may
11 know where you are but if your dispatcher doesn't
12 know where you are you and God better be on good
13 terms.

14 Q That's the exact testimony you gave in
15 your deposition. I read that yesterday. But
16 what -- and then what happens when they call out?
17 What --

18 A They would pick up the radio in their
19 car and, you know, like in the instance of a
20 traffic stop they should give their location and
21 the tag number of the -- tag number or if it
22 doesn't have a tag the vehicle description of
23 where they're at.

24 Q Okay. And then that gets recorded in
25 the CAD?

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

2 A Yes, sir.

3 Q And what other information do they have
4 to give?

5 A When they initially call out?

6 Q Yeah.

7 A On a traffic stop?

8 Q Right.

9 A Tag number, location, vehicle
10 description if it doesn't have a tag number.
11 That's all that's necessary, I guess. There
12 would be more information given as the traffic
13 stop progressed.

14 Q Okay. And by location, they're going
15 to give an address or an intersection, something
16 like that?

17 A Yes, sir, either or. Whatever they're
18 close to.

19 Q Okay. But they don't give the race of
20 the person that they're stopping?

21 A No, sir.

22 Q Okay. Or --

23 A They may run the driver's license and,
24 you know, it may be on the driver's license
25 but...

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

2 Q Okay. And then some things that are
3 called out result in incident reports, right?

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q And what determines if you need an
6 incident report?

7 A What determines if you need an incident
8 report?

9 Q Yes.

10 A If you make an arrest, if there's
11 something that needs to be documented. An
12 incident report should be done on anytime there's
13 an arrest.

14 Q Okay. What less than an arrest would
15 result in an incident report?

16 A Maybe a warning. And I think I
17 testified -- I'm not trying to back up.

18 Q Yeah.

19 A But you had asked would they call out
20 the race of the person.

21 Q Yes.

22 A It's not common practice, but, I mean,
23 it does happen sometimes. If you're getting out
24 with -- not necessarily on a traffic stop, but,
25 say, at an armed robbery and you see a particular

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

2 race run you want to relay that information that,
3 you know, with this person. I just didn't want
4 to testify wrong -- I mean falsely. I want to be
5 --

6 Q Go back anytime you need to. I
7 understand. But that race wouldn't be recorded
8 we know in the CAD report, right?

9 A It depends on what the dispatcher puts
10 in there. It may very well be.

11 Q Okay. There's no column that requires
12 that?

13 A There's no column.

14 Q There's no box.

15 A They would put it in the comments,
16 yeah.

17 Q Right. The incident reports are going
18 to tend to have race, right? That's a field?

19 A Yes, sir.

20 Q Okay. So you were starting to say an
21 arrest would result in an incident report. A
22 citation would as well, right?

23 A It depends on the officer. We ask our
24 officers to write incident reports on anything,
25 but, you know, I'm not saying every citation

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
would have an incident report.

Q Okay. So that's somewhat in the officer's discretion, whether or not to write an incident report in the case of a citation?

A In the case of a citation, yes, sir.

Q Okay. You would say an arrest is not in their discretion.

A An arrest and an incident report is supposed to be written. Yes, sir.

Q Okay. Citations a discretion. And how about a warning? You could write an incident report for a warning?

A You could.

Q But that is within the officer's discretion?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would those be the three categories?

A I mean, there's many other types of calls. You know, a domestic call you would write an incident report. Or an auto theft call, you would write an incident report. You know, I don't know that I can sit here and list every call type there is. A vehicle accident, you would write an accident report, not necessarily

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
an incident report.

Q Okay. Okay. And how about if you stop somebody, you called it into the CAD because you called out but you don't arrest them, you don't give them a citation, you don't even give them a warning, could that result in an incident report?

Would that be in the officer's discretion or --

A It could, yes, sir.

Q Okay. And what training do the officers get in those situations? Incident -- I'm sorry. Citations, warnings, no warnings, as to when they should write an incident report?

A Anytime there's an arrest made there should be an incident report.

Q That I understand.

A We tell them at general meetings and, you know, general assemblies that you need to document your encounters, but I don't know that there's a specific you do this in this situation type training. I don't know if that's what you're asking. I'm sorry.

Q Okay. But it would not be a violation of your policy for them to fail to write an incident report for a citation, correct?

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

A That's correct.

Q That's within their discretion. And the warning is within their discretion, correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And the stop but no warning or anything else, that's within their discretion, too, whether they write an incident report?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. Was there a change in requirements regarding incident reports for citations this year?

A Earlier this year Sheriff Tucker asked all of the supervisors that there would be no more, I think the right word, maybe call disposition as handled by an officer, that he wished for a report to be written on every call.

Q Okay. So that seems to be a change in the policy that we had discussed two minutes ago regarding the writing of incident reports? Or do I misunderstand you?

A I'm talking about like a call for service. A citizen calls in. Not --

Q I see. I see.

A Okay.

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

Q So that's somebody calls in to 911 and says, Please come help me or something?

A Yes, sir.

Q That now needs to be written up. But prior to that, it was left to the officer's discretion as to whether that got written up?

A Prior to that there was some discretion in it. Like I said, if there was an arrest made, you needed to have an incident report. But, you know, if you got to a scene and there wasn't anything to it you may say -- the code we use is HBO, handled by officer. Sheriff Tucker stated earlier this year he wanted an incident report on those type incidents.

Q Okay. So previously that was left -- HBOs were left to the discretion of the officer, whether or not they got written up as an incident report. Today they have to write them up.

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. How do you -- do deputies get reviewed annually or is there some sort of annual review process?

A No, sir.

Q Okay. Even if it's not annual, is

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
2 there some periodic review process conducted of
3 the officers?

4 A Not a formal process. I mean, I'm
5 always watching and listening but not a formal
6 review process if that's what you're asking.

7 Q Do people come up, say, for
8 opportunities for raises annually and they need
9 to be reviewed in connection with anything like
10 that?

11 A Our pay scale is set. There's not like
12 a, you know, every two-year step raise or
13 anything. There is a pay rate for an officer
14 less than a year. And then once you've been here
15 a year, it's a different pay rate. But short of
16 that --

17 Q But it's not like an annual review that
18 leads to a two percent increase or something like
19 that?

20 A No, sir. Nothing like that.

21 Q Okay. So how does an officer know if
22 he or she is performing their duties adequately?

23 A If they weren't, I or the supervisors
24 would be having a conversation with them.

25 Q Okay. Do you maintain personnel files

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
2 for officers?

3 A Yes, sir.

4 Q What is in that personnel file
5 typically?

6 A The application, the resumé, the
7 documentation where they went and got a physical
8 and were cleared medically, results of the drug
9 tests, notes from my interview. Any reprimands
10 or suspensions or, you know, discipline-type
11 action. If an officer gets hurt on the job, the
12 accident report where he was hurt and
13 documentation where everything was sent to the
14 human resources for workers' comp. I'm trying to
15 think. There could be other stuff. Personnel
16 information.

17 Q You're involved in the disciplinary
18 process, correct?

19 A Yes, sir.

20 Q And I think we already looked and I
21 don't think we need to look again, but you're
22 involved in handling citizen or civilian I should
23 say complaints, correct?

24 A Yes, sir.

25 Q Okay. And what is the process if a

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
2 civilian or citizen complaint comes in that you
3 follow?

4 A I will talk to that person, find out
5 what the complaint is. They may call on the
6 phone. They may come to the office. And if
7 actions needs to be taken, I'll document that
8 action. If an investigation is done, I'll
9 document that. And I'll generally let the person
10 know the result of that, you know, either by
11 phone or in person.

12 Q Okay. I asked you about this this
13 morning but a few hours have passed. You can't
14 recall any instance, am I correct, in your six
15 years as chief where an officer was suspended or
16 fired as a result of a citizen complaint; is that
17 right?

18 A I think I testified that Mr. Burse was
19 fired as a result of a citizen complaint. And
20 that there could be others, but I didn't recall
21 them.

22 Q Okay. Then I misheard you. I thought
23 Mr. Burse was fired as a result of an internal
24 investigation but that it wasn't the result of
25 this -- that it came in by means other than a

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
2 citizen complaint.

3 A No, I believe -- I mean, no, sir. I
4 believe a citizen complaint on Mr. Burse.

5 Q Okay. Thank you. I'm sure I misheard
6 you earlier. You're aware I know of the
7 complaint that came in regarding the Manning
8 incident, correct?

9 A Yes, sir. I don't know that I ever got
10 a complaint from the Mannings. I think I was
11 notified by Heath Hall with SMG. And I believe
12 Sheriff Tucker got a call from Chief Otha Brown
13 at the Canton Police Department.

14 Q Okay.

15 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Let's mark that as 19,
16 please.

17 (EXHIBIT NUMBER 19 MARKED.)

18 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)

19 Q Do you recognize this?

20 A This appears to be my documentation.
21 Well, the first two pages are my report that I
22 wrote when I was made aware of an incident. And
23 then there is several pages of attachments to it
24 that I attached to the incident report.

25 Q So is the front written by you?

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 A Yes, sir.
 3 Q Okay. And within it, it appears that
 4 you contacted Sergeant Slade Moore and asked him
 5 about the incident.
 6 A Yes, sir.
 7 Q And then towards the back of this is a
 8 statement by Slade Moore, correct?
 9 A Yes, sir.
 10 Q Did you play any role in preparing this
 11 statement by Slade Moore?
 12 A Other than calling him and asking him
 13 to provide me a statement of what occurred, no,
 14 sir.
 15 Q Okay. And then we'll flip backwards
 16 here. The next page, 190, on the bottom.
 17 A Yes, sir.
 18 Q It appears to be a statement by Mr.
 19 Manning, Khadafy Manning?
 20 A Yes, sir.
 21 Q Did you speak to Mr. Manning regarding
 22 this incident?
 23 A No, sir. Mr. Manning never contacted
 24 me about the incident. No. I never spoke to
 25 him.

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 had occurred. At this time no complaints had
 3 been received from Manning. And I have not seen
 4 the video. After talking with Sergeant Moore and
 5 reviewing the reports, I concluded that I didn't
 6 see any basis to take any disciplinary action.
 7 Q So no disciplinary action was taken,
 8 correct?
 9 A No, sir.
 10 Q Okay. Do you recall investigating an
 11 incident involving, again, Slade Moore and a
 12 citizen by the name of Destiny Jones?
 13 A Yes, sir.
 14 Q What do you recall about that?
 15 A I don't know whether again Ms. Jones
 16 ever came to me to file a complaint, but I
 17 believe that's the case where they filed an
 18 affidavit in the court against Mr. Moore.
 19 Q Do you know what the -- and let me give
 20 you --
 21 MR. YOUNGWOOD: This will be 20.
 22 (EXHIBIT NUMBER 20 MARKED.)
 23 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)
 24 Q Did you make any investigation of this
 25 matter?

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 Q Okay. And there's a statement here by
 3 Quinnetta Thomas.
 4 A Yes, sir.
 5 Q Did you ever speak to Ms. Thomas?
 6 A No, sir.
 7 Q Okay. Did you interview or speak in
 8 some way to the other officers present at the
 9 scene of the incident?
 10 A May I read my report just a second?
 11 Q Of course.
 12 A I don't specifically recall. I believe
 13 I did, but I don't know for 100 percent sure.
 14 (Witness examined document.) It doesn't say and I
 15 don't recall, but it would be common practice
 16 that if more than one deputy was involved I
 17 usually would talk to them.
 18 Q Okay. But you can't recall doing that
 19 and you agree that the report doesn't say that
 20 you did?
 21 A Yes, sir. That's correct.
 22 Q Okay. And what was your conclusion
 23 upon your investigation of this incident?
 24 A I think in my last paragraph here
 25 Sergeant Moore provided a statement as to what

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 A I remember getting this e-mail and
 3 reading this and looking into it. I don't recall
 4 if I did a report or a documentation of it, but I
 5 do recall looking into the incident.
 6 Q And what did you conclude?
 7 A I concluded after talking to the
 8 officers on the scene that Ms. Jones was being
 9 disorderly and was arrested. And I also attended
 10 the court hearing when they had the court
 11 hearing.
 12 Q And so you took no action against the
 13 officer in connection with that?
 14 A No, sir. Not that I can recall.
 15 Q Do you recall an incident and a
 16 complaint filed by Daryl Dozier and Domekia
 17 Myers-Dozier?
 18 A I recall receiving something in the
 19 mail that was sent to several different people.
 20 I don't know that Mr. Dozier ever came in to see
 21 me or filed a formal complaint.
 22 (EXHIBIT NUMBER 21 MARKED.)
 23 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)
 24 Q I'm going to hand you what's been
 25 marked as Exhibit 21. Do you recognize this as

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
that document that you just referred to?

A Yes, sir. This is what I was talking about. It appears that he sent it to the Sheriff's Department, Eric Holder, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Greg Davis, Bennie Thompson and Department of Public Safety.

Q I just want to direct you to Paragraph 1.

A Yes, sir. The one that's labeled 1?

Q Labeled 1. Thank you, sir. Yes.

A Okay.

Q Thank you. On October 12, 2014, Madison County Sheriff Brad Sullivan, a white male police officer, pointed his police-issued handgun at Daryl Dozier, Ms. Domekia Myers-Dozier, wife, and Dshantia Dozier, daughter, age 5, with intent to cause bodily harm causing fear, stress, and the family to be terrorized. And that Sheriff Brad stated, "I've got you niggers now" and that Sheriff Brad Sullivan would use deadly force on the unarmed defenseless African Americans. Do you see that?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did you investigate that allegation in

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
in any way?

A Yes, sir.

Q What did you do to investigate it?

A Talked to Mr. Dozier, reviewed videotape -- I mean not Mr. Dozier. Talked to Mr. Sullivan, the deputy, and reviewed videotapes from the car.

Q And I'm sorry. What was the videotape from the car?

A I don't believe the first part of the incident was on the videotape, but the transport of Mr. Dozier to the jail was.

Q Okay. So there's no way to verify in the video one way or the other whether or not the allegation in Paragraph Number 1 is correct?

A I don't specifically recall. I do recall the video camera wasn't pointing in that direction. I don't recall whether the audio was on or not.

Q Okay. Did you ask if Deputy Sullivan had used the word nigger?

A I did.

Q And you asked that of Deputy Sullivan?

A I did.

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams

Q What was his response?

A He had not.

Q Okay. Have you ever heard that word used in the Madison County Sheriff's Department?

A No, sir.

Q Not even once?

A No, sir.

Q And by that I mean both within the building, outside, by any of the officers?

A I've never heard it by any officers. I've heard it before on the streets policing, you know, I've heard it.

Q So your testimony is not by an officer.

A Yes, sir. I thought that's what you were asking. I apologize.

Q It was. It was. How about by officers off duty, have you ever heard them use the word?

A No, sir.

Q And what if I broadened it to the other sorts of racial slurs? Have you ever heard racial slurs being used by officers in Madison County Sheriff's Department?

A No, sir.

Q Both on and off duty you've never heard

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
it?

A No, sir.

Q Okay. That would be a violation of some of the provisions of the policy handbook that you showed me before lunch?

A Absolutely.

MR. ROSS: Can we go off the record?

MR. YOUNGWOOD: Yeah.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Off record.

(OFF THE RECORD.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Back on the record.
BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)

Q Have you -- you said you've not seen racial slurs used. Have you seen people joke about racial issues?

A Seen people joke about them?

Q Yeah. Officers. My question is about your employees, your officers. Not about other people.

A Not that I can recall, no, sir.

Q Okay.

MR. YOUNGWOOD: 22.

(EXHIBIT NUMBER 22 MARKED.)

BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 A Like I testified earlier, I don't know
 3 that it's factually wrong. If we set up a
 4 checkpoint, we're checking for driver's license,
 5 insurance, tags. But if we have reason to
 6 believe that -- or reason to run the driver's
 7 license, warrants are going to be checked. I
 8 don't know that it's inaccurate. I just think
 9 it's a poor choice of words.
 10 Q Okay. Well, if somebody drives through
 11 a roadblock -- let's do this. If somebody drives
 12 through a roadblock, they are stopped, correct?
 13 A Yes, sir.
 14 Q If they don't wish to be stopped can
 15 they keep going?
 16 A If they're driving through a safety
 17 checkpoint?
 18 Q Yeah.
 19 A No, sir. We're going to stop every
 20 vehicle.
 21 Q Going to stop every vehicle unless the
 22 line is very long and then you'll wave some
 23 through, right?
 24 A If traffic gets very backed up or all
 25 of the officers on the checkpoint are busy with

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 cars that they pulled over to the side of the
 3 road, traffic will flow until that checkpoint
 4 resumes.
 5 Q And it's up to the officer's discretion
 6 to decide when that flow should stop and start,
 7 correct?
 8 A Like I said, if all of the officers
 9 are busy with investigating some violation on the
 10 side of the road and there's no officers there to
 11 stop vehicles, then traffic would flow when they
 12 get through and get back and reestablish a
 13 checkpoint and we check every car.
 14 Q But do cars just pass through or do
 15 they kind of get waved through?
 16 A In that particular instance?
 17 Q Yes.
 18 A They would just pass through because
 19 officers would be busy with other motorists.
 20 Q Okay. So if officers are all busy with
 21 other motorists, automatically every car can just
 22 go on through?
 23 A Yes, sir. There would not be an
 24 officer there to stop them, so, yes, sir.
 25 Q Well, but the cars would be blocking

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 the road, wouldn't they?
 3 A No, sir. They would be pulled over to
 4 the side of the road. If the officer was
 5 investigating a violation they would ask that
 6 person to pull over to the side of the road.
 7 Q Okay. But what if an officer car comes
 8 -- let me go more slowly. A car comes up to the
 9 checkpoint, the car doesn't pull off the road to
 10 come through the checkpoint, right? It's on the
 11 road.
 12 A Yes, sir.
 13 Q All right. Some of these are two-lane
 14 roads I assume.
 15 A Yes, sir.
 16 Q So there's no way to pass other than to
 17 leave the lane or go off the road, right?
 18 A Maybe I didn't do a good job of
 19 explaining it. If the checkpoint is established,
 20 we're going to check every car that comes through
 21 it.
 22 Q Right.
 23 A If a car came through and there was
 24 probable cause to investigate something further,
 25 like, you know, smell of alcoholic beverages

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 coming from the car or marijuana or something
 3 then that vehicle would then pull over to the
 4 side of the road. And if all of the officers on
 5 the roadblock had a vehicle pulled over, then
 6 traffic would flow and they wouldn't be in the
 7 road. But if we're checking cars, we're checking
 8 every car that's coming through.
 9 Q Car comes up to the roadblock. Officer
 10 comes over to the driver's side, right?
 11 A Yes, sir.
 12 Q What does the officer say?
 13 A Typically when I'm on one I say, How
 14 are you doing this evening. We're checking
 15 driver's license and insurance cards. May I
 16 please see it.
 17 Q So I show it to you. It appears valid
 18 and you just wave me through?
 19 A I would probably walk back to the rear
 20 of your vehicle and look at your tag and make
 21 sure your tag was valid. And if all of that was
 22 good, I'd come back, tell you to drive safe and
 23 have a nice evening and wave you through.
 24 Q Okay. You don't call my driver's
 25 license in?

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 A No, sir. Not in that situation.
 3 Q Not ever?
 4 A I wouldn't, no, sir.
 5 Q Well, is that again up to the officer's
 6 discretion, whether they call the driver's
 7 license in?
 8 A I think there's nothing illegal about
 9 calling the driver's license in. Every
 10 checkpoint I've ever been on, if everything is
 11 going on the face of it we'll just wave them
 12 through.
 13 Q Okay. So an officer would have
 14 discretion to call it in if he or she thought it
 15 appropriate in their discretion?
 16 A I think an officer can. I've never
 17 seen it.
 18 Q Okay. You've never done it?
 19 A No, sir.
 20 Q Okay.
 21 A Not absent a reason to.
 22 Q Okay. And do you ever interact with
 23 the passenger?
 24 A No, sir. Not unless I have reason to.
 25 Q What would be a good reason to interact

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 with the passenger?
 3 A If for some reason the driver was being
 4 arrested for something or there was a -- you
 5 know, I needed to then see if somebody could
 6 drive that vehicle away, I may would ask a
 7 passenger in the car does anybody have a license
 8 and like to drive the vehicle away. If there was
 9 probable cause to believe the passenger was
 10 involved in some crime, I may talk to him. But
 11 typical rule, absent that, no, sir, I wouldn't.
 12 Q Okay. Do officers have discretion to
 13 talk to the passenger?
 14 A If they have probable cause or
 15 reasonable suspicion to or they have some
 16 interaction with the driver.
 17 Q Okay. And if there's no -- if there's
 18 no probable cause or reasonable suspicion, are
 19 the officers permitted to talk to the passengers?
 20 MR. ROSS: I object to the form. Using
 21 the word talk. Is that your intentional --
 22 is that the word you mean to use?
 23 MR. YOUNGWOOD: Well, I'll go with
 24 speak to. Yeah.
 25 A Ask them how they're doing or wouldn't

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 be unusual that I may --
 3 BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)
 4 Q Would they have discretion to ask them
 5 their name?
 6 A Absent probable cause or reasonable
 7 suspicion, I don't see why they would.
 8 Q Okay. I understand it sounds like you
 9 wouldn't.
 10 A Yes, sir.
 11 Q But would an officer have discretion to
 12 do so? Would it be a violation of policy if the
 13 officer asked the persons their name?
 14 A It's not the policy or practice of the
 15 Sheriff's Department to ID or ask the passengers
 16 for their name.
 17 Q Okay.
 18 A If that's what -- I'm sorry. Is that
 19 what you're asking?
 20 Q That is my -- yes. That's a good
 21 answer -- or that's a helpful answer to my
 22 question. Thank you. And how about asking the
 23 passenger -- well, I asked the name. How about
 24 asking for identification?
 25 A Be the same. It would not be the

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1 Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
 2 policy or the practice of the Sheriff's
 3 department absence some probable cause or
 4 reasonable suspicion.
 5 Q Okay. The determination in that
 6 circumstance of probable cause and reasonable
 7 suspicion is left to the discretion of the
 8 officer, correct?
 9 A I think officers are trained on how to
 10 detect probable cause or know probable cause or
 11 reasonable suspicion, but they'd have to
 12 articulate that in court and in their incident
 13 report.
 14 Q Okay. And if the passenger declines to
 15 give information or respond to an officer
 16 request, what happens?
 17 MR. ROSS: Object to the form. You're
 18 talking about with reasonable suspicion or
 19 probable cause or otherwise?
 20 A If an officer has probable cause or
 21 reasonable suspicion to ask for an ID, the person
 22 is required to give it to them. If they don't --
 23 I don't know that they would ask them, but if
 24 they did, you don't have -- they wouldn't have
 25 to.

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
got hit by a car, he was wearing a traffic vest,
but certainly provides more justification for
always having that on if you're going to be in
the road.

Q Okay. Did the change in procedure have
anything to do with inquiries that were being
made at this time by the ACLU of Mississippi?

A No, sir.

Q You can put that to the side. What is
done to ensure that roadblocks or safety
checkpoints are properly recorded in your data as
roadblocks or safety checkpoints?

A When an officer calls out on any call,
but safety checkpoint, dispatchers should put
that into the CAD system. When they do that it
will assign a case number. That's true of any
call, that it should be coded as to the best of
their knowledge correctly.

Q And is there a practice, sir, to your
knowledge of setting up roadblocks that are not
recorded properly in the CAD system?

A No, sir. It goes back to what I
testified earlier. Any activity you do, you
advise dispatch of where you're at and what

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
you're doing.

Q And have you done any checks to ensure
that your officers aren't setting up roadblocks
that are not set up -- that are not identified by
the notices of the type we looked at earlier,
Exhibits 29, 27, 28 and 30?

A I'm not sure I understand your
question. Can you try it again?

Q Yes. Could an officer set up a
roadblock without first posting a notice in
advance?

A They're not supposed to, no.

Q Okay. Is it within their discretion to
do so if they wish to do so?

A No, sir. They're supposed to post the
notice.

Q And if they set up a roadblock are they
supposed to record it somewhere that they've set
up the roadblock?

A They would call into dispatch and tell
dispatch and it should be in the -- placed in
there and placed on the board and in the CAD
system.

(EXHIBIT NUMBER 35 MARKED.)

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)

Q Okay. I'm giving you Exhibit 35. This
is an incident report, correct?

A It appears so, yes, sir. I'm sorry.
I was trying to read it.

Q No, take your time.

A Yes, sir.

Q So what type of incident is this logged
as?

A It appears that the type to be traffic
stop.

Q Okay. And if this were for a roadblock
or a safety checkpoint, what should incident type
read?

A I believe this is the report we
reviewed in the 30(b)(6) deposition. And if it
was a safety checkpoint, the initial incident
type should be safety checkpoint.

Q And the narrative calls it a safety
checkpoint, right? Do you recall that?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. So this is an error in calling
it a traffic stop?

A If you read the narrative it says, On

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Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams
3/14/14, I Deputy Strait and Deputy Barnes were
working a neighborhood enhancement detail. We
were on Adeline Street at Singleton Street
conducting a safety checkpoint when we saw a blue
Honda heading towards us at a high rate of speed.
We were able to get the car stopped and the
driver -- it goes on. I don't know whether this
is a traffic stop they made outside the roadblock
or whether this was during. I just don't know.
I know in the 30(b)(6) deposition we couldn't
find anything on the report. I don't know if it
was an error. I just -- I didn't write the
report. I don't know.

Q And how should this incident have been
recorded in the CAD system?

A Like I said, if there was a roadblock
that day it should have shown, but I don't -- you
know, I don't know what the circumstances were to
this.

Q Okay.

(EXHIBIT NUMBER 36 MARKED.)

BY MR. YOUNGWOOD: (Continuing)

Q So this is -- I think you've seen this
before. This is CAD data sorted by offense type

EXHIBIT 28

TODD WILSON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
McFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class
of all others similarly situated, PLAINTIFFS

V. CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA
MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,
DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF TODD WILSON

APPEARANCES NOTED HEREIN

DATE: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2017

PLACE: MARRIOTT HOTEL

Amite Street

Jackson, MS

TIME: 8:00 A.M.

REPORTED BY: DEBORAH H. NELSON

CSR #1256

Job No. 133402

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TODD WILSON

of?

A We have a policy and procedure handbook.

Q That's for the investigations unit or just for the sheriff's department?

A No, it's for the sheriff's office.

Q And you don't recall there being like a section called "Investigations" and it's specific to investigations or anything like that?

A I don't recall that, no.

Q Do you conduct or do you or did your predecessors, captain, conduct evaluations or performance reviews of the officers assigned to investigations?

A No.

Q Do you have any say in whether -- so, for instance, you haven't filled the lieutenant position in investigations. Will you have any input in who fills that position?

A I don't know if I will or not, to be honest.

Q So it's Sheriff Tucker's decision?

A Ultimately, it's his decision. You know, he's the sheriff.

Q Right. And so he may ask you for your

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TODD WILSON

input, but he may not; it's ultimately his authority to make that decision?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. Do you receive any kind of performance reviews or evaluations from Sheriff Tucker or Chief Williams?

A I have not.

Q Have not? When you moved from being a patrol deputy into investigations, did that change in role? Was that accompanied with a raise or a salary increase?

A For me it was a lateral move.

Q And when you became the lieutenant, was that accompanied by a salary increase?

A Yes, sir.

Q And lieutenant to captain also accompanied by a salary increase?

A Yes, sir. The salary increase from master sergeant to lieutenant was six cents an hour for me.

Q And is that something that -- do you understand how that's determined?

A I do not.

Q Do you know whether it's at Sheriff Tucker or Chief Williams' discretion, or whether it's sort

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TODD WILSON

of a formula?

A I don't know.

Q Do you keep any records or statistics regarding the, if you say, you know, the traffic stops you conduct or within the -- well, let's just stop there. Do you keep like specific records of those of how many traffic stops you conduct within a given year?

A No, sir.

Q And how about any records relating to or statistics relating to your work in investigations? Like cases cleared or anything like that?

A I don't keep it, no, sir.

Q Do you know if anyone else keeps any such records?

A I do not.

Q You do not know?

A I do not.

Q Do you have a sense of whether investigations resolves or clears most of the matters that come to it, or whether most of the matters remain unresolved?

MR. GRAVES: Object to the form, but you can answer if you understand.

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TODD WILSON

A It's a -- it's really impossible to answer because you're asking me to answer a question that I don't have all of the variables to. If we have good information and evidence, we do pretty good with them, yes, sir.

Q When you're working not in the office, what sort of things would you be doing?

A Following up on cases.

Q And what would that -- what would that involve?

A If a case comes in that needs to be followed up on, I would do whatever it took to go follow-up on it. It's an impossible question. It's sort of like when you asked it before, it's, you know, I'm trying to solve a case.

Q So you were talking about -- you were talking awhile ago about the atmosphere under different sheriffs, and you said that, I guess, the atmosphere became somewhat more stressful towards the end of Trowbridge's tenure.

A Uh-huh.

Q Has the atmosphere changed under Sheriff Tucker?

A It has.

1 TODD WILSON

2 Q In what way?

3 A Uh -- the guys seem to be happier. They
4 seem to be -- uh -- it's a feeling of you feel like
5 you've got a safety net. You feel like you're not
6 just out there by yourself. It's comforting.

7 Q And has anything else changed in the
8 department under Sheriff Tucker's tenure?

9 MR. GRAVES: I'm going to make the
10 same objection I made earlier. "Changes."
11 I mean, what are you talking about?

12 Q (Mr. Rethy) Have any policies or
13 procedures changed?

14 A The biggest change I have noticed is
15 morale, and it's up.

16 Q In terms of the policies or procedures, so
17 there's continuity between the policies and
18 procedures in place under Sheriff Trowbridge and
19 under Sheriff Tucker?

20 A Not that have affected me that I know of.

21 Q So no changes that have affected you in
22 that regard?

23 A Not that I'm aware of.

24 Q Were there any changes in policies and
25 procedures as a result of the change from Hopkins to

1 TODD WILSON

2 Sheriff Trowbridge?

3 A Well, you have two different
4 administrations. I mean, of course, there are
5 changes. But I don't -- I don't recall specific.
6 That's been a long time ago.

7 Q All right.

8 MR. RETHY: Let's take a quick break.

9 MR. GRAVES: Let's do that.

10 (BRIEF RECESS)

11 (Exhibit 1 marked for the record)

12 Q (Mr. Rethy) So we have marked Exhibit 1.
13 Would you take a look at this? Is this a document
14 that you're familiar with?

15 A I am not.

16 Q So I will represent that it's the Answer
17 and Deferment of Defenses that was filed in this
18 case by the defendants, and it's Madison County and
19 Sheriff Tucker by your lawyers. Do you understand
20 that?

21 A These people are suing the sheriff's
22 office.

23 Q Correct.

24 A Yes, sir.

25 Q And this document is a document filed by

1 TODD WILSON

2 the sheriff's office in response to the lawsuit.

3 A Okay.

4 Q If you'll look at page 12. Do you see
5 there's the -- uh -- the first full paragraph that
6 starts: "Sheriff Tucker"?

7 A Yes, sir.

8 Q That first sentence: "Sheriff Tucker has
9 also received multiple requests since taking office
10 from the Canton, Mississippi Police Department.
11 Managers of various apartment complexes and housing
12 projects in predominantly black neighborhoods in
13 both Madison County and the City of Canton and many
14 businesses asking that the Madison County Sheriff's
15 Department conduct roadblocks near their
16 neighborhoods and businesses."

17 So does that sound accurate to you?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q So are you -- so you're aware of managers
20 of apartment complexes and businesses asking the
21 sheriff's department to conduct roadblocks near
22 their neighborhoods and businesses?

23 A I have heard that before, yes, sir.

24 Q Who have you heard that from?

25 A Different people. I mean, I don't recall

1 TODD WILSON

2 anybody specific, but I've heard it.

3 Q Do you have a sense of why, so why the
4 sheriff's department would be asked to conduct
5 roadblocks in front of neighborhoods and businesses?

6 MR. GRAVES: Object to the form. I
7 don't think it said "in front of." I
8 think it says "near." You can answer.

9 Q (Mr. Rethy) Near neighborhoods and
10 businesses. That's fair enough.

11 A I think it's a way of them asking for help
12 in their communities with problems that they're
13 having within their community.

14 Q What sort of problems?

15 A Any kind of problems. It could be
16 traffic, you know, high crime.

17 Q Do you have any understanding of what
18 businesses would be making this request?

19 A Uh -- let's see here. Well, I don't know
20 any specific businesses.

21 Q But you think it's generally accurate that
22 businesses have made this request?

23 MR. GRAVES: And I'm going to object
24 to the form, also. I don't think this
25 actually says "businesses made the

EXHIBIT 29

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF LAWRENCE BLACKMON

LAWRENCE BLACKMON hereby declares as follows pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. I am a named plaintiff in *Brown, et al. v. Madison County, Mississippi, et al.*, No. 3:17-cv-347-WHB-LRA. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification.

2. I am a 32 year-old Black man. I grew up in Madison County and have spent most of my life in Canton, Mississippi. I have family members who continue to reside in Canton. I currently reside in Washington, D.C., where I attended a postgraduate program at George Washington University and received a Masters of Law degree in 2017. I plan to move back to

Canton in 2018 to take the Mississippi Bar Examination and work at my family's law office in Canton.

3. In 2015, while I was living at my grandmother's house in Canton, MCSD deputies arrived and began banging loudly on the door, demanding that they be let in. When I asked the officers to show me the warrant, they threatened to kick down the door to the house. When I then let them in to avoid damage to my grandmother's house, the officers entered and immediately pointed their guns at me. The officers tackled me, put me in handcuffs, and then proceeded to search the entire residence. The officers never showed me any warrant. The officers then released me from the handcuffs, and I was not charged with any crime. I believe I was detained and subjected to excessive force at least in part on the basis of my race, and I am afraid that I again will be the victim of a home invasion, as well as the use of excessive force by the MCSD, when I move back to Madison County this year.

4. I have been stopped multiple times at roadblocks conducted by the MCSD in predominantly Black neighborhoods of Canton, including in the three year period before the filing of this lawsuit. I believe that I will be improperly stopped again at a roadblock by the MCSD.

5. My goal in joining this lawsuit is to end the MCSD's racially motivated policing against Black people, including the MCSD's improper use of roadblocks and its unreasonable stops of pedestrians in Madison County's Black communities. I chose to assert legal claims as a named plaintiff in this case because I want to protect all Black persons who reside in or travel through Madison County from the MCSD's unfair and discriminatory policing.

6. I seek only declaratory and injunctive relief for all class members through my participation in this lawsuit. I do not seek any money damages.

7. As a named plaintiff, I have been working with my lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi and Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP to help them prepare and litigate this lawsuit. I am available to assist my lawyers with the case, and they are available to answer my questions and keep me updated on the litigation. I will continue to work together with my attorneys to represent the interests of the class members as long as I am a named plaintiff in this lawsuit.

8. Since joining this lawsuit as a named plaintiff, I have fully participated in discovery, including sitting for a deposition and, with the assistance of my lawyers, responding to multiple sets of document requests and interrogatories from Defendants.

9. I am very satisfied with the work performed by my lawyers, and I am confident that if they are appointed as class counsel, they will continue to vigorously and competently represent my interests and the interests of the class members.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 14 day of March, 2018.


Lawrence Blackmon

EXHIBIT 30

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF LATOYA BROWN

LATOYA BROWN hereby declares as follows pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. I am a named plaintiff in *Brown, et al. v. Madison County, Mississippi, et al.*, No. 3:17-cv-347-WHB-LRA. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification.
2. I am a 28 year-old Black woman. I grew up in Madison County, have lived there most of my life, and currently reside in Canton, Mississippi.
3. I have been detained multiple times by MCSD deputies while I was walking. During these pedestrian stops, I have been required by the officers to provide identification. I believe that the MCSD deputies did not have a reasonable basis to stop me. I have also been stopped at numerous roadblocks conducted by the MCSD in predominantly Black neighborhoods

in the three year period preceding the filing of this lawsuit, and required to provide my identification to the MCSD deputies. I believe that I will be improperly stopped again – either as a pedestrian or in a car – by the MCSD.

4. MCSD deputies also entered and searched my home without a warrant and without permission in October 2015. The deputies pushed the door open and searched through drawers of my house and other small spaces, allegedly in attempt to locate a child that had been reported missing. The MCSD deputies went into a bedroom and shined a flashlight in the face of my three year-old daughter, who had been sleeping at the time. This frightened my daughter and me, and made me feel demeaned. I am afraid that I will be subjected to another home invasion by the MCSD in the future.

5. My goal in joining this lawsuit is to end the MCSD's racially motivated policing against Black people, including the MCSD's improper use of roadblocks and its unreasonable stops of pedestrians in Madison County's Black communities. I chose to assert legal claims as a named plaintiff in this case because I want to protect all Black persons who reside in or travel through Madison County from the MCSD's unfair and discriminatory policing.

6. I seek only declaratory and injunctive relief for all class members through my participation in this lawsuit. I do not seek any money damages.

7. As a named plaintiff, I have been working with my lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi and Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP to help them prepare and litigate this lawsuit. I am available to assist my lawyers with the case, and they are available to answer my questions and keep me updated on the litigation. I will continue to work together with my attorneys to represent the interests of the class members as long as I am a named plaintiff in this lawsuit.

8. Since joining this lawsuit as a named plaintiff, I have fully participated in discovery, including sitting for a deposition and, with the assistance of my lawyers, responding to multiple sets of document requests and interrogatories from Defendants.

9. I am very satisfied with the work performed by my lawyers, and I am confident that if they are appointed as class counsel, they will continue to vigorously and competently represent my interests and the interests of the class members.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 5 day of March, 2018.

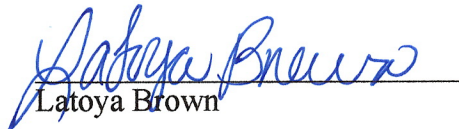

Latoya Brown

EXHIBIT 31

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF KHADAFY MANNING

KHADAFY MANNING hereby declares as follows pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. I am a named plaintiff in *Brown, et al. v. Madison County, Mississippi, et al.*, No. 3:17-cv-347-WHB-LRA. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification.

2. I am a 36 year-old Black man. I grew up in Madison County, have spent most of my life there, and currently reside in Canton, Mississippi. I am physically disabled and struggle to walk without a cane.

3. In June 2016, I was forced to write a false witness statement by the MCSD. The MCSD officers threatened to jail both Quinnetta and me and set our bonds at \$50,000, if we did not write the statement. One dragged me in handcuffs down the stairs and outside, where they

put me in the back of an MCSD vehicle. Once I was in their car, one of the MCSD deputies continued to belittle and threaten me. When I still did not provide the witness statement he seemed to want, the deputy began to beat me with an object, striking my head and chest. Finally, out of fear of being arrested, held with an unpayable bond, and being subjected to further beatings, I agreed to provide the MCSD deputies the witness statement I believed they wanted. I did not want to provide the witness statement, but I felt I had no choice but to do what the officers said in order to avoid further physical harm. I was terrified by the MCSD deputies' use of force, and I subsequently went to the hospital for my injuries that resulted from the deputy hauling me down the stairs and beating me.

4. In February 2017, I was arrested after an MCSD deputy patrolling on foot confronted me in the parking lot of the Canton Estates apartment complex. The deputy checked my ID, searched me and my car, and arrested me for a suspended driver's license. I have also been stopped as a driver or a passenger in a vehicle at multiple roadblocks conducted by the MCSD in predominantly Black neighborhoods of Canton.

5. I am afraid that I will be subjected to additional improper stops, searches, and seizures by the MCSD in the future.

6. My goal in joining this lawsuit is to end the MCSD's racially motivated policing against Black people, including the MCSD's improper use of roadblocks and its unreasonable stops of pedestrians in Madison County's Black communities. I chose to assert legal claims as a named plaintiff in this case because I want to protect all Black persons who reside in or travel through Madison County from the MCSD's unfair and discriminatory policing policies and practices.

7. As a named plaintiff, I have been working with my lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi and Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP to help them prepare and litigate this lawsuit. I am available to assist my lawyers with the case, and they are available to answer my questions and keep me updated on the litigation. I will continue to work together with my attorneys to represent the interests of the class as long as I am a named plaintiff in this lawsuit.

8. Since joining this lawsuit as a named plaintiff, I have fully participated in discovery, including sitting for a deposition and, with the assistance of my lawyers, responding to multiple sets of document requests and interrogatories from Defendants.

9. I understand that if I am certified as a class representative, it will be for purposes of declaratory and injunctive relief only and will not affect my separate, individual claim for money damages.

10. I am very satisfied with the work performed by my lawyers, and I am confident that if they are appointed as class counsel, they will continue to vigorously and competently represent my interests and the interests of the class members.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 3 day of March, 2018.


Khadafy Manning

EXHIBIT 32

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF QUINNETTA MANNING

QUINNETTA MANNING hereby declares as follows pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. I am a named plaintiff in *Brown, et al. v. Madison County, Mississippi, et al.*, No. 3:17-cv-347-WHB-LRA. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification.

2. I am a 30 year-old Black woman. I grew up in Madison County and have lived my entire life there. I currently reside in Canton, Mississippi.

3. I have been subjected to a home invasion and have witnessed the use of excessive force by the MCSD while inside my home. In June 2016, numerous MCSD deputies came into my home and demanded the my husband and I write false witness statement. They threatened

that if we refused, we would be fined and jailed. My husband also suffered injuries such that I took him to the hospital after the MCSD left.

4. I have also witnessed and/or been stopped at multiple roadblocks conducted by the MCSD in predominantly Black neighborhoods of Canton. For example, an MCSD deputy pulled me over as I was dropping a friend off at her home on Harvey Watkins Drive in Canton, because the deputy apparently thought I had been avoiding a roadblock established near the entrance to the Canton Estates Apartment Complex. After he pulled me over, the deputy cursed at me and requested my license. I do not believe his abusive words or conduct were justified or appropriate. I believe that the MCSD deputy pulled over and spoke to me the way he did on the basis of my race.

5. I believe that the MCSD deputies' invasion of my home and their conduct toward my husband and me was based at least in part on our race. I am afraid that the MCSD will invade my home again, as well as mistreat me in my home or at stops at roadblocks in my community.

6. My goal in joining this lawsuit is to end the MCSD's racially motivated policing against Black people, including the MCSD's improper use of roadblocks in Madison County's Black communities. I chose to assert legal claims as a named plaintiff in this case because I want to protect all Black persons who reside in or travel through Madison County from the MCSD's unfair and discriminatory policing policies and practices.

7. As a named plaintiff, I have been working with my lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi and Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP to help them prepare and litigate this lawsuit. I am available to assist my lawyers with the case, and they are available to answer my questions and keep me updated on the

litigation. I will continue to work together with my attorneys to represent the interests of the class as long as I am a named plaintiff in this lawsuit.

8. Since joining this lawsuit as a named plaintiff, I have fully participated in discovery, including sitting for a deposition and, with the assistance of my lawyers, responding to multiple sets of document requests and interrogatories from Defendants.

9. I understand that if I am certified as a class representative, it will be for purposes of declaratory and injunctive relief only and will not affect my separate, individual claim for money damages.

10. I am very satisfied with the work performed by my lawyers, and I am confident that if they are appointed as class counsel, they will continue to vigorously and competently represent my interests and the interests of the class members.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 3 day of March, 2018 at Canton, Mississippi.


Quinnetta Manning

EXHIBIT 33

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF NICHOLAS SINGLETON

NICHOLAS SINGLETON hereby declares as follows pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. I am a named plaintiff in *Brown, et al. v. Madison County, Mississippi, et al.*, No. 3:17-cv-347-WHB-LRA. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification.
2. I am a 32 year-old Black man. I grew up in Madison County, have lived there most of my life, and currently reside in Canton, Mississippi.
3. I have been stopped at multiple roadblocks conducted by the MCSD in predominantly Black neighborhoods of Madison County, including in the three year period preceding the filing of this lawsuit.

4. My goal in joining this lawsuit is to end the MCSD's racially motivated policing against Black people, including the MCSD's improper use of roadblocks and its unreasonable stops of pedestrians in Madison County's Black communities. I chose to assert legal claims as a named plaintiff in this case because I want to protect all Black persons who reside in or travel through Madison County from the MCSD's unfair and discriminatory policing.

5. I seek only declaratory and injunctive relief for all class members through my participation in this lawsuit. I do not seek any money damages.

6. As a named plaintiff, I have been working with my lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi and Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP to help them prepare and litigate this lawsuit. I am available to assist my lawyers with the case, and they are available to answer my questions and keep me updated on the litigation. I will continue to work together with my attorneys to represent the interests of the class members as long as I am a named plaintiff in this lawsuit.

7. Since joining this lawsuit as a named plaintiff, I have fully participated in discovery, including sitting for a deposition and, with the assistance of my lawyers, responding to multiple sets of document requests and interrogatories from Defendants.

8. I am very satisfied with the work performed by my lawyers, and I am confident that if they are appointed as class counsel, they will continue to vigorously and competently represent my interests and the interests of the class members.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 3 day of March, 2018.



Nicholas Singleton

EXHIBIT 34

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF STEVEN SMITH

STEVEN SMITH hereby declares as follows pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. I am a named plaintiff in *Brown, et al. v. Madison County, Mississippi, et al.*, No. 3:17-cv-347-WHB-LRA. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification.

2. I am a 28 year-old Black man. I grew up in Madison County and have spent most of my life in Canton, Mississippi. I recently moved to Dallas, Texas to seek employment, but I plan to return to Madison County regularly to visit my friends and family members who continue to reside there. I also plan to move back to Mississippi in the future to remain near my family.

3. I have been stopped at numerous roadblocks conducted by the MCSD. I have also been stopped and detained by MCSD officers while walking on or near the premises of the Canton Estates apartment complex, where I resided at the time.

4. I was arrested in January 2017 after being stopped as a pedestrian by two MCSD deputies as I was returning home from the store with a friend. As I walked by, the officers stopped me and ordered me to take my hands out of my pockets and to produce my identification. I do not believe that the officers would have allowed me to refuse their commands. When I provided my identification as instructed, the officers ran my name through dispatch and arrested me for unpaid traffic citations. On a separate occasion, I was handcuffed and searched while standing outside my apartment at Canton Estates by MCSD deputies. The deputies gave no explanation for handcuffing me and, finding nothing, they eventually released me. In each of these stops, I believe that the MCSD deputies did not have a reasonable basis to stop me. I fear that MCSD will continue to target me for stops and searches in the future.

5. MCSD deputies also unlawfully entered and searched my home without a warrant in October 2015. Even though I told the MCSD deputies that they could not enter my apartment, they pushed the door open and searched through various rooms and drawers in the apartment, allegedly in attempt to locate a child that had been reported missing. The deputies' went into my three year-old daughter's bedroom while she was sleeping, shined a flashlight in her face, and woke her. I believe I am at risk of the MCSD entering my home again without my permission and without a warrant when I am in Madison County.

6. My goal in joining this lawsuit is to end the MCSD's racially motivated policing against Black people, including the MCSD's improper use of roadblocks and its unreasonable stops of pedestrians in Madison County's Black communities. I chose to assert legal claims as a

named plaintiff in this case because I want to protect all Black persons who reside in or travel through Madison County from the MCSD's unfair and discriminatory policing.

7. I seek only declaratory and injunctive relief for all class members through my participation in this lawsuit. I do not seek any money damages.

8. As a named plaintiff, I have been working with my lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi and Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP to help them prepare and litigate this lawsuit. I am available to assist my lawyers with the case, and they are available to answer my questions and keep me updated on the litigation. I will continue to work together with my attorneys to represent the interests of the class members as long as I am a named plaintiff in this lawsuit.

9. Since joining this lawsuit as a named plaintiff, I have fully participated in discovery, including sitting for a deposition and, with the assistance of my lawyers, responding to multiple sets of document requests interrogatories from Defendants.

10. I am very satisfied with the work performed by my lawyers, and I am confident that if they are appointed as class counsel, they will continue to vigorously and competently represent my interests and the interests of the class members.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 6 day of March, 2018.



Steven Smith

EXHIBIT 35

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF BESSIE THOMAS

BESSIE THOMAS hereby declares as follows pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. I am a named plaintiff in *Brown, et al. v. Madison County, Mississippi, et al.*, No. 3:17-cv-347-WHB-LRA. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification.
2. I am a 59 year-old African-American woman. I grew up in Madison County, have lived most of my life there, and currently reside in Canton, Mississippi.
3. I have been stopped at multiple roadblocks conducted by the MCSD, including in the three year period preceding the filing of this lawsuit. These roadblocks have been in predominantly Black neighborhoods of Madison County, including in front of the church at which I am a minister.

4. My goal in joining this lawsuit is to end the MCSD's racially motivated policing against Black people, including the MCSD's improper use of roadblocks in Madison County's Black communities. I chose to assert legal claims as a named plaintiff in this case because I want to protect all Black persons who reside in or travel through Madison County the MCSD's unfair and discriminatory policing policies and practices.

5. I seek only declaratory and injunctive relief for all class members through my participation in this lawsuit. I do not seek any money damages.

6. As a named plaintiff, I have been working with my lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi and Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP to help them prepare and litigate this lawsuit. I am available to assist my lawyers with the case, and they are available to answer my questions and keep me updated on the litigation. I will continue to work together with my attorneys to represent the interests of the class members as long as I am a named plaintiff in this lawsuit.

7. Since joining this lawsuit as a named plaintiff, I have fully participated in discovery, including sitting for a deposition and, with the assistance of my lawyers, responding to multiple sets of document requests and interrogatories from Defendants.

8. I am very satisfied with the work performed by my lawyers, and I am confident that if they are appointed as class counsel, they will continue to vigorously and competently represent my interests and the interests of the class members.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 3 day of March, 2018.

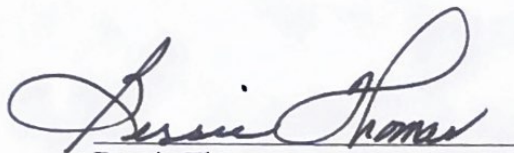

Bessie Thomas

EXHIBIT 36

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER

BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER hereby declares as follows pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. I am a named plaintiff in *Brown, et al. v. Madison County, Mississippi, et al.*, No. 3:17-cv-347-WHB-LRA. I submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Class Certification.

2. I am a 63 year-old Black woman. I grew up in Madison County, have lived most of my life there, and I currently reside in Canton, Mississippi.

3. I have been stopped at multiple roadblocks conducted by the MCSD, including in the three year period preceding the filing of this lawsuit. These roadblocks have been in predominantly Black neighborhoods of Madison County, and I have rarely, if ever, seen a roadblock in a white neighborhood. Based on my previous experiences with the MCSD, I fear

the MCSD roadblocks, and have altered my daily plans and activities in an effort avoid invasive and demeaning interactions with MCSD deputies at these roadblocks.

4. My family was also subject to a search at a family barbecue. The MCSD jump out patrol came onto my property and searched all my guests, and then searched around in the grass before driving away.

5. My goal in joining this lawsuit is to end the MCSD's racially motivated policing against Black people, including the MCSD's improper use of roadblocks and its unreasonable stops of pedestrians in Madison County's Black communities. I chose to assert legal claims as a named plaintiff in this case because I want to protect all Black persons who reside in or travel through Madison County from the MCSD's unfair and discriminatory policing policies and practices.

6. I seek only declaratory and injunctive relief for all class members through my participation in this lawsuit. I do not seek any money damages.

7. As a named plaintiff, I have been working with my lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi and Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP to help them prepare and litigate this lawsuit. I am available to assist my lawyers with the case, and they are available to answer my questions and keep me updated on the litigation. I will continue to work together with my attorneys to represent the interests of the class members as long as I am a named plaintiff in this lawsuit.

8. Since joining this lawsuit as a named plaintiff, I have participated in extensive discovery, including sitting for a deposition and, with the assistance of my lawyers, responding to multiple sets of document requests and interrogatories from Defendants.

9. I am very satisfied with the work performed by my lawyers, and I am confident that if they are appointed as class counsel, they will continue to vigorously and competently represent my interests and the interests of the class members.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Executed this 5 day of March, 2018.

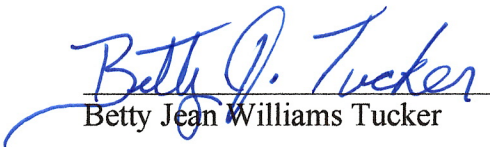

Betty Jean Williams Tucker

EXHIBIT 37

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF JAMES
BACON**

I, JAMES BACON, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is James Bacon. I am a 58-year-old Black man. I live in Camden, Mississippi. I have had a convenience store in Camden for 17 years.
2. Madison County Sheriff's Department sets up roadblocks in Camden two to three times a month. They often set up roadblocks when there are events in town, like a local football game.
3. MCSD also sets up roadblocks down the road from my business both ways so that people can't leave my business without passing through a roadblock.

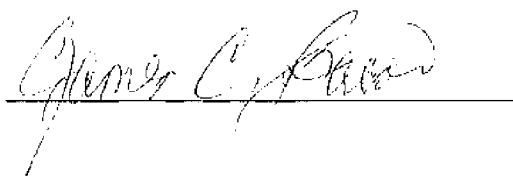
4. Two or three years ago I drove through a roadblock on Highway 51 and Morgan Road. The officers asked for my ID and registration. After running my driver's license, they told me they had a warrant for me. I explained that they must be wrong, but they arrested me anyway.

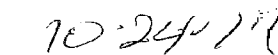
5. I paid about \$1,400 to get out of jail.

6. I later found out they had arrested me for a crime allegedly committed by my son. But my son had died three years earlier. And while he and I had the same name, we have different birthdays. I do not know why they would have told me there was a warrant for my arrest based on my driver's license.

7. I believe that the MCSD sets up roadblocks in my community because the residents are majority Black. They interfere with my business and our community when we gather together because we are black.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.





Date

EXHIBIT 38

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF MICHAEL
BRACY**

I, MICHAEL BRACEY, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Michael Bracey. I am a 53-year-old Black man. I live in Kearney Park, Mississippi. I have lived here since I was five years old. I was formerly employed as a truck driver.

2. In March 2012, around 11:30 p.m., I was driving home from my neighbor's house four houses down the street. I drove around the block and stopped at the stop sign, waiting to make a right turn onto my street.

10/21/17 2:16 PM

PL-MCSD 0000045

3. At that time, an officer from the Madison County Sheriff's Department drove past me, driving the opposite direction. I made my turn, pulled onto my property, and drove behind my house where I always park my car.

4. As I was getting out of my car, I saw the same officer pull onto my property, over my grass and behind my house. He jumped out of his car, pulled out his gun, and started screaming and cursing at me to get down onto the ground.

5. I lay down on the ground on my stomach and he continued to yell at me. He put handcuffs on me. He put his knee on my back and placed his gun against the back of my head. I feared for my life.

6. I tried to explain to him that this was my house that I had pulled into. He made so much noise that the preacher who lived across the street came over to see what was happening and try to help me.

7. The officer proceeded to search me and search my car. He arrested me.

8. When I asked the officer why he was arresting me, he told me that I was driving without a seatbelt. He also told me that I was evading the police.

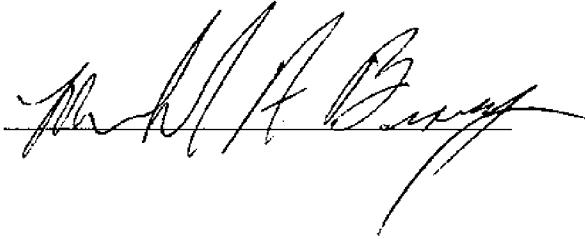
9. The officer then tried to drive me to the Madison County Detention Center. But, because he was driving so quickly he drove off the driveway and got stuck in a ditch on my lawn. He then called for backup and a tow truck. Eventually I was taken to MCDC.

10. I know that I was wearing my seatbelt. I also was not evading the police – I was pulling into my driveway. I believe he came after me because I am black.

11. It took me two years of going to court to fight these false charges.

12. I don't drive much anymore because I am afraid of the MCSD and what could happen if they pull me over again. I am afraid they will target me again. I no longer can work as a truck driver. Whenever I see an MCSD officer I am shaking nervous.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.



10/21/17
Date

7

10/21/17 2:16 PM

PL-MCSD 0000047

EXHIBIT 39

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF ANTHONY
BROWN**

I, ANTHONY BROWN, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
1746:

1. My name is Anthony Brown, Sr. I am a 43-year-old Black man. I live in
Kearney Park, Mississippi. I have lived here all my life.
2. In 2014, around 9:30 p.m., I was driving home from my grandmother's house and
I was stopped at a Madison County Sheriff's Department roadblock.
3. The officer had parked his car off the side of the road and turned off the lights.
He signaled to me to pull over with a flashlight.

4. I provided the officer with my license and registration, but he directed me to step out of the car.

5. He searched me. He then searched my entire truck.

6. I was pulled over for more than 30 minutes. After he searched me and my car he told me he believed I smelled like marijuana and someone else would need to drive home.

7. The MCSD regularly sets up roadblocks at the entrance of the Magnolia Heights community in Kearney Park. Recently, there have been roadblocks set up more than once a week.

8. I believe I was stopped without good cause and subjected to discriminatory treatment on the basis of my race.

9. I believe that the MCSD sets up its roadblocks in my community because the residents are Black.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

Antw. B. Jr.

10/21/2017

Date

EXHIBIT 40

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF BYSHEBA
BROWN**

I, BYSHEBA BROWN, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
1746:

1. My name is Bysheba Brown. I am a 28-year-old Black woman. I live in
Ridgeland, Mississippi in the Pine Knoll neighborhood. I grew up in Canton, Mississippi.
2. Since moving to Ridgeland I have seen around five roadblocks at the entrance to
my neighborhood while I was driving.
3. Madison County Sheriff's Department comes to my neighborhood with as many
as four cars. They park in the parking lots to the left and right of the entrance and turn off all
their lights. Then one or two officers stand in the street.

10/25/17 2:22 PM

PL-MCSD 0000050

4. The officers look like pedestrians until they start waving their flashlights to signal cars to stop.

5. Each time I have been stopped the officers have shone their flashlights around the inside of my car and then asked for my license. I gave them my license and they let me pass through.

6. In the time I have lived in Ridgeland I have only seen roadblocks on Pine Knoll street.

7. I don't believe the officers had any reason to stop me. I believe they set up roadblocks on Pine Knoll because they know that is the entrance to a community where Black people live.

8. When I lived in Canton I believe I drove through more than 100 roadblocks. I don't believe the officers had any reason to stop me.

9. At one stop, as I looked through my purse for my license, the officer who stopped me rifled through my purse himself, and pulled out a ziploc bag of makeup and inspected it.

10. I believe the MCSD engages in discriminatory policing toward black people. In Canton and Ridgeland MCSD only sets up roadblocks in Black neighborhoods.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

Sydney B. B.

10-25-2017

Date

EXHIBIT 41

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF WILLIE
CARTER**

I, WILLIE CARTER, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
1746:

1. My name is William Carter. I am a 69-year-old Black man. I have lived in Camden since 1957.
2. Madison County Sheriff's Department sets up roadblocks in Camden more than once a month. They pull off on the side of the road and turn off all their lights. Then once the driver is coming into the intersection MCSD pulls you over with a flashlight.
3. I have been stopped at roadblocks in Camden six times. Each time I was asked for my license, registration, and proof of insurance.

PL-MCSD 0000052

4. Last year I went through two roadblocks within thirty minutes.

5. I think they set up roadblocks in Camden because they are targeting a black area.

Whenever they get word of Black people gathering together at a celebration or a wedding they set up a roadblock.

6. Even though I am licensed and have all the correct documents I am always concerned about running into a roadblock. I drive less because I don't want to be stopped at a roadblock.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

Anthony Fletcher

30 24 17

Date

EXHIBIT 42

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF RASHEID
DAVIS**

I, RASHEID DAVIS, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Rasheid Davis. I am a 40-year-old Black man. I have been a business owner in Canton for 8 years. I have a barber shop, a boutique, and a restaurant.
2. I have seen almost 40 roadblocks set up by the Madison County Sheriff's Department in the last year. Sometimes there are roadblocks up in Canton every night.
3. A typical roadblock is at least four officers with cars pulled over to the side of the road with the lights off. Then the officers stand in the middle of the road and shine their flashlights into drivers' cars.

4. In the last year I have passed through about five roadblocks.

5. Two weeks ago I was stopped at roadblock on my way home from work. I gave the officer my license but I couldn't find my insurance card immediately. The officer wouldn't give me any time to look.

6. Instead, he directed me to get out the car and started searching around in my car. He patted me down.

7. The officer kept insisting that I smoke, even though I repeatedly told him that I do not. He gave me a sobriety test, which I passed.

8. I asked if I could leave or what else I needed to do to be able to go home. He told me to stop "smoking dope." I think he said that to me because I am black.

9. The roadblocks also hurt my businesses.

10. Once the roadblocks go up in Canton people stop coming to my stores. The officers stop people driving to my store, or even just walking. Because people don't want to be harassed they just stay home.

11. I believe the MCSD engages in discriminatory policing. I have been stopped for no cause, harassed and roadblocks, and had my businesses harmed because I am a black man and I work in a black neighborhood.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.



10/24/17

Date

EXHIBIT 43

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF VERONICA
DAVIS**

I, VERONICA DAVIS, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
1746:

1. My name is Veronica Davis. I am 37-year-old a Black woman. I live in Canton Estates in Canton, Mississippi with my four children.
2. The Madison County Sheriff Department regularly sets up roadblocks at the entrance to my neighborhood. I believe they set up the roadblocks in Canton Estates because the people who live here are Black.

3. In 2014, I was stopped by two officers at a roadblock when I was driving home with my daughter. The officers had no justification to stop me. I believe I was the subject of discriminatory policing by the MCSD.

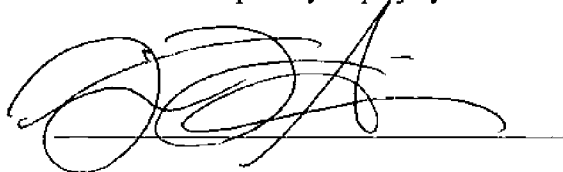
4. I did not have my license, but I handed one of the officers my Mississippi state ID.

5. While I was pulled over, another driver drove through the roadblock without stopping. Both of the officers then got in their car and drove after that driver. They took my ID with them. I was never given a ticket or a summons.

6. A year later, six uniformed MCSD officers came to my door and told me they had a warrant to arrest me. I didn't understand why. They told me it was for failure to pay a ticket for driving without a license or insurance.

7. I spent three days away from my children in jail until my sister was able to pay the money for the tickets so I could come home.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end, written over a horizontal line.

Oct 22, 2017

Date

EXHIBIT 44

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF DEMARIO
DAY**

I, Delores Smith, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Demario Day. I am a 26-year-old Black man. I live in the Madison Heights apartment complex. I have lived here since the 6th grade.
2. I have been stopped by the MCSD jump out patrol more than ten times.
3. The MCSD drives into my apartment complex in unmarked cars. When they see young people outside they ask for our driver's licenses. If I don't have my driver's license they ask me for my social security number.
4. Then, they check every one for outstanding warrants. Because I don't have any, they just leave.

5. I don't know why they are asking for my driver's license. I am not driving and I'm not doing anything illegal. I am simply standing outside my apartment.

6. They are intimidating. I don't want to give them my license or social security number, but I feel that I am required to. I fear what would happen to me if I refused or walked away .

7. I think the MCSD patrols Madison Heights because this is where black people live. I believe MCSD targets, harasses, and discriminates against Black people.

Demaris Day

2/6/18
Date

EXHIBIT 45

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF
DOMUNIQUE DOSS**

I, DOMUNIQUE DOSS, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
1746:

1. My name is DomunIQUE Doss. I am a 31-year-old Black man. I live in Jackson, Mississippi.
2. My grandparents have lived in Flora for 60 years. I travel to Madison County to visit them. Sometimes as often as three times a day.
3. The Madison County Sheriff's Department regularly sets up roadblocks outside of the Black community in Flora. They frequently set up on the weekends. They also set up on holidays or when there are events like birthday parties.

10/25/17 11:14 AM

PL-MCSD 0000058

4. When people have parties or family gatherings at the volunteer community center, the officers frequent set up roadblocks to harass the people coming and going from these events.

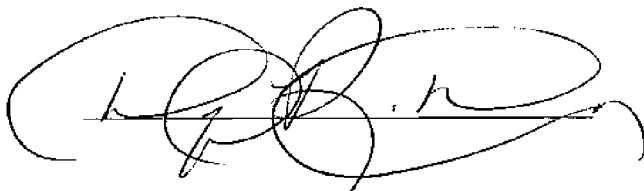
5. On numerous occasions I have missed family gatherings because I did not want to have to pass through a roadblock.

6. I have been stopped twice at the MCSD roadblocks, in 2010 and 2012. On both occasions I was asked for my driver's license but didn't have it in the car.

7. I was then directed to get out of my car and was searched. The officer searched in my clothes and my pants pockets and even asked me to take off my shoes. He also searched in my car.

8. I don't believe the officer had any reason to stop me. I believe I was only stopped because I was black.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.



10/25/2017
Date

EXHIBIT 46

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF UNDREA
GUISE**

I, UNDREA GUISE, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
1746:

1. My name is Undrea Guise. I am a Black woman. I live in Canton Estates in
Canton, Mississippi.
2. In September 2016, the Madison County Sheriff's Department set up a roadblock
around 9 a.m. with three or four officers on North Liberty by the Fire Department.
3. The officers directed me to stop and asked me for my license and insurance.
Because I didn't have insurance I was issued a ticket with a very large fine.
4. I do not believe the officers had any reason to stop me.

5. I live near the entrance of Canton Estates. I have seen the MCSD set up roadblocks at the entrance of the community sometimes as often as once a week.

6. I also have seen MCSD officers driving in unmarked vehicles and jumping out and stopping Black drivers.

7. Because of the roadblocks and the jump out patrol I am afraid to drive and I don't leave my house as often as I would like.

8. The two times I have called the MCSD for help, they have refused to help me.

9. I called the MCSD because my car was broken into and my radio was stolen. They would not write up a police report.

10. Another time I called the MCSD because a man threatened to kill me and wrote threats on my door. Again, they said they wouldn't help me.

11. I believe that the MCSD sets up its roadblocks in my community because the residents are Black. However, when the residents need help the MCSD is absent.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

Andrea Awe

10/22/17

Date

EXHIBIT 47

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF KENNETH
HARRIS**

I, KENNETH HARRIS, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Kenneth Harris. I am a 38-year-old Black man. I have lived in Canton, Mississippi about 12 years
2. I have seen countless roadblocks in the time I have lived in Canton. In the last year I have been stopped six roadblocks. Even though I had my license on me, I was directed to exit my vehicle and the officer searched me.
3. On more than one occasion they stopped me and searched me with four-year-old child in the backseat.

4. These stops last as long as 45 minutes.
5. I do not believe the officers had any cause to stop me. I believe they set up the roadblocks in Canton to stop and harass Black people.
6. I have two cars that I drive. However, when I drive my older-model car I am frequently pulled over. The officer asks me where I am going, and asks for my license. I have often asked why I am being pulled over and the officer has always refused to answer.
7. I don't believe the officers have any cause to stop me. I believe that the MCSD targets me when I am driving because they think that my older car means that I am poor and black.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

Kenneth Harris

10/24/17

Date

EXHIBIT 48

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF LESTER
HOLLINS**

I, LESTER HOLLINS, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Lester Hollins. I am a 32-year-old Black man. I live in Ridgeland, Mississippi in the Pine Knoll community. I have lived in Ridgeland for four years.
2. In four years I have seen countless Madison County Sheriff's Department roadblocks at the entrance to the community. Pine Knoll is a majority Black community.
3. Typically, two or three officers pull their cars over to the side of the road after dark. They then stand in the middle of the street and stop cars that are entering the community. They then lean into the car and ask for identification.

4. While stopped at a roadblock, I have seen officers stop Black drivers and let white drivers continue through without stopping.

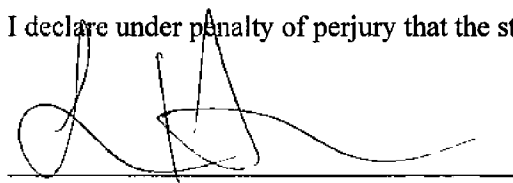
5. On one occasion I asked the MCSD officer why he was stopping Black drivers and waving through white drivers and he told me that the white drivers were "good people."

6. On more than five occasions I have been told to pull my car over to the side of the road. On each occasion I was directed to exit my car. Officers searched my person, reaching inside my clothes and inside my pockets. They also searched the inside of my car and inside of my trunk.

7. I believe that I was stopped and searched without suspicion and for no reason other than I was a Black driver.

8. The MCSD continues to set up roadblocks around my community and I fear I will be targeted again for searches.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. A.', written over a horizontal line.

10/21/17
Date

EXHIBIT 49

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF ANTONIO
HOWARD**

I, ANTONIO HOWARD, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
1746:

1. My name is Antonio Howard. I am a 26-year-old Black man. I have lived in
Ridgeland for 13 years. I went to Ridgeland High School. I live in the Northbrook apartment
complex off Pine Knoll Street.

2. Northbrook apartments, along with Bay Meadows apartments and the homes in
the Country Club neighborhood are only accessed by Pine Knoll Street. I believe this is the only
predominately black neighborhood in Ridgeland.

3. Madison County Sheriff's Department sets up a roadblock at the entrance to the neighborhood, at the beginning of Pine Knoll Street. They set up the roadblocks as often as every weekend.

4. Typically, two officers will park off the road in the carwash parking lot or on in the parking lot on the other side of the street and turn off their lights. Then they will wave cars down with a flashlight, look in the car with the flashlight and then ask for license and insurance. The officers also searched my car.

5. I have been stopped at the roadblock on Pine Knoll while I was driving close to ten times. Each time I have been stopped I have been directed to exit my car and an officer has patted me down and searched me.

6. On one occasion I was driving my mother's car. I think that because the officer thought it was a nice car he asked me who it belonged to. He then searched it.

7. On two occasions after running my license I was arrested. Once for driving without a license and once because I had failed to appear in court for a traffic ticket.

8. I have also been stopped at roadblocks as a passenger. The officers have asked me for my identification at those stops as well.

9. I believe they are stopping people at the entrance to my neighborhood because this is a black neighborhood.

10. In all the years I have lived and driven in Ridgeland, I have never seen a roadblock set up by MCSD anywhere but at the entrance to my neighborhood.

11. I don't believe they had any reason to stop me as I was driving to or from my house.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

Antoine Howard

11/25/17

Date

EXHIBIT 50

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF DESTINY
JONES**

I, Destiny Jones, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Destiny Jones. I am 24 years old. I am a Black woman. I was born and raised in Canton, Mississippi. I recently moved to Dallas, Texas, but my family still lives in Canton.

2. I was mistreated by the MCSD. When I complained, I wasn't taken seriously. To my knowledge there was no investigation, and ultimately, nothing happened. The officers I interacted with are dangerous and scary. I am afraid that when I am back in Madison County visiting I will be hurt by them again.

3. In 2016, my brother Aaron lost a wheel while driving on Highway 55. He called 9-1-1 and my husband, John, for help. A state trooper arrived, and the three called for a tow truck.

4. The tow truck took a long time to arrive, so I came to the scene of the accident so John could leave and go to work. However, before John left, a drunk driver hit our cars. We were standing right there, so the driver nearly hit us as well. My car went down into a ravine off the road.

5. It was very frightening. I called my mom because I wanted her there to help me. With our cars damaged, there was no way to get home.

6. Over the next hour, we helped get the drunk driver and his passenger out of the car. We waited for the tow truck and my mom. I believe because the accident was causing traffic, the MCSD also showed up at the scene.

7. Before the MCSD arrived, everything was friendly and relaxed. We had calmed down from a scary accident and were dealing with the tow truck. The tow truck driver asked me to pay him in advance, so I began to walk to my car to get a credit card.

8. As I was walking to my car, the MCSD arrived, and a deputy began screaming and cursing at me not to walk to my car, but also to get off the street and get in my car and wait. I tried to explain that it was my car down in the ravine smoking and that I couldn't get in my car to sit. I also tried to explain I needed my card from my car. He just kept yelling.

9. Finally, my mom told me to just get in her car and wait while the officers figured out what they wanted me to do. I got in her car and waited. The deputy yelled at my mom that he was going to arrest me. I began to cry.

10. Then, the state trooper came over to the car and asked me to get out of the car so I could give him my statement about what happened with the drunk driver. I told him I was afraid and confused. On the one hand he was asking me to get out, but I also had this MCSD officer yelling at me and threatening me if I got out of the car. It was extremely overwhelming.

11. The state trooper opened the door of the car and I kept crying. Then the MCSD officer dragged me out of the car and arrested me. He was extremely forceful – yanking and twisting my arms. I told him he was hurting me, but he didn't care.

12. I couldn't understand why I was being arrested. All I was doing was crying and trying to comply with competing instructions from different officers. But, the officer told me, "I'm taking your ass to jail." My mom begged them to release me and let me go home.

13. My husband John tried to help me. He tried to intervene to get them to stop roughing me up so badly.

14. The MCSD officer walked me over and stood me in front of a MCSD car.

15. Once I was at the car, I turned around and saw that three MCSD officers had tackled John. The MCSD officer who had taken me to the car said, "turn back around or I'll put your face in the pavement." Then he took me and threw me in the back of his car.

16. It took my family a day to get me out of jail.

17. After the incident, I filed a complaint with the MCSD. I thought it was important that the officers' supervisors be aware of the way I was treated.

18. I went to the courthouse and filed a complaint there. No one took my complaint seriously. No one ever called or got in contact with me or my husband (or my mother or brother) to find out what happened or investigate. On the day I was told to come to court, the whole thing took just a few minutes. I was laughed at and my complaint was dismissed.

19. I think I was only treated this way because I am Black. I cannot believe that if a white family was on the side of the street trying to deal with a very upsetting car accident, that they would be screamed and cursed at, roughed up and arrested, and taken to jail.

20. The MCSD treats the people in the Black community different then the people in the white community. And, clearly based on how I was treated, they don't train their officers to deal with people appropriately and with respect.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

De'tia Jones

2/7/18

Date

EXHIBIT 51

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF LISA LEWIS
JONES**

I, Lisa Lewis Jones, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Lisa Lewis Jones. I am 46 years old. I am a Black woman. I have lived in Canton, Mississippi for my entire life.
2. I had an extremely upsetting experience with MCSD on Highway 55 with my son, daughter, son-in-law, and brother.
3. In 2016, my son, Aaron was driving on the highway when his wheel came off.
4. As I understand it, he pulled over to the side of the road. He called his brother-in-law, John, for help. He also called the police. A state trooper arrived to help him. The group

waited on the tow truck. Because the tow truck was taking a long time, my daughter, Destiny, arrived to wait with my son so her husband, John, could go back to work.

5. Then, a drunk driver ran into the entire group. The drunk driver hit the state trooper's car, John's car, and Destiny's car. Destiny's car rolled over into the ravine.

6. My children called me and told me what happened. I drove to the highway to wait with them and take care of them.

7. The tow truck driver told Destiny he needed to be pre-paid for the whole group of cars. As she went to the tow truck to pay the driver. An MCSD officer who had recently arrived started screaming and cursing at us to get in our cars and wait.

8. Destiny tried to explain to the MCSD officer that she was walking to the car to pay the tow truck but he kept screaming and cursing to get in her car. She tried to explain she couldn't get in her car because it was in the ravine, but he wouldn't stop yelling. So, I told Destiny to just wait in my car with me while the officers figured out what they wanted us to do.

9. Destiny started to cry. She was extremely shaken by the car accident and the officer screaming at her.

10. The MCSD officer then came up to the my car and told Destiny he was going to arrest her. He never told us why. I begged the officer to just let me take her home. But he just kept cursing at me and screaming at me that "she is going to jail."

11. Then, the state trooper came over to the car and politely asked Destiny to get out of the car so he could take her statement. She was crying, but she was trying to explain that she didn't know whose directions to follow: the state trooper asking her to get out, or the MCSD officer screaming at her to stay in the car. The state trooper opened her door for her to get out and the MCSD officer ran around the car and grabbed her and arrested her.

12. I started to cry and beg the officer to let her stay.

13. Her husband John, who was in the car behind us, saw the MCSD officer handling Destiny in a rough way and came toward her to try to get the officer to calm down and explain he was hurting her.

14. The other MCSD deputies on the scene then tackled John. I watched them press John's head into the ground, one officer had his knee on John's neck. I was terrified.

15. The MCSD took Destiny and John to jail.

16. It took the entire next day to get Destiny out of jail. It took even longer to get John out.

17. The entire experience was surreal. None of my children have a criminal record. The officer arrested Destiny simply because she was crying and upset having watched everyone she loved almost get killed by a drunk driver.

18. I think the officer reacted in this way because my family is Black.

19. Over my 46 years I have witnessed the MCSD target and mistreat the Black community.

20. In my experience, they set up the roadblocks in Black neighborhoods at the beginning of the month, when people are receiving money.

21. I have been stopped at least six times in the last three years. I am frequently stopped at the exit off of the interstate on my way home from work. The exit is the one used by the Black residents of Canton.

22. On one occasion I was stopped at a roadblock. I gave the MCSD officer my license and proof of insurance. Even though my documents were in order, he told me to pull over. I waited on the side of the road for him for 20 minutes. Finally, he came over.

23. He asked me, "why does your tag say that – what does that mean?" I realized that he was upset because my license plate contains the letters "B," "A," and "D," my children's initials: Brian, Aaron, and Destiny. I use their initials on all sorts of things, like my email address.

24. He asked if it was some sort of gang affiliation. I was insulted. I am a mother of three grown children. I have worked at my job for over 20 years. I am certainly not a member of some gang. He only asked me that because I am Black.

25. I was scared by his anger as I tried to explain. Finally he allowed me to leave.

26. I was also stopped at a roadblock on the road up to my home. I found this strange, because I live on a small road in the County, where there is very little traffic. In fact, I am one of the few people who live on my street who isn't a senior citizen.

27. It makes me sad and afraid to watch them mistreat my family and my neighbors. During the scene on Highway 55, I asked the state trooper if he could do something. I asked him why this was happening. The state trooper, who was black, told me that we should all just be quiet. About the MCSD, he said to me, "we all know how they are."

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lisa Jones", is written over a horizontal line.

2-9-18

Date

EXHIBIT 52

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF ARCHIE
MCKAY**

I, Archie McKay, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Archie McKay. I am a 52 year old Black man. I have lived in Camden, Mississippi since I was six years old.
2. I live on a long road off of Highway 43. Only nine or ten families live on my entire six-mile road.
3. About 6 months ago, I was driving from my house, and I came upon an MCSD roadblock set up at the end of my street. Because of the way their cars were parked, I couldn't see the roadblock until I was already being stopped by the officer. The officer checked my license and let me go.

4. I don't know why the MCSD would set up a roadblock on my street. There is very little traffic because so few people drive in this rural area.

5. In April 2015, I was stopped at a roadblock at Highway 43 and Goodloe Road. The officer told me I had a warrant, arrested me, and took me to the Madison County Detention Center.

6. The arrest was a mistake, they actually had papers for my son for trespassing. However, I still had to go to jail and pay \$1,400 in order to leave. Because I was arrested on a Saturday, I had to stay in jail until Monday. Eventually, after going to court, a judge dismissed the trespassing charge.

Archie B. McKeever

2/4/18

Date

EXHIBIT 53

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF ANTONIO MITCHELL

I, Antonio Mitchell, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Antonio Mitchell. I am 29-year-old Black man. I live in the Magnolia Heights neighborhood in Flora, Mississippi. I have lived in Flora since 1997.
2. In the last three years I have been stopped at roadblocks at the entrance to my neighborhood about 10 times. I have been stopped three or four times in the last year.
3. When the MCSD sets up a roadblock, the officers park their cars – sometimes marked, sometimes unmarked – off to the side of the road. They rarely have their lights on, but when they do, they only turn on the lights in the back so it is impossible to see the cars until I am already up on the roadblock.

4. At the roadblocks, the deputies ask for license and insurance. They always talk to me as though I am a criminal. They immediately start asking about drugs in my car. At one roadblock, the deputy said to me, "I know you have something."

5. At two roadblocks in the last year, I had a passenger in my car at the roadblock. They asked that person for their license as well.

6. During at least half of the roadblocks I have been through, the officers have directed me to get out of my car, searched my person, and asked to search my car as well. When they search me, I have to take off any layers, they put their hands in my pockets, open my pants up, search around my genitals, and in my socks and shoes. All of this happens on the side of the road in my neighborhood. It is humiliating.

7. Every time they have asked to search my car, I have said no. However, the deputies have threatened to Taser me, pull me out of my car, and arrest me for my refusal to allow them to search. After being threatened, I just let them search. One time, a deputy ignored when I said "no," and just started searching my car anyway.

8. Two years ago, I was stopped and searched at a roadblock on my way home from the hospital where I had taken my infant son because he was very sick. I had just dropped him off back home when I came into the roadblock. I was covered in my son's vomit, I was distraught, and they insisted on searching me and my car anyway.

9. I believe they set up these roadblocks to harass and intimidate Black people. I have seen roadblocks set up where they stop every single Black person, and then waive the white people through. In the town of Flora, I have seen them stop Black pedestrians and drivers leaving stores, while they escort white drivers from the Blue Rooster (a restaurant frequented by white people) home. I have never seen a roadblock set up in the white communities.

10. When we have gatherings and birthday parties at the community center, the MCSD sets up a roadblock right outside on both directions, so everyone leaving the party has to pass through.

11. It is well known in my community when the MCSD sets up roadblocks. I am a licensed and insured driver, but on the evenings the MCSD is out, I try to not even leave my house. However, it isn't always possible to avoid their roadblocks. I am certain I will be stopped again. And, I think it is unfair that I have to take such precautions to avoid being mistreated by the MCSD.

12. I have also been stopped by the jump out patrol. Last year, I was driving my mother's car into town to get gas with two friends. As I was exiting my neighborhood, a red Dodge Charger with deeply tinted windows started following us. The car followed us for miles – all the way into town, waited while we got gas, and all the way back to my neighborhood.

13. As we drove back into Magnolia Heights, the Charger lights turned on. Two deputies jumped out of the car. They came up to the car and immediately started yelling at us and threatening us. They ran our licenses, but nothing came back. So, they called backup.

14. Another unmarked car and a marked car arrived. Then the MCSD told us they wanted permission to search the car. As with the roadblocks, I told them they did not have my consent. They pulled me and my two friends out of the car. They threatened to Taser us. They threatened to bring me to jail. I was never told why I was pulled over or why they wanted to search me. But, I felt forced to give consent, so I did. They then spent an hour searching my mom's car. When they were finished there were papers everywhere, floor mats thrown out on the ground – the car was a mess. They found nothing, so they drove away.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

Clara Mitchell

2, 5, 18

Date

EXHIBIT 54

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF EARNEST
PATE, JR.**

I, Earnest Pate, Jr., declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Earnest Pate. I am a 46 year old black man. I live in Magnolia Heights in Flora. I grew up here, and I moved back 4 years ago.
2. On June 9, 2015, I was driving with my Black male friend around 3pm in the evening, when we came upon a roadblock on Livingston Vernon Rd.
3. The MCSD deputy initially asked the driver for his license and insurance and I thought we would then be free to continue on our way home. However, the officer then walked around the car to the passenger side window and asked me to get out of the car.
4. Once I got out of the car he began searching me. He patted down my body and stuck his hands in my pockets. He didn't find anything. Then he asked me for my license.
5. I was confused about why all this was happening. I wasn't driving the car. I certainly wasn't doing anything illegal. I didn't understand why he needed my license or how he could legally be demanding it and searching me.

6. But, the MCSD has a reputation for picking on Black people. People in the Black communities know that we have to do whatever they say. I complied with the officer even though it didn't feel right. I was afraid to do otherwise.
7. I tried to explain to the deputy that I was a law abiding citizen, a government employee, and that my relative was with the MCSD. He began cursing and yelling at me that he didn't care.
8. He ran my license and told me I had a warrant for a bad check. He taunted me and laughed at me and told me he was looking forward to taking me to jail.
9. The check was my ex-wife's, it had her signature on it.
10. More recently, in fall 2017, I had a very stressful experience where an MCSD officer in a marked car followed me close on my car for miles as I drove to work. He followed me all the way onto the property of my job.
11. I told my supervisor about it, and he told me "that's just how they are."
12. The MCSD targets the Black community in Flora. They set up roadblocks and mistreat Black people. I believe that I was treated with such disrespect at the roadblock where I was arrested because I am Black. In fact, I believe they only asked for my license – even though I was a passenger – because I am black.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.



2/5/18
Date

EXHIBIT 55

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF DELORES
SMITH**

I, Delores Smith, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

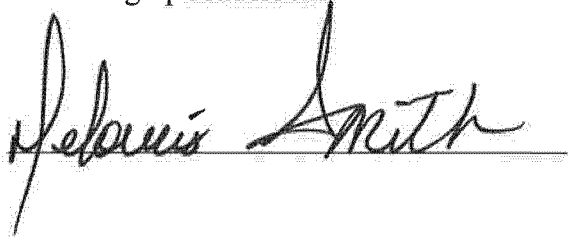
1. My name is Delores Smith. I am a 56 year old Black woman. I have lived in Camden nearly my whole life.
2. I believe that the Madison County Sheriff's Department targets the black community, particularly the young black men in the county, for harassment.
3. The MCSD officers are disrespectful, and often scary.
4. In 2015, I was driving in Canton, Mississippi, when a white MCSD officer in an undercover truck started driving very close to my car. Eventually he pulled me over.

5. He came up to my window and began screaming and cursing at me for not pulling over sooner. I was shaken up for days.

6. I fear for my young sons. A year ago he came home and told me that he was driving and was pulled over by an MCSD officer. When he asked the officer why he was pulled over, the officer told him he fit a profile because he has dreadlocks and was wearing a hat.

7. The MCSD sets up roadblocks in my community. They pull off to the side of the road and stand in the road to pull people over.

8. Even though I am a licensed and insured driver, I still spend time trying to figure out where the MCSD is so I can avoid them. I try not to leave my house when I know they are out setting up roadblocks.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Deborah Smith", written over a horizontal line.

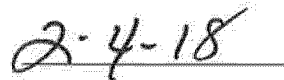
A handwritten date "2-4-18" written in cursive script over a horizontal line.
Date

EXHIBIT 56

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF QUINCY
SMITH**

I, Quincy Smith, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Quincy Smith. I am 29 years old. I am a Black man. I grew up in Canton, Mississippi. I currently live in Philadelphia, Mississippi. I travel to Madison County to see my family and my children.
2. In the last three or four years, I have driven through as many as thirty roadblocks. The MCSD sets up roadblocks in the Black neighborhoods to target Black people
3. The MCSD parks off of the road and turns off all lights on their trucks. Then they stand in the road with flashlights.

4. They also set up roadblocks in the apartment complexes with their lights off. I have seen them sitting at the gates in Canton estates. When I lived at Marbella Estates, the MCSD set up roadblocks at both the entrance and the exit at the same time. I could not come or go from my home without passing through a roadblock.

5. At least half of the times I have driven through a roadblock, the MCSD officer has not even asked me for my license or insurance. He just asks for my social security number and runs it for warrants.

6. In 2014, I was stopped at a roadblock as I drove into my apartment in Marbella Estates. The officer didn't ask me for my license or social, he just asked me "where are the drugs?" I was frustrated that he was targeting me as a drug dealer. I don't do drugs, he only asked me that because I am black. I told him "I don't know where drugs are, you're the one looking for them." He directed me to get out of my car. I complied.

7. He told me I was being smart with him and that he was going to take me to jail. He never told me why I was being arrested. He didn't even know my name until I was taken the MCDC. Once I was at the MCSD, they discovered unpaid fines and booked me.

8. On May 3, 2015, I was stopped at roadblock on George Washington and Welsh. The MCSD had two trucks pulled over to the side. It was dark out and all the lights were off. As I drove up to them, the officers stepped into the road with flashlights.

9. The officer asked me for my social security number. I gave it to him. He arrested me for unpaid fines.

10. I tried to explain that the fines were my brother's and were under the wrong name. No one would listen to me or try to help me. I didn't want to miss work, so I just paid the fines and went home.

11. I was even stopped at a roadblock when I was on a bicycle. Around 2014, I was riding into Canton Estates. The MCSD had set up a roadblock at the entrance. The officer told me to get off my bike and demanded my social security number. I didn't want to give it to him, but I felt that if I said "no," they would arrest me for failure to comply. They arrested me for unpaid fines.

12. The MCSD also harasses Black people at traffic stops. Every time I have been a passenger in a car that is stopped, the MCSD has asked me for my license.

13. In early 2016, I was riding as a passenger when my friend was pulled over. The MCSD asked for my social security number. When nothing came back, he insisted I take a breathalyzer test. I do not know to this day why I had to give him my information and take a test if I wasn't driving.

14. Several years earlier, I was a passenger when my friend was stopped at a traffic stop. Both of us were asked for identification. The Black MCSD officer who pulled us over said to his white colleague that he was going to let us go. The white MCSD officer replied, "I'm not going to help a nigger out." Then, the white officer wrote my friend tickets.

15. I have also been stopped as many as fifteen times by the MCSD when I was on foot and been required to give my social security number.

16. Several years ago, I was walking three friends on Welsh Street when two MCSD cars pulled up on us. They demanded all of our social security numbers. We were afraid and felt like if we said no or walked away there would have been real trouble. After they ran our social security numbers and found nothing they put us up against the car and searched us. An officer patted me up and down, put his hands in my pockets, and searched inside my wallet.

17. I asked why they stopped us and searched us and they told me we looked like we were fixing to do something. I know that he meant we were just Black males walking. Just being Black makes us suspicious.

18. I have known to be afraid of the MCSD since I was a child. When I was about 11 years old Sheriff Tucker and several other deputies came to my apartment to arrest my step-father. I watched Tucker handcuff my step-father. Once he was in handcuffs Tucker punched him in the face and threw him on the ground. Tucker then turned to me and told me that this was part of the job, it was protocol, and I better not deal drugs.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

Quincy Smith

02/07/2018

Date

EXHIBIT 57

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF JOHN
SPANN**

I, JOHN SPANN, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is John Spann. I am a 27-year-old Black man. I live in Flowood, Mississippi.
2. For 3 years, I lived in Gluckstadt, a community in Madison County. I moved to Flowood in 2016, but many of my mother and friends still live in Gluckstadt. As a result, I travel to Madison County on a regular basis.
3. I take great care to appear respectable when I travel – often wearing dress clothes and bow tie. I also try to keep a low profile by driving a car that is modest and clean.

4. In the summer of 2016, I was stopped by the Madison County Sheriff's Department while I was driving home from visiting my grandmother in Gluckstadt. The stop lasted over 45 minutes. The two officers at the stop never explained to me why I was stopped and searched.

5. First, the officer asked me if I had been drinking. I responded that I had not and offered to take a sobriety test. The officer declined.

6. The officer then took my license and insurance and returned to his patrol car.

7. I told the officer that my insurance was on my back seat and offered to get it. He told me to stay where I was. Instead, without asking, his partner opened my back door and retrieved it himself.

8. The officer started to return to his car, but turned back to ask if I had a record of any kind like a warrant or priors. He then asked if I had any drugs or weapons. I responded that I did not. I could not understand what even prompted him to ask me. I believe he was profiling me because I am black.

9. When he returned to my car the officer demanded that I perform a search of my own car for him. I was extremely uncomfortable throughout the entire interaction. He directed me to uncover a plate of home-made food I was bringing home from my grandmother's house and show him what was on the plate. He also directed me to show him what was underneath a baseball cap in my passenger seat.

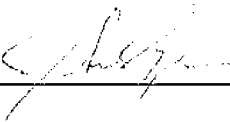
10. Finding nothing, he repeatedly asked me if I was drinking or had any weapons.

11. I do not believe the officer had any reason to stop me or instruct me to search my car.

12. When the stop was over the officer told me I was a “good sport” and drove away. He did not write a ticket for any traffic violation. I asked him why I was stopped and he told me I was “bumping the lines.” I know I was not.

13. I believe I was stopped for no reason and subjected to discriminatory treatment because my race. I am concerned that I will again be subjected to targeting and discrimination by the MCSD on the basis of my race while traveling in Madison County in the future.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.



10/22/2017

Date

EXHIBIT 58

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF TERRANCE
THOMPSON**

I, Terrance Thompson, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746:

1. My name is Terrance Thompson. I am a 24-year-old Black man. I have lived in Canton, Mississippi for most of my life.
2. In January 2017, I was walking with my friend Steven Smith. We were both stopped by three plainclothes MCSD deputies at a "checkpoint" at the entrance to the predominantly-Black affordable housing complex, Canton Estates, where Mr. Smith lives.

3. The officers were standing right at the gate at the entrance to Canton Estates. Their cars were parked inside of the gates. They appeared to be conducting a roadblock. They were stopping and checking every car as it drove in.

4. It was a cold night, so we were walking with our hands in our pockets. The officers demanded we take our hands out and we complied. At that point, I hoped that we would just pass through.

5. Instead, the officers began to search us. They did not tell us why. Prior to searching me, the deputy asked whether either I was carrying a weapon. I told them I was carrying an appropriately registered handgun that I had a license to use. I also told the deputies where they could find the handgun on my person.

6. One of the deputies retrieved the handgun, checked its serial number, confirmed that it belonged to me, and returned it to me.

7. The MCSD deputies also demanded to see my identification and ran my name for warrants. Finding nothing, I was told I was free to go.

8. However, a second deputy who was arresting my friend Steven for an outstanding warrant, asked the deputy why he wasn't arresting me. The deputy told him my gun was clean and appropriately registered, and that I had no outstanding warrants. But the second deputy instructed him to arrest me for concealed weapon. He did.

9. I asked the deputy for his badge information, but he refused to give it to me.

10. I was then taken to Madison County Detention Center, where I spent nearly a full day in jail. Because I didn't have the money to defend myself, I pleaded guilty to the charges.

11. I have also been stopped at least twice by the jump out patrol since 2014.

12. On one occasion, in 2015, I was walking with a Black male friend when an unmarked MCSD vehicle drove close to us. A plainclothes MCSD deputy rapidly exited the vehicle and stopped us both.

13. The MCSD deputy proceeded to search us both. I don't believe he had any legitimate reason to do so. He told me I was stopped because I looked like a "Black dope boy."

14. I had just received a refund of my college tuition, so I was carrying some cash in my pocket. When the deputy found the cash, he deputy demanded to know how I got it. I tried to explain to him about the refund.

15. He kept referring to me as a "Black dope boy" and told me he was going to "get some of that dope boy money."

16. He eventually released us.

17. On another occasion, in 2014, I was walking with a Black male friend near my house when an unmarked Tahoe pulled up on us. Two MCSD officers jumped out of the car and immediately put us in handcuffs.

18. Without any explanation, they began searching us. Finding nothing, they demanded I give them my social security number so they could run my name for warrants.

19. I complied and gave them the number. I was handcuffed. I did not feel that I had any choice.

20. When nothing came back on the warrant check, they allowed me to leave.

21. I am certain I will be stopped again at a checkpoint and by the jump out patrol. I feel that I, and the rest of the Black community, are targeted for unfair and discriminatory policing by the MCSD. When I am in Canton, I am always in danger of them jumping out on me or stopping me without reason.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.



2-5-18

Date

EXHIBIT 59

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF MONTREAL
TILLMAN**

I, Montreal Tillman, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
1746:

1. My name is Montreal Tillman. I am a 29-year-old Black man. I have lived in
Madison County since 2008. I live in Canton.

2. I have seen more than twenty roadblocks in the time I have lived in Canton. The
MCSD sets up roadblocks in the areas where Black people drive and walk. From my apartment I
could see the MCSD set up roadblocks in Canton Estates and Joe Pritchard.

3. I have spent a great deal of time in the white neighborhood in Canton because it is where my fiancé lived. I have never seen a roadblock in the white neighborhood. I believe the MCSD sets them only in Black neighborhoods to target Black people.

4. In the past three years, I have driven through more than five roadblocks.

5. A typical roadblock is like the one I experienced one night, about three years ago. I went through a roadblock set up by MCSD in the industrial area of Canton. There were no blue lights on. I realized I was at a roadblock when a deputy jumped out at me with a flashlight. He waved the flashlight for me to pull over. He ran my license and checked my insurance and let me go.

6. On two occasions in the last three years, I was a passenger in a car that went through a roadblock.

7. On the first occasion, I was on my way work. The MCSD officer asked for my identification and ran my license. Nothing came back. Then, for no reason at all, he asked me “where are the drugs?” I told him there are none and he let us go.

8. The second time, I was coming home from work. There were no lights on at the roadblock. The driver and I didn’t see the roadblock until an officer stepped out in the street with his flashlight. Again the officer asked for my license. I complied.

9. The officer ran my license and found nothing. He then returned to the car and asked me to get out so he could search me. I felt scared. I did not feel like I could say no.

10. I got out of the car and patted me down, and went into my pockets. He also searched the entire car. He kept asking whether there was anything illegal. He found nothing and he let us leave.

11. I do not understand why the MCSD asked for my license when I was not driving. The first time, I even asked the officer why he was asking for my license if I was the passenger. He told me he needed to identify me to check for warrants.

12. The MCSD has even stopped me and asked for my license when I was walking.

13. On one occasion, in 2015, I was walking home to Joe Pritchard. The MCSD officer who stopped me was driving in an unmarked vehicle. At first he started shouting at me through his window to stop walking. Then he jumped out of his car. I was afraid. My heart was pounding.

14. He asked me who I was, where I was going, or if I had any illegal drugs or warrants. He asked for my license. I felt like I had to give it to him. He ran my name and nothing came back.

15. Then he told me to put my hands on the back of his truck so he could search me. He patted down my entire body and checked the insides of my pockets. I was right outside my house in my own neighborhood. I was, and still am, incredibly embarrassed. I was treated like a criminal in front of my friends and neighbors.

16. After about ten or fifteen minutes, he let go.

17. On another occasion, in 2015, I was walking to on Barfield Street in Canton, Mississippi. The neighborhood was a white neighborhood where my fiancé was living.

18. An MCSD officer saw me walking and jumped out of the car. He started asking me what I was doing in that neighborhood and who I knew in that neighborhood. I tried to explain that I was walking to my fiancé's house. But, he was extremely aggressive. He acted mad that I would be in that neighborhood. He insisted he had never seen me there before. He asked me again who I knew there.

19. After questioning me for about five minutes he asked for my license. After being interrogated by an angry officer, I knew I had to give it to him. He ran it, found nothing, and then went back to asking me more questions. He asked me whether I plan on coming around all the time and whether I have drugs or weapons.

20. Then, he told me to put my hands on the back of the car and he searched me. He humiliated me in plain view of everyone. He found nothing and let me go.

21. I feel like he targeted me because I was a Black person in a white neighborhood and that meant I must be up to no good or doing something illegal. It made me feel angry, stressed, and mostly sad, that I somehow didn't belong because of what I look like.

22. I have been mistreated by the MCSD at even the most routine traffic stops. In 2014, an MCSD officer pulled me over after I made a left turn at a stop sign on King Ranch Road. I had fully stopped, looked both ways, and decided it was safe to make the turn.

23. Rather than writing me a ticket, the MCSD officer escalated the situation. I asked the officer why he had stopped me, and he told me to "shut the fuck up." He told me that if he had "not taken anger management classes, [he] would drag my black ass up and down the street."

24. He asked me whether I had drugs in the car. I told him I did not. He asked if he could search the car. Again, I felt required to give my consent, so I told him he could. He directed my then girlfriend to step out of the vehicle, searched me, and searched my car.

25. He found nothing. It wasn't until he gave me the ticket for careless driving that he told me he stopped me because I made the left turn too fast.

26. The officer made it clear from the very words that he said the he was stopping me and harassing me because I am black.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.

Montreal Gillman

Feb-5-18

Date

EXHIBIT 60

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF EARLINE
WILDER**

I, EARLINE WILDER, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
1746:

1. My name is Earline Wilder. I am 41-year-old a Black woman. I live in Canton Estates in Canton, Mississippi.
2. The Madison County Sheriff's Department regularly sets up roadblocks at the entrance the Canton Estates. Because the roadblocks are at the entrance, residents can't enter or exit the community without passing through the roadblock.

3. They set up the roadblocks in the mornings and in the evenings when people are leaving for and coming home from work. Sometimes the roadblocks are set up multiple times in a week.

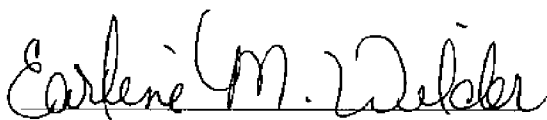
4. I believe they set up roadblocks in Canton Estates because the residents are Black.

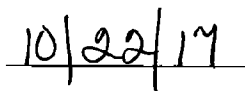
5. I have been stopped at the roadblocks twice. I the MCSD officers had no reason to stop me. I was only stopped because I was driving into Canton Estates. Everyone I saw enter before and after me was stopped as well.

6. The MCSD officers also have a jump out patrol that drives recklessly around my community and puts our children in danger. I have witnessed them speeding on the grass around our homes where children are out playing.

7. As a result, I have to keep my children and grandchildren inside when the MCSD is in my neighborhood because I fear they will be hurt.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.





Date

EXHIBIT 61

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**DECLARATION OF MICHELLE
WILLIAMS**

I, Michelle Williams, declare the following under penalty of perjury pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
1746:

1. My name is Michelle Williams. I am 31 years old. I am a Black woman. I live
in Fort Pierce, Florida.

2. In April 2015, I was living in Oxford, Mississippi. I was a full-time law student at
University of Mississippi School of Law. I was finishing my third year. I was also seven
months pregnant.

3. My husband and I own a piece of land in Port Gibson, Mississippi. In order to get
from Oxford to Port Gibson, we had to drive through Madison County.

4. Late at night on April 12, 2015, we were driving home to Oxford from Port Gibson. I was driving, my husband was in the front seat, and my 11-month-old daughter was in the back seat.

5. We were driving a brand new car, so we did not yet have a tag on the car. But we had all of the necessary information with us.

6. We pulled off of I-55 in Madison County to get gas and some food. As soon as we pulled back onto the highway, a MCSD car started to follow us. As soon as we left the lit area around the exit, the MCSD officer turned on his lights signaling me to pull over. It was very dark and we were the only car on the road.

7. I was already scared of the Madison County Sheriff's Department. Several months earlier there had been a presentation at my law school which included information on the vast levels of racism in the city of Madison and the Madison County Sheriff's Department. I was warned to be very careful when driving through Madison County and was wary of the MCSD.

8. This was also at a time when almost every night on the news I would see that Black people, particularly Black men, were being killed during seemingly routine interactions with police officers. Just the night before, I remember seeing on the news that a man was killed during a traffic stop.

9. I was scared for my safety. I was even more scared for my husband and my child.

10. I immediately slowed down and put on my hazard lights to indicate to the officer that I saw him. I called dispatch to ask them to get in touch with the officer and tell him I was afraid to pull over on a dark, empty road, but that I would pull over at the next lighted area. Dispatch agreed.

11. When dispatch came back on the phone with me, however, he told me that the officer had told him the next lighted area was in Memphis, Tennessee.

12. I had driven this road many times before and I knew this was not true.

13. The officer sped up beside and was shining a flashlight in my car. This made us even more afraid.

14. I asked my husband if he would feel comfortable if I pulled over and he was terrified as well. He said no.

15. I then gave dispatch all of my information: my name, social security number, my driver's license number, my address. He told me I would receive a ticket in the mail.

16. I was relieved by this result and agreed to look out for, and promptly respond to, the ticket. The officer pulled away and we continued back to Oxford.

17. Two days later the Oxford Police department showed up to arrest me for the incident in Madison County. I was extremely embarrassed because my husband was in the Oxford Police Academy at that time. But I was also completely confused – I had been told I would be receiving a ticket in the mail, I couldn't understand how this had transformed into my arrest.

18. The Oxford Police brought me to their jail to hold me until the MCSD arrived to take me to Madison County. Oxford Police called three times to the MCSD telling them to come pick me up, but they did not show up. During the last phone call they said they told the MCSD they were going to let me go home if the MCSD didn't arrive shortly.

19. The MCSD finally showed up very late at night. All told, I waited almost five or six hours for them in Oxford.

20. They drove me to the Madison County Detention Center. The judge made it extremely difficult for me to get bail. Even though I had no criminal history, a husband at home with an infant missing work, and was seven months pregnant, I spent three nights in jail.

21. When I went before the judge, I was charged with resisting arrest, despite there being no attempt at an arrest. I was also charged with failure to stop, speeding, and not having a tag.

22. I plead guilty to speeding. I showed proof of tag, and that charge was dismissed.

23. I did not plead guilty to resisting arrest or failure to stop. I tried to explain to the judge that I wanted to stop, but too afraid to stop on an empty dark road.

24. The judge, who was white, told me my concern was unwarranted. She told me she knew the officer and "he's a big teddy bear." She found me guilty.

25. This is the same officer who followed me until it was dark, lied about how far it was until the next lighted area, drove around my car in menacing way, shined a flashlight in my face, and misled me to believe I would receive a ticket in the mail just to turn around and have me arrested. I do not believe this man is a teddy bear.

26. I did not have any money to appeal.

27. In May 2015, I graduated from law school. After graduation, I applied to take the Mississippi Bar.

28. In order to take the bar, I first had to sit for a character and fitness exam. During the interview with the Character and Fitness Committee, I was asked questions about what happened on that night in April 2015 with the MCSD. I answered their questions honestly. I told them I was trying to comply and I was afraid.

29. Ultimately, the committee decided I was not allowed to sit for the bar exam. They told me I had showed a lack of respect for law enforcement.

30. I had thirty days to appeal to a court, but I couldn't afford it.

31. This one incident with the MCSD essentially ruined my life. I have wanted to be a lawyer since I was nine years old. Despite having no money, I worked hard to get into law school, and even harder to graduate. My family was so supportive and excited for me that I was following my dreams.

32. Yet, I was denied a chance to take the bar. I fell into a state of depression. I felt like I wasn't doing my part to support my husband and my children. I had gotten so far, and I let my family down.

33. We ultimately moved to Florida, where my mom lived, just a few months ago. My hope was I could take the Florida bar, having been denied my opportunity in Mississippi. My mom was going to take care of my children while I studied. Sadly, just a month ago, my mom passed away.

34. I don't know what I am going to do or where we are going to live now. We still have property in Mississippi, but travelling back to Mississippi, or visiting my law school, means I may have to drive through Madison County again. I am afraid of what may happen to me.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements above are true and correct.



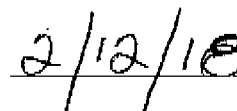

Date

EXHIBIT 62



QuickFacts

Madison County, Mississippi; Mississippi

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

Table

All Topics	Madison County, Mississippi	Mississippi
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	105,114	2,988,726
PEOPLE		
Population		
Population estimates, July 1, 2017, (V2017)	NA	2,984,100
Population estimates, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	105,114	2,988,726
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2017)	NA	2,968,103
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2016)	95,203	2,968,103
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2017, (V2017)	NA	0.5%
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2016, (V2016)	10.4%	0.7%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	95,203	2,967,297
Age and Sex		
Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	6.4%	6.3%
Persons under 5 years, percent, April 1, 2010	7.4%	7.1%
Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	25.2%	24.1%
Persons under 18 years, percent, April 1, 2010	26.9%	25.5%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	13.2%	15.1%
Persons 65 years and over, percent, April 1, 2010	10.4%	12.8%
Female persons, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	52.2%	51.5%
Female persons, percent, April 1, 2010	52.1%	51.4%
Race and Hispanic Origin		
White alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	57.8%	59.3%
Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	38.4%	37.7%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	0.3%	0.6%
Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	2.6%	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (a)	0.1%	0.1%
Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	0.8%	1.2%
Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016) (b)	2.8%	3.1%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	55.7%	56.9%
Population Characteristics		
Veterans, 2012-2016	5,080	180,251
Foreign born persons, percent, 2012-2016	3.9%	2.3%
Housing		
Housing units, July 1, 2016, (V2016)	42,536	1,307,441
Housing units, April 1, 2010	38,558	1,274,719
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2012-2016	71.4%	67.9%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2012-2016	\$208,800	\$105,700
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2012-2016	\$1,477	\$1,084
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2012-2016	\$421	\$342
Median gross rent, 2012-2016	\$904	\$723
Building permits, 2016	714	6,886
Families & Living Arrangements		
Households, 2012-2016	37,415	1,098,803
Persons per household, 2012-2016	2.67	2.63
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2012-2016	87.4%	86.1%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2012-2016	5.4%	3.9%
Education		
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2012-2016	90.3%	83.0%

Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2012-2016

45.7%

21.0%

Health

With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2012-2016	7.1%	11.9%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	▲ 10.9%	▲ 13.9%

Economy

In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2012-2016	66.8%	57.4%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2012-2016	62.0%	53.6%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	230,133	6,999,175
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	339,333	16,630,587
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	4,567,972	66,441,608
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	4,549,363	28,302,952
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	1,616,887	37,053,190
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	\$16,420	\$12,413

Transportation

Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2012-2016	22.3	24.2
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Income & Poverty

Median household income (in 2016 dollars), 2012-2016	\$65,924	\$40,528
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2016 dollars), 2012-2016	\$35,435	\$21,651
Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 12.0%	▲ 20.8%

**BUSINESSES****Businesses**

Total employer establishments, 2015	3,022	58,662 ¹
Total employment, 2015	49,231	926,391 ¹
Total annual payroll, 2015 (\$1,000)	2,056,059	33,948,151 ¹
Total employment, percent change, 2014-2015	5.8%	1.6% ¹
Total nonemployer establishments, 2015	10,623	211,955
All firms, 2012	11,227	235,454
Men-owned firms, 2012	6,225	125,079
Women-owned firms, 2012	3,592	89,159
Minority-owned firms, 2012	2,650	74,824
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	8,046	155,094
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	1,234	26,789
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	9,158	198,566

**GEOGRAPHY****Geography**

Population per square mile, 2010	133.2	63.2
Land area in square miles, 2010	714.51	46,923.27
FIPS Code	28089	28

Value Notes

- 1. Includes data not distributed by county.

▲ This geographic level of poverty and health estimates is not comparable to other geographic levels of these estimates

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2017) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2017). *Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.*

Fact Notes

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
- (c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

Value Flags

- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval of an open ended distribution.
- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- NA Not available
- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.



CP05

COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Geographic areas are based on the geographic boundaries of the data year. Current year comparisons with past-year estimates are not re-tabulated to the current year's geographies; rather, the comparison is with the existing geography of each data year. Statistically significant change from prior years' estimates could be the result of changes in the geographic boundaries of an area and not necessarily the demographic, social, or economic characteristics. For more information on geographic changes, see: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance.html>.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Data and Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Tell us what you think. Provide feedback to help make American Community Survey data more useful for you.

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Since the 5-year data do not benefit from data quality filtering, comparisons are only made for populations of 5,000 or more.

Subject	Madison County, Mississippi			Canton city, Mississippi		
	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance
SEX AND AGE						
Total population	101,791	93,807	c	13,504	13,184	*
Male	47.8%	48.0%		47.8%	48.5%	
Female	52.2%	52.0%		52.2%	51.5%	
Under 5 years	6.5%	7.2%	*	7.4%	7.5%	
5 to 9 years	6.7%	7.9%	*	5.0%	7.5%	*
10 to 14 years	8.0%	7.4%		6.9%	7.8%	
15 to 19 years	7.0%	7.4%	*	6.6%	8.7%	
20 to 24 years	6.1%	5.9%		7.8%	9.1%	
25 to 34 years	13.4%	13.3%		16.0%	18.0%	

Subject	Madison County, Mississippi			Canton city, Mississippi		
	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance
35 to 44 years	13.5%	14.0%	*	13.2%	11.8%	
45 to 54 years	14.0%	15.2%	*	11.5%	12.3%	
55 to 59 years	6.3%	6.4%		3.4%	4.7%	
60 to 64 years	6.1%	4.9%	*	6.2%	3.3%	*
65 to 74 years	7.5%	5.4%	*	8.9%	4.4%	*
75 to 84 years	3.5%	3.2%		4.7%	2.9%	*
85 years and over	1.5%	1.7%		2.3%	2.1%	
Median age (years)	37.1	35.7	*	35.1	30.0	*
18 years and over	74.4%	72.9%	*	76.1%	71.8%	*
21 years and over	70.5%	68.7%	*	71.8%	65.1%	*
62 years and over	16.1%	13.0%	*	19.9%	10.5%	*
65 years and over	12.5%	10.3%	*	16.0%	9.3%	*
18 years and over	75,728	68,358	*	10,273	9,464	*
Male	46.7%	46.7%		46.4%	48.4%	
Female	53.3%	53.3%		53.6%	51.6%	
65 years and over	12,693	9,693	*	2,156	1,225	*
Male	43.0%	41.1%	*	34.5%	32.2%	
Female	57.0%	58.9%	*	65.5%	67.8%	
RACE						
Total population	101,791	93,807	c	13,504	13,184	*
One race	99.4%	99.5%		99.1%	99.5%	
Two or more races	0.6%	0.5%		0.9%	0.5%	
One race	99.4%	99.5%		99.1%	99.5%	
White	56.8%	57.8%	*	22.9%	20.3%	
Black or African American	38.2%	38.3%		70.8%	75.3%	
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.1%		0.2%	0.5%	
Cherokee tribal grouping	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Chippewa tribal grouping	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Navajo tribal grouping	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Sioux tribal grouping	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Asian	2.4%	2.1%	*	1.9%	1.6%	
Asian Indian	1.1%	(X)		1.9%	(X)	
Chinese	0.4%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Filipino	0.1%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Japanese	0.1%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Korean	0.2%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Vietnamese	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Other Asian	0.5%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	

Subject	Madison County, Mississippi			Canton city, Mississippi		
	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
Native Hawaiian	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Guamanian or Chamorro	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Samoan	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Some other race	1.8%	1.2%	*	3.3%	1.8%	
Two or more races	0.6%	0.5%		0.9%	0.5%	
White and Black or African American	0.2%	0.2%		0.5%	0.3%	
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0.1%	0.1%		0.0%	0.1%	
White and Asian	0.1%	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%	
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races						
Total population	101,791	93,807	c	13,504	13,184	*
White	57.4%	58.3%	*	23.6%	20.8%	
Black or African American	38.5%	38.6%		71.5%	75.6%	
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.2%		0.3%	0.5%	
Asian	2.6%	2.2%	*	1.9%	1.6%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.0%		0.1%	0.0%	
Some other race	1.9%	1.2%	*	3.5%	1.9%	
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE						
Total population	101,791	93,807	c	13,504	13,184	*
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.8%	2.8%	c	4.6%	4.9%	
Mexican	1.5%	1.8%		2.9%	3.0%	
Puerto Rican	0.1%	0.0%	*	0.4%	0.0%	
Cuban	0.1%	0.2%		0.0%	0.1%	
Other Hispanic or Latino	1.1%	0.8%		1.3%	1.7%	
Not Hispanic or Latino	97.2%	97.2%	c	95.4%	95.1%	
White alone	55.9%	56.3%	*	22.5%	18.0%	
Black or African American alone	38.1%	38.2%		70.3%	75.1%	
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.2%	0.0%	*	0.2%	0.0%	
Asian alone	2.4%	2.1%	*	1.9%	1.6%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
Some other race alone	0.2%	0.2%		0.0%	0.0%	
Two or more races	0.5%	0.4%		0.5%	0.4%	
Two races including Some other race	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	0.5%	0.4%		0.5%	0.4%	
Total housing units	41,072	38,055	*	5,402	5,023	
CITIZEN, VOTING AGE POPULATION						
Citizen, 18 and over population	73,690	66,112	*	9,841	8,979	*

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Subject	Madison County, Mississippi			Canton city, Mississippi		
	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Male	46.6%	46.5%		45.9%	47.8%	
Female	53.4%	53.5%		54.1%	52.2%	

Subject	Madison city, Mississippi			Ridgeland city, Mississippi		
	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance
SEX AND AGE						
Total population	25,473	23,774	*	24,338	23,858	*
Male	48.2%	49.8%		47.0%	46.8%	
Female	51.8%	50.2%		53.0%	53.2%	
Under 5 years	5.3%	6.7%	*	6.5%	5.4%	
5 to 9 years	6.9%	8.8%	*	6.2%	7.3%	
10 to 14 years	10.8%	9.2%		7.4%	5.4%	*
15 to 19 years	7.2%	7.4%		6.2%	5.9%	
20 to 24 years	3.6%	2.8%		8.4%	9.3%	
25 to 34 years	9.2%	7.6%		18.1%	17.8%	
35 to 44 years	13.6%	16.2%	*	13.5%	14.5%	
45 to 54 years	17.1%	19.5%	*	12.4%	13.5%	
55 to 59 years	6.8%	6.3%		5.0%	6.2%	
60 to 64 years	6.5%	4.5%	*	4.8%	4.3%	
65 to 74 years	8.0%	5.4%	*	6.3%	5.0%	*
75 to 84 years	3.3%	3.7%		3.2%	3.5%	
85 years and over	1.7%	1.9%		2.1%	1.7%	
Median age (years)	41.2	40.2		33.3	34.1	
18 years and over	72.2%	70.0%	*	76.1%	77.8%	
21 years and over	69.2%	67.0%		72.4%	74.7%	
62 years and over	16.9%	13.7%	*	14.0%	12.2%	*
65 years and over	13.0%	11.0%	*	11.6%	10.3%	
18 years and over	18,395	16,636	*	18,528	18,573	
Male	48.0%	48.5%		45.1%	45.5%	
Female	52.0%	51.5%		54.9%	54.5%	
65 years and over	3,314	2,619	*	2,814	2,453	*
Male	44.4%	39.4%	*	37.0%	38.5%	
Female	55.6%	60.6%	*	63.0%	61.5%	
RACE						
Total population	25,473	23,774	*	24,338	23,858	*
One race	99.2%	99.1%		99.0%	99.7%	*
Two or more races	0.8%	0.9%		1.0%	0.3%	*
One race	99.2%	99.1%		99.0%	99.7%	*
White	86.4%	86.5%		54.7%	63.1%	*
Black or African American	9.0%	10.1%		36.1%	29.9%	*
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.0%		0.3%	0.0%	*
Cherokee tribal grouping	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	

Subject	Madison city, Mississippi			Ridgeland city, Mississippi		
	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Chippewa tribal grouping	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Navajo tribal grouping	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Sioux tribal grouping	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Asian	3.0%	2.4%		5.1%	3.5%	
Asian Indian	0.6%	(X)		2.7%	(X)	
Chinese	1.0%	(X)		0.8%	(X)	
Filipino	0.1%	(X)		0.3%	(X)	
Japanese	0.0%	(X)		0.4%	(X)	
Korean	0.2%	(X)		0.4%	(X)	
Vietnamese	0.1%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Other Asian	1.1%	(X)		0.5%	(X)	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%	
Native Hawaiian	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Guamanian or Chamorro	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Samoan	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	(X)		0.0%	(X)	
Some other race	0.7%	0.0%	*	2.8%	3.3%	
Two or more races	0.8%	0.9%		1.0%	0.3%	*
White and Black or African American	0.2%	0.3%		0.4%	0.2%	
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.3%		0.0%	0.0%	
White and Asian	0.2%	0.3%		0.3%	0.1%	
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races						
Total population	25,473	23,774	*	24,338	23,858	*
White	87.1%	87.4%		55.5%	63.4%	*
Black or African American	9.2%	10.4%		36.5%	30.0%	*
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.3%		0.3%	0.0%	*
Asian	3.3%	2.7%		5.6%	3.6%	*
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.1%		0.1%	0.0%	
Some other race	0.7%	0.0%	*	3.1%	3.3%	
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE						
Total population	25,473	23,774	*	24,338	23,858	*
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	1.0%	1.1%		4.2%	6.1%	
Mexican	0.2%	0.4%		1.9%	4.4%	*
Puerto Rican	0.1%	0.0%		0.1%	0.0%	
Cuban	0.2%	0.6%		0.1%	0.0%	
Other Hispanic or Latino	0.5%	0.0%	*	2.2%	1.7%	
Not Hispanic or Latino	99.0%	98.9%		95.8%	93.9%	
White alone	85.5%	85.5%		53.4%	59.7%	*
Black or African American alone	9.0%	10.1%		36.0%	29.9%	*
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.2%	0.0%		0.3%	0.0%	*

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Subject	Madison city, Mississippi			Ridgeland city, Mississippi		
	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance	2012-2016 Estimates	2007-2011 Estimates	Statistical Significance
Asian alone	3.0%	2.4%		5.1%	3.5%	
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%	
Some other race alone	0.7%	0.0%	*	0.1%	0.6%	
Two or more races	0.8%	0.9%		0.8%	0.3%	*
Two races including Some other race	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	0.8%	0.9%		0.7%	0.3%	
Total housing units	9,680	8,773	*	11,206	11,876	*
CITIZEN, VOTING AGE POPULATION						
Citizen, 18 and over population	18,080	16,360	*	17,550	17,236	
Male	47.8%	48.5%		45.0%	45.1%	
Female	52.2%	51.5%		55.0%	54.9%	

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

The definitions of the metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas for the 2013 American Community Survey are based on the commuting patterns identified in the 2010 Census. Estimates prior to 2013 are based on the results of the 2000 Census. Statistically significant change from prior years' estimates could be the result of changes in the metropolitan geographic definitions and not necessarily the demographic, social or economic characteristic. For more information, see: Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

For more information on understanding race and Hispanic origin data, please see the Census 2010 Brief entitled, Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010, issued March 2011. (pdf format)

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Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

An * indicates that the estimate is significantly different (at a 90% confidence level) than the estimate from the most current year. A "c" indicates the estimates for that year and the current year are both controlled; a statistical test is not appropriate. A blank indicates that the estimate is not significantly different from the estimate of the most current year, or that a test could not be done because one or both of the estimates is displayed as "-", "N", or "(X)", or the estimate ends with a "+" or "-". (For more information on these symbols, see the Explanation of Symbols below this table.)

Explanation of Symbols:

1. An *** entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the

margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

2. An '-' entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
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4. An '+' following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.
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6. An '*****' entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.
7. An 'N' entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.



DP05

ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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Subject	Kearney Park CDP, Mississippi			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
SEX AND AGE				
Total population	1,405	+/-388	1,405	(X)
Male	745	+/-223	53.0%	+/-6.8
Female	660	+/-207	47.0%	+/-6.8
Under 5 years	94	+/-77	6.7%	+/-5.6
5 to 9 years	62	+/-63	4.4%	+/-4.1
10 to 14 years	61	+/-58	4.3%	+/-4.2
15 to 19 years	207	+/-136	14.7%	+/-7.7
20 to 24 years	106	+/-81	7.5%	+/-5.2
25 to 34 years	271	+/-159	19.3%	+/-9.6
35 to 44 years	195	+/-107	13.9%	+/-7.4
45 to 54 years	160	+/-95	11.4%	+/-6.0
55 to 59 years	53	+/-57	3.8%	+/-4.3
60 to 64 years	75	+/-59	5.3%	+/-4.0
65 to 74 years	121	+/-68	8.6%	+/-4.6
75 to 84 years	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
85 years and over	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Median age (years)	32.8	+/-3.4	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	1,035	+/-281	73.7%	+/-6.7
21 years and over	886	+/-253	63.1%	+/-9.7
62 years and over	196	+/-99	14.0%	+/-6.5
65 years and over	121	+/-68	8.6%	+/-4.6
18 years and over	1,035	+/-281	1,035	(X)
Male	528	+/-176	51.0%	+/-8.8
Female	507	+/-158	49.0%	+/-8.8
65 years and over	121	+/-68	121	(X)
Male	77	+/-54	63.6%	+/-26.1

Subject	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Female	44	+/-39	36.4%	+/-26.1
RACE				
Total population	1,405	+/-388	1,405	(X)
One race	1,405	+/-388	100.0%	+/-2.5
Two or more races	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
One race	1,405	+/-388	100.0%	+/-2.5
White	258	+/-247	18.4%	+/-16.2
Black or African American	1,147	+/-360	81.6%	+/-16.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Navajo tribal grouping	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Sioux tribal grouping	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Asian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Asian Indian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Chinese	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Filipino	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Japanese	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Korean	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Vietnamese	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Other Asian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Native Hawaiian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Samoan	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Other Pacific Islander	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Some other race	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Two or more races	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
White and Black or African American	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
White and Asian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	1,405	+/-388	1,405	(X)
White	258	+/-247	18.4%	+/-16.2
Black or African American	1,147	+/-360	81.6%	+/-16.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Asian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Some other race	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	1,405	+/-388	1,405	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Mexican	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Puerto Rican	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Cuban	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Other Hispanic or Latino	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	1,405	+/-388	100.0%	+/-2.5
White alone	258	+/-247	18.4%	+/-16.2
Black or African American alone	1,147	+/-360	81.6%	+/-16.2
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Asian alone	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5

Subject	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Some other race alone	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Two or more races	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Two races including Some other race	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-2.5
Total housing units	382	+/-114	(X)	(X)
CITIZEN, VOTING AGE POPULATION				
Citizen, 18 and over population	1,035	+/-281	1,035	(X)
Male	528	+/-176	51.0%	+/-8.8
Female	507	+/-158	49.0%	+/-8.8

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

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Estimates of urban and rural population, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.



DP05

ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES

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Subject	Flora town, Mississippi			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
SEX AND AGE				
Total population	2,058	+/-344	2,058	(X)
Male	961	+/-199	46.7%	+/-5.0
Female	1,097	+/-204	53.3%	+/-5.0
Under 5 years	190	+/-94	9.2%	+/-3.9
5 to 9 years	143	+/-79	6.9%	+/-3.7
10 to 14 years	236	+/-119	11.5%	+/-5.2
15 to 19 years	234	+/-78	11.4%	+/-3.5
20 to 24 years	112	+/-67	5.4%	+/-2.9
25 to 34 years	310	+/-109	15.1%	+/-4.2
35 to 44 years	165	+/-55	8.0%	+/-2.7
45 to 54 years	210	+/-88	10.2%	+/-3.9
55 to 59 years	156	+/-62	7.6%	+/-2.8
60 to 64 years	82	+/-45	4.0%	+/-2.1
65 to 74 years	142	+/-64	6.9%	+/-3.0
75 to 84 years	60	+/-36	2.9%	+/-1.7
85 years and over	18	+/-22	0.9%	+/-1.0
Median age (years)	28.7	+/-4.8	(X)	(X)
18 years and over	1,331	+/-239	64.7%	+/-5.9
21 years and over	1,239	+/-217	60.2%	+/-5.1
62 years and over	258	+/-76	12.5%	+/-3.4
65 years and over	220	+/-69	10.7%	+/-3.2
18 years and over	1,331	+/-239	1,331	(X)
Male	550	+/-143	41.3%	+/-5.4
Female	781	+/-133	58.7%	+/-5.4
65 years and over	220	+/-69	220	(X)
Male	119	+/-55	54.1%	+/-13.8

Subject	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Female	101	+/-38	45.9%	+/-13.8
RACE				
Total population	2,058	+/-344	2,058	(X)
One race	2,055	+/-344	99.9%	+/-0.2
Two or more races	3	+/-5	0.1%	+/-0.2
One race	2,055	+/-344	99.9%	+/-0.2
White	916	+/-224	44.5%	+/-10.0
Black or African American	1,080	+/-292	52.5%	+/-9.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	11	+/-18	0.5%	+/-0.8
Cherokee tribal grouping	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Chippewa tribal grouping	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Navajo tribal grouping	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Sioux tribal grouping	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Asian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Asian Indian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Chinese	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Filipino	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Japanese	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Korean	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Vietnamese	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Other Asian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Native Hawaiian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Samoa	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Other Pacific Islander	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Some other race	48	+/-72	2.3%	+/-3.4
Two or more races	3	+/-5	0.1%	+/-0.2
White and Black or African American	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	3	+/-5	0.1%	+/-0.2
White and Asian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races				
Total population	2,058	+/-344	2,058	(X)
White	919	+/-223	44.7%	+/-10.0
Black or African American	1,080	+/-292	52.5%	+/-9.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	14	+/-18	0.7%	+/-0.8
Asian	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Some other race	48	+/-72	2.3%	+/-3.4
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE				
Total population	2,058	+/-344	2,058	(X)
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	53	+/-73	2.6%	+/-3.4
Mexican	48	+/-72	2.3%	+/-3.4
Puerto Rican	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Cuban	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Other Hispanic or Latino	5	+/-11	0.2%	+/-0.5
Not Hispanic or Latino	2,005	+/-331	97.4%	+/-3.4
White alone	911	+/-222	44.3%	+/-9.9
Black or African American alone	1,080	+/-292	52.5%	+/-9.3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	11	+/-18	0.5%	+/-0.8
Asian alone	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7

Subject	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Some other race alone	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Two or more races	3	+/-5	0.1%	+/-0.2
Two races including Some other race	0	+/-12	0.0%	+/-1.7
Two races excluding Some other race, and Three or more races	3	+/-5	0.1%	+/-0.2
Total housing units	738	+/-116	(X)	(X)
CITIZEN, VOTING AGE POPULATION				
Citizen, 18 and over population	1,295	+/-230	1,295	(X)
Male	518	+/-130	40.0%	+/-4.9
Female	777	+/-133	60.0%	+/-4.9

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

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8. An '(X)' means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.



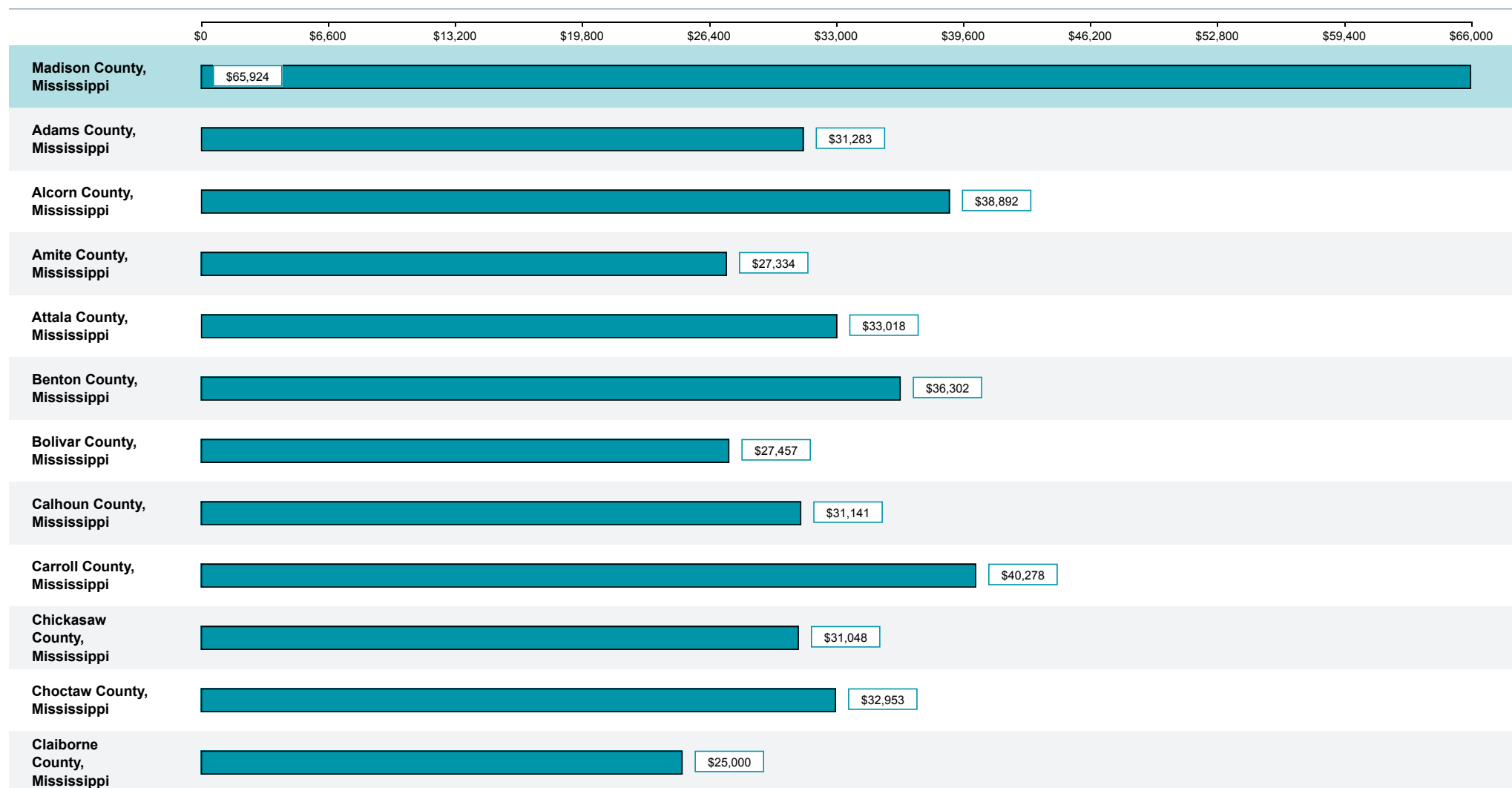
QuickFacts

Madison County, Mississippi

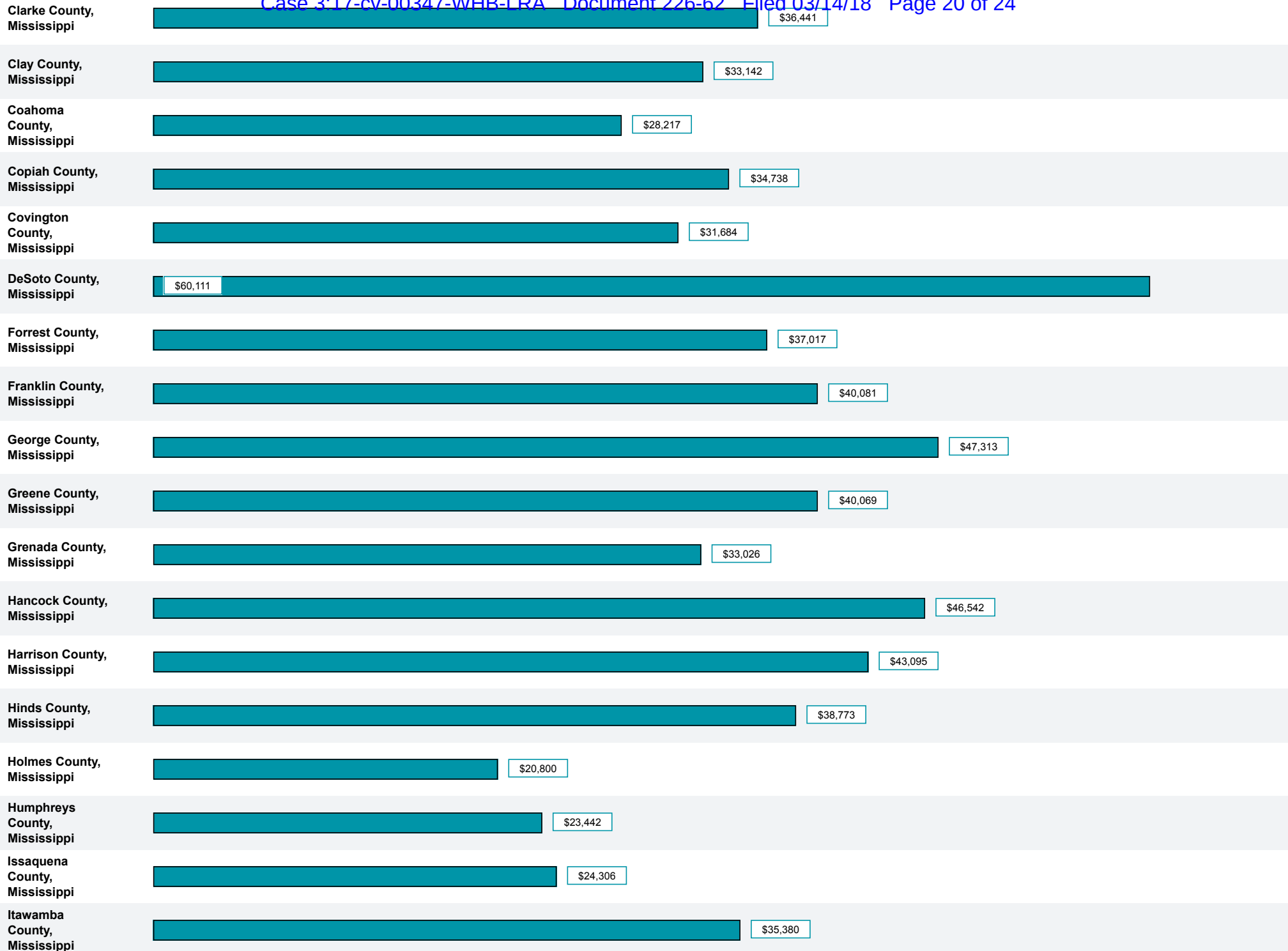
QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

Chart

Median household income (in 2016 dollars), 2012-2016



62.5



62.5

Jackson County,
Mississippi

\$49,158

Jasper County,
Mississippi

\$34,993

Jefferson
County,
Mississippi

\$23,773

Jefferson Davis
County,
Mississippi

\$26,429

Jones County,
Mississippi

\$37,846

Kemper County,
Mississippi

\$29,925

Lafayette County,
Mississippi

\$43,162

Lamar County,
Mississippi

\$53,888

Lauderdale
County,
Mississippi

\$38,399

Lawrence
County,
Mississippi

\$38,155

Leake County,
Mississippi

\$32,657

Lee County,
Mississippi

\$43,224

Leflore County,
Mississippi

\$25,356

Lincoln County,
Mississippi

\$36,250

Lowndes County,
Mississippi

\$41,219

Marion County,
Mississippi

\$30,914

Marshall County,
Mississippi

\$40,598

Monroe County,
Mississippi

\$37,345

62.5

Montgomery
County,
Mississippi

\$31,207

Neshoba County,
Mississippi

\$35,991

Newton County,
Mississippi

\$35,527

Noxubee County,
Mississippi

\$31,472

Oktibbeha
County,
Mississippi

\$33,431

Panola County,
Mississippi

\$37,556

Pearl River
County,
Mississippi

\$41,598

Perry County,
Mississippi

\$34,774

Pike County,
Mississippi

\$31,511

Pontotoc County,
Mississippi

\$39,869

Prentiss County,
Mississippi

\$33,509

Quitman County,
Mississippi

\$24,835

Rankin County,
Mississippi

\$59,370

Scott County,
Mississippi

\$32,615

Sharkey County,
Mississippi

\$28,878

Simpson County,
Mississippi

\$37,285

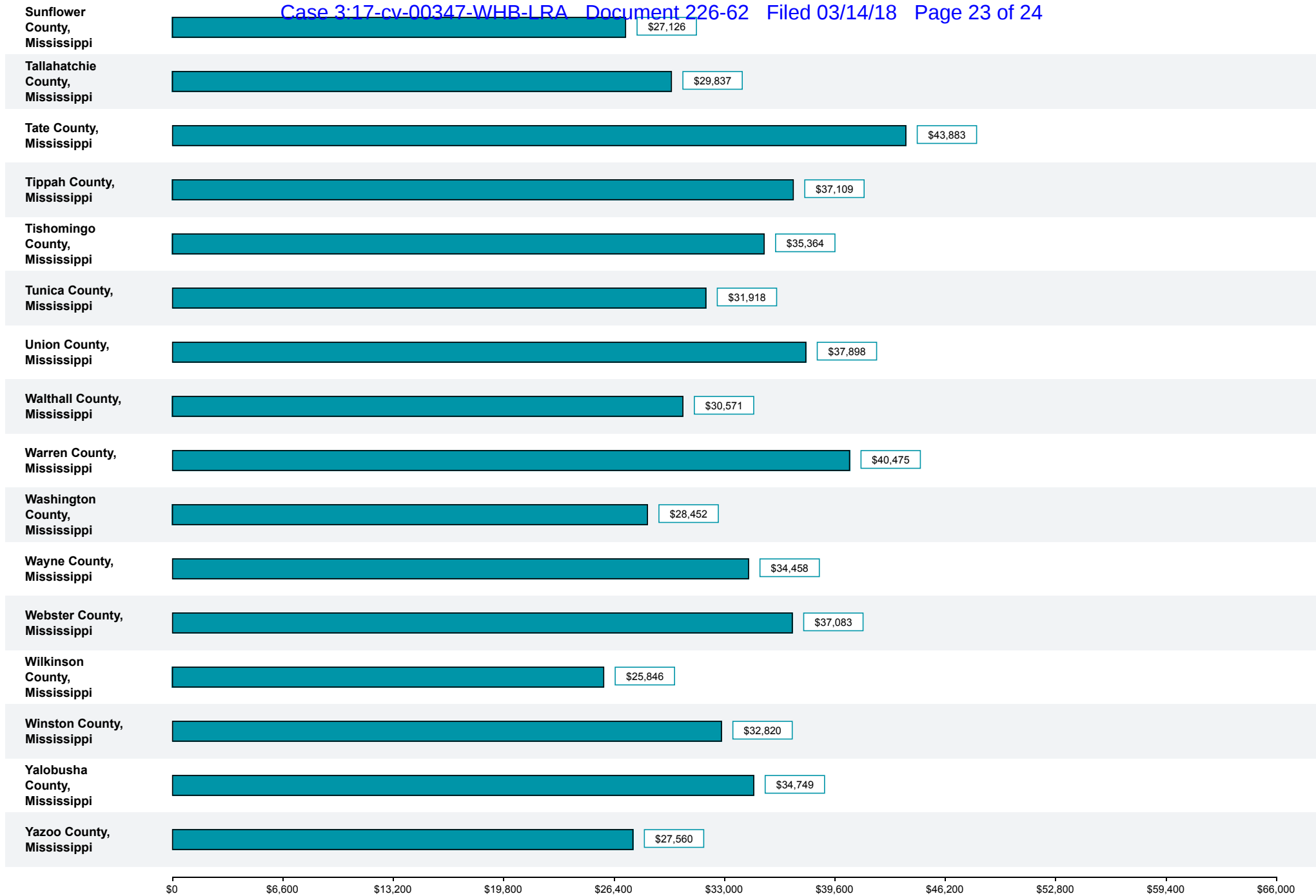
Smith County,
Mississippi

\$33,696

Stone County,
Mississippi


\$44,995


62.5



62.5

Value Notes

 This geographic level of poverty and health estimates is not comparable to other geographic levels of these estimates

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info  icon to the left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2017) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2017). *Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.*

Fact Notes

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
- (c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

Value Flags

- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper interval of an open ended distribution.
- D** Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F** Fewer than 25 firms
- FN** Footnote on this item in place of data
- NA** Not available
- S** Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X** Not applicable
- Z** Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

EXHIBIT 63

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CP-1-26

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of Population

**General Population
Characteristics**

Mississippi

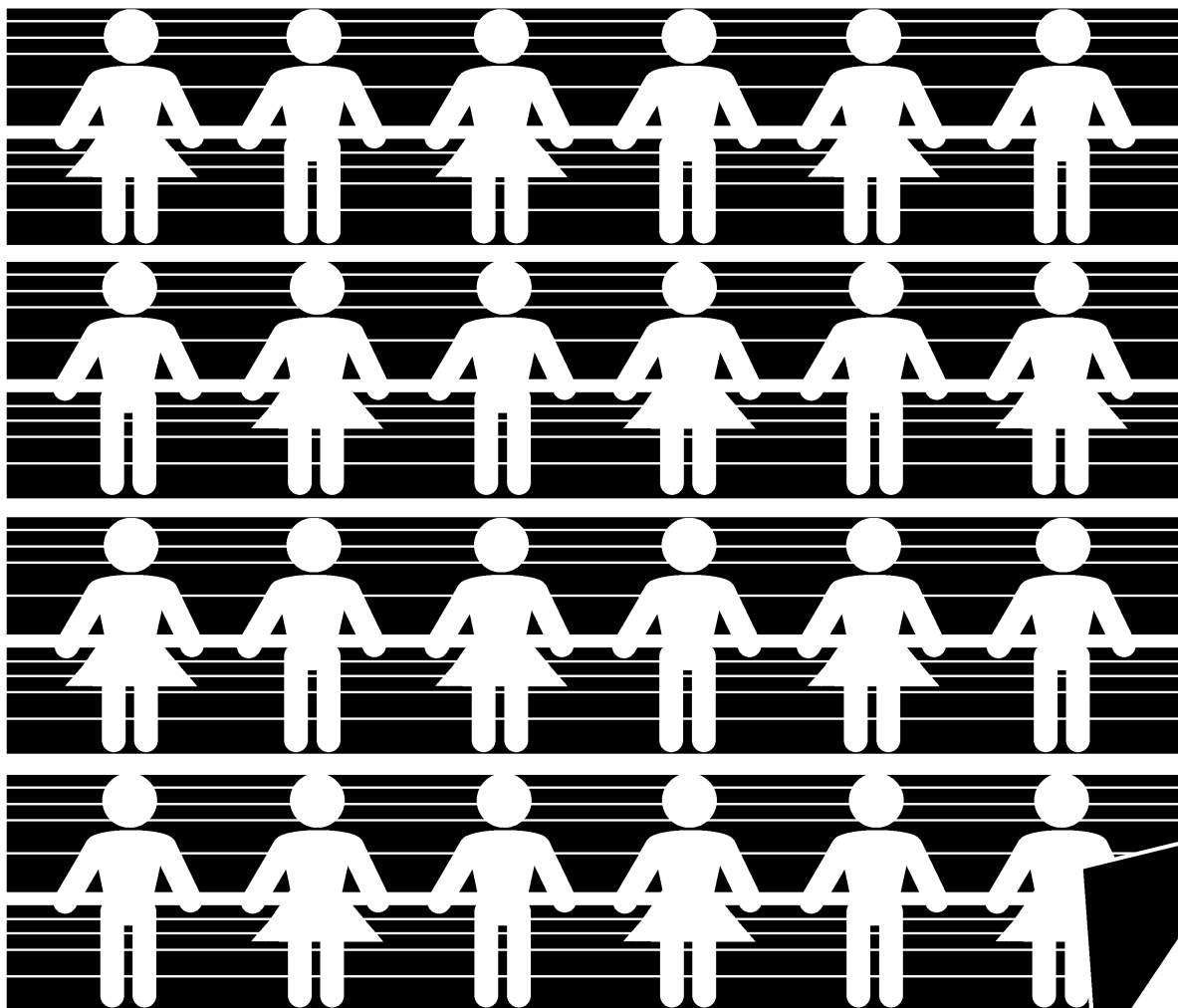


Table 1. **Summary of General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [1,000 or More Persons]	Percent of all persons								Persons 18 years and over— Males per 100 females		Percent of all persons			Persons in group quarters			
	All persons	Under 5 years	Under 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	80 years and over			In households		In fami- lies	Non- family house- holders and non- relatives of house- holder	In group quarters	Total	Percent institu- tionalized
											Median age						
The State -----	2 573 216	7.6	29.0	11.4	29.1	18.0	12.5	2.9	31.1	86.9	85.7	11.6	2.7	69 717	42.6		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE																	
Urban -----	1 210 729	7.7	28.1	11.9	29.7	17.3	13.0	3.2	31.0	82.9	82.4	14.0	3.6	43 887	47.3		
Inside urbanized area -----	617 412	7.7	27.5	12.3	32.2	17.4	10.6	2.3	30.7	87.6	82.4	13.8	3.8	23 273	38.2		
Central place -----	351 512	7.8	26.5	13.9	31.1	16.4	12.0	2.7	30.3	86.5	78.6	16.1	5.3	18 578	29.4		
Urban fringe -----	265 900	7.6	28.9	10.0	33.6	18.7	8.8	1.8	31.2	89.2	87.5	10.8	1.8	4 695	73.1		
Outside urbanized area -----	593 317	7.8	28.8	11.5	27.2	17.1	15.4	4.1	31.5	78.2	82.3	14.2	3.5	20 614	57.6		
Place of 10,000 or more -----	361 414	7.9	29.2	11.0	27.6	17.1	15.1	4.0	31.6	77.1	82.5	14.7	2.7	9 874	65.6		
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	231 903	7.6	28.0	12.3	26.6	17.1	15.9	4.4	31.4	80.0	82.1	13.3	4.6	10 740	50.2		
Rural -----	1 362 487	7.5	29.8	11.0	28.6	18.6	12.0	2.7	31.2	90.7	88.7	9.4	1.9	25 830	34.7		
Place of 1,000 to 2,499 -----	126 605	8.0	30.7	11.8	26.1	16.8	14.6	4.0	30.4	78.5	84.7	11.6	3.7	4 728	40.4		
Place of less than 1,000 -----	65 446	8.1	30.3	10.2	26.0	17.7	15.7	4.0	31.7	79.4	87.2	12.0	.8	498	67.5		
Other rural -----	1 170 436	7.4	29.7	10.9	29.0	18.8	11.6	2.5	31.3	92.8	89.2	9.1	1.8	20 604	32.6		
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREA																	
Inside metropolitan area -----	775 674	7.7	28.2	11.1	32.1	18.2	10.4	2.2	31.2	89.8	85.2	11.9	2.8	21 996	43.3		
In central city -----	309 630	7.9	26.9	12.7	31.6	16.8	11.9	2.7	30.7	87.5	80.0	15.4	4.6	14 226	31.6		
Not in central city -----	466 044	7.6	29.1	10.0	32.5	19.2	9.3	1.8	31.5	91.5	88.7	9.6	1.7	7 770	64.8		
Urban -----	276 651	7.6	28.7	9.9	33.2	18.9	9.2	1.8	31.5	89.5	87.4	10.8	1.8	4 990	72.6		
Inside urbanized area -----	248 025	7.6	28.8	9.9	33.7	18.8	8.7	1.8	31.3	89.5	87.4	10.7	1.9	4 635	72.7		
Outside urbanized area -----	28 626	7.6	28.0	9.5	28.9	20.3	13.3	2.2	33.1	90.1	87.9	10.9	1.2	355	71.8		
Rural -----	189 393	7.6	29.6	10.0	31.3	19.5	9.5	1.9	31.6	94.4	90.5	8.0	1.5	2 780	50.6		
Outside metropolitan area -----	1 797 542	7.5	29.4	11.5	27.8	17.8	13.4	3.3	31.1	85.7	85.9	11.4	2.7	47 721	42.3		
Urban -----	624 448	7.7	28.5	12.4	27.3	16.7	15.2	4.1	31.0	78.0	81.3	14.7	4.0	24 671	51.2		
Inside urbanized area -----	59 757	7.4	25.4	19.3	28.7	14.8	11.8	3.0	27.8	81.3	74.1	18.5	7.4	4 412	23.1		
Outside urbanized area -----	564 691	7.8	28.8	11.6	27.1	16.9	15.5	4.2	31.5	77.7	82.1	14.3	3.6	20 259	57.4		
Place of 10,000 or more -----	351 352	7.9	29.2	11.0	27.6	17.1	15.1	4.0	31.6	77.1	82.4	14.8	2.8	9 681	65.1		
Place of 2,500 to 9,999 -----	213 339	7.6	28.2	12.6	26.3	16.7	16.2	4.7	31.1	78.6	81.5	13.6	5.0	10 578	50.3		
Rural -----	1 173 094	7.4	29.8	11.1	28.2	18.4	12.5	2.8	31.2	90.1	88.4	9.7	2.0	23 050	32.8		
COUNTY																	
Adams County -----	35 356	7.5	29.0	8.5	28.4	19.8	14.4	3.4	33.7	80.1	86.6	12.2	1.1	395	83.0		
Alcorn County -----	31 722	6.3	25.5	9.4	29.0	20.8	15.4	3.9	35.4	86.6	87.1	11.9	1.0	319	90.9		
Amite County -----	13 328	7.2	29.3	9.2	26.4	19.6	15.5	3.3	33.2	89.5	89.1	10.8	.2	20	100.0		
Attala County -----	18 481	6.9	27.3	9.5	25.2	19.6	18.4	4.6	35.1	83.5	87.0	12.0	1.0	182	87.9		
Benton County -----	8 046	7.4	29.8	10.1	26.5	18.9	14.8	3.2	31.7	90.7	90.4	9.3	.3	21	28.6		
Bolivar County -----	41 875	8.7	33.8	14.3	24.9	14.5	12.4	3.2	26.3	77.3	84.2	11.5	4.2	1 775	29.5		
Calhoun County -----	14 908	6.8	26.3	10.3	26.7	19.8	16.9	4.5	34.8	86.1	87.2	11.5	1.3	197	97.5		
Carroll County -----	9 237	7.1	28.7	8.9	26.8	20.4	15.2	3.2	34.0	89.9	89.7	10.1	.3	24	75.0		
Chickasaw County -----	18 085	8.1	29.9	10.4	27.9	18.1	13.8	3.7	31.3	84.3	88.8	10.5	.8	139	100.0		
Choctaw County -----	9 071	7.0	30.2	8.8	26.9	19.4	14.7	3.9	32.6	86.1	87.6	10.1	2.3	207	100.0		
Claiborne County -----	11 370	7.0	28.0	24.2	22.9	13.3	11.7	2.9	23.3	80.6	72.2	10.6	17.2	1 951	.7		
Clarke County -----	17 313	6.9	29.0	9.8	27.5	18.9	14.9	4.0	33.1	85.6	88.5	10.5	1.0	177	92.7		
Clay County -----	21 120	7.8	30.9	11.1	27.8	16.8	13.3	3.5	30.6	83.5	86.9	10.3	2.8	593	39.0		
Coahoma County -----	31 665	9.0	34.2	10.6	24.9	16.2	14.2	3.7	29.0	74.6	85.7	11.9	2.4	768	66.7		
Copiah County -----	27 592	7.7	29.9	12.5	26.9	17.2	13.5	3.3	30.3	86.4	85.1	10.2	4.7	1 297	12.3		
Covington County -----	16 527	7.9	30.9	10.3	27.3	18.6	12.9	3.0	31.0	88.8	90.0	9.6	.4	69	95.7		
DeSoto County -----	67 910	7.9	28.9	10.1	32.7	20.0	8.3	1.5	31.5	93.4	91.9	7.7	.3	219	83.1		
Forrest County -----	68 314	7.3	25.9	17.5	28.5	15.9	12.1	2.9	28.7	82.7	77.2	16.3	6.5	4 443	22.9		
Franklin County -----	8 377	7.5	29.6	8.3	27.1	18.8	16.2	4.2	33.6	88.0	87.9	11.3	.8	67	100.0		
George County -----	16 673	7.6	30.3	10.6	28.7	19.2	11.2	2.5	30.8	93.1	90.8	8.4	.8	137	100.0		
Greene County -----	10 220	7.1	30.1	10.3	30.1	17.9	11.6	2.7	30.9	104.5	86.3	7.9	5.7	585	100.0		
Grenada County -----	21 555	7.9	29.2	9.8	28.8	18.1	14.2	3.5	32.5	82.5	87.2	11.2	1.6	344	83.1		
Hancock County -----	31 760	7.2	27.3	8.8	28.4	21.3	14.2	2.2	34.5	95.3	85.5	12.7	1.9	596	42.3		
Harrison County -----	165 365	8.0	27.5	12.1	31.8	17.8	10.8	2.2	30.6	97.5	82.4	13.1	4.5	7 444	34.8		
Hinds County -----	254 441	7.7	27.9	12.2	31.8	16.9	11.2	2.6	30.8	82.9	82.7	13.9	3.4	8 703	27.9		
Holmes County -----	21 604	8.9	35.0	11.6	24.0	15.1	14.3	3.8	27.5	76.9	87.1	11.0	1.8	399	28.1		
Humphreys County -----	12 134	9.0	35.8	10.5	25.4	15.6	12.8	3.7	27.6	77.8	87.2	12.3	.6	71	100.0		
Issaquena County -----	1 909	8.9	32.5	9.9	25.6	19.1	12.9	3.4	30.3	96.3	89.1	10.9	—	—	—		
Itawamba County -----	20 017	6.1	24.3	11.8	27.3	21.2	15.4	3.5	35.0	92.4	87.5	9.6	2.9	589	36.0		
Jackson County -----	115 243	7.6	29.7	9.7	31.1	20.1	9.4	1.6	31.7	93.2	89.1	10.0	.9	994	63.9		
Jasper County -----	17 114	7.0	30.6	9.9	26.9	17.8	14.8	3.6	31.7	86.6	90.0	9.4	.6	98	100.0		
Jefferson County -----	8 653	8.8	35.4	10.4	26.4	15.9	11.8	2.8	28.3	81.1	89.6	10.4	—	4	—		
Jefferson Davis County -----	14 051	7.3	31.0	10.7	26.1	17.8	14.4	3.3	31.1	84.8	89.6	9.5	.8	118	94.1		
Jones County -----	62 031	6.9	27.3	10.0	28.7	19.7	14.3	3.3	33.6	86.1	86.8	10.7	2.6	1 590	39.5		
Kemper County -----	10 356	7.3	29.7	11.3	25.3	17.9	15.8	4.6	31.9	87.9	86.0	11.0	3.1	317	28.7		
Lafayette County -----	31 826	5.4	20.8	27.9	26.6	14.7	10.1	2.7	25.7	93.4	67.4	18.6	13.9	4 439	10.9		
Lamar County -----	30 424	7.9	29.9	10.7	32.7	17.3	9.4	2.1	30.4	91.2	89.6	9.9	.4	136	100.0		
Lauderdale County -----	75 555	7.5	28.0	10.8	29.6	18.1	13.5	3.2	32.1	84.5	83.5	13.2	3.3	2 464	48.2		
Lawrence County -----	12 458	7.0	30.2	9.3	27.5	19.5	13.5	3.1	32.4	86.0	89.4	9.7	.8	102	75.5		
Leake County -----	18 436	7.0	28.5	9.5	26.6	19.3	16.1	4.4	33.7	85.5	88.2	11.0	.8	152	98.7		
Lee County -----	65 581	8.0	28.2	9.8	31.8	18.6	11.6	2.8	32.0	86.4	86.8	11.9	1.3	849	85.0		
Leflore County -----	37 341	8.3	32.2	11.9													

Table 1. Summary of General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [1,000 or More Persons]	Percent of all persons								Percent of all persons				Persons in group quarters		
	All persons								In households		Non- family house- holders and non- relatives of house- holder	In group quarters	Total	Percent institu- tionalized	
		Under 5 years	Under 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	80 years and over	Median age	Persons 18 years and over— Males per 100 females					In fami- lies
COUNTY—Con.															
Newton County -----	20 291	7.0	27.5	11.6	26.2	19.0	15.6	3.9	33.1	87.8	86.7	10.4	2.9	591	29.3
Noxubee County -----	12 604	9.2	33.8	10.3	26.3	16.2	13.3	3.7	29.1	82.5	89.5	10.2	.3	32	62.5
Oktibbeha County -----	38 375	6.3	22.6	28.7	26.1	13.7	8.9	2.4	24.4	98.1	68.4	18.4	13.1	5 037	3.4
Panola County -----	29 996	8.2	31.9	10.8	27.0	17.2	13.2	3.2	30.0	83.9	87.8	10.5	1.7	520	40.8
Pearl River County -----	38 714	7.4	28.9	10.3	28.4	20.8	11.6	2.3	32.5	89.3	88.7	9.9	1.5	564	39.0
Perry County -----	10 865	7.7	31.3	10.3	28.8	18.3	11.3	2.5	30.6	89.2	90.2	9.3	.5	56	80.4
Pike County -----	36 882	7.0	30.1	10.1	27.3	18.0	14.6	3.5	32.1	80.8	86.1	12.0	1.9	697	51.1
Pontotoc County -----	22 237	7.2	27.1	10.2	29.5	18.9	14.2	3.3	33.1	89.3	89.1	10.3	.7	147	100.0
Prentiss County -----	23 278	7.0	25.8	12.6	27.5	19.8	14.2	3.1	33.1	87.9	87.3	10.4	2.4	551	14.7
Quitman County -----	10 490	8.6	33.1	10.4	24.7	16.0	15.7	3.8	29.8	79.4	87.7	11.4	.8	87	100.0
Rankin County -----	87 161	6.9	27.7	9.4	34.1	19.8	9.1	1.8	32.6	91.0	87.8	8.7	3.4	3 002	95.4
Scott County -----	24 137	8.2	30.2	10.2	27.7	18.5	13.4	3.4	31.5	86.5	88.8	10.5	.7	172	94.8
Sharkey County -----	7 066	8.6	36.8	11.0	25.6	14.5	12.1	3.2	26.8	77.9	88.9	10.2	.9	63	100.0
Simpson County -----	23 953	7.5	29.6	9.4	29.2	18.9	12.9	3.2	32.2	90.8	86.9	10.1	3.0	713	94.1
Smith County -----	14 798	7.2	28.4	9.8	27.5	19.9	14.4	3.4	33.3	91.7	90.1	9.0	.9	127	100.0
Stone County -----	10 750	7.6	28.5	13.1	28.1	18.0	12.2	2.4	30.9	92.7	84.6	10.1	5.3	575	28.7
Sunflower County -----	32 867	7.8	31.8	12.3	28.8	14.6	12.5	3.3	28.7	101.4	79.5	10.2	10.2	3 366	87.5
Tallahatchie County -----	15 210	8.7	33.2	10.6	25.3	16.6	14.4	3.6	29.6	83.0	88.1	11.4	.5	82	100.0
Tate County -----	21 432	7.6	29.3	12.5	28.2	17.9	12.1	2.9	30.6	88.0	87.2	8.5	4.3	917	16.7
Tippah County -----	19 523	6.9	27.0	10.7	27.5	19.4	15.4	3.9	33.3	89.9	88.3	10.1	1.6	314	67.2
Tishomingo County -----	17 683	6.3	23.6	9.8	27.6	22.1	16.9	3.9	36.8	87.4	88.0	11.0	1.0	170	100.0
Tunica County -----	8 164	9.7	37.8	11.4	24.3	14.4	12.1	2.5	25.7	80.5	88.2	11.5	.3	26	100.0
Union County -----	22 085	6.7	26.4	10.0	28.4	19.7	15.4	3.8	34.4	88.9	88.7	10.6	.6	133	100.0
Walthall County -----	14 352	7.5	31.6	9.6	25.9	18.4	14.5	3.6	31.4	87.2	88.9	9.9	1.2	179	75.4
Warren County -----	47 880	7.2	29.9	9.1	30.0	18.0	13.0	3.4	32.4	83.9	86.8	12.1	1.1	526	94.3
Washington County -----	67 935	8.7	33.9	10.3	27.7	16.1	12.0	2.9	29.1	80.7	87.5	11.5	1.0	703	90.3
Wayne County -----	19 517	7.7	31.2	9.9	29.1	18.0	11.7	2.7	30.8	87.2	90.4	9.2	.4	83	100.0
Webster County -----	10 222	6.5	26.9	9.7	26.4	19.5	17.6	4.5	34.8	85.2	87.4	11.0	1.6	165	63.0
Wilkinson County -----	9 678	8.1	30.5	9.9	27.4	17.3	14.9	4.1	31.4	82.4	88.2	10.4	1.4	132	100.0
Winston County -----	19 433	7.1	29.4	9.2	26.6	19.4	15.3	3.9	33.9	84.1	88.3	10.8	.9	169	99.4
Yalobusha County -----	12 033	7.0	27.9	9.0	26.4	19.1	17.6	4.1	34.7	80.5	86.3	13.1	.7	82	70.7
Yazoo County -----	25 506	8.3	32.4	9.2	25.9	17.6	14.8	3.9	31.1	81.4	87.5	11.2	1.3	336	93.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city -----	6 837	8.6	30.8	10.0	26.9	17.1	15.2	4.3	31.2	76.7	84.6	12.4	3.0	205	100.0
Ackerman town -----	1 573	8.6	28.5	7.6	25.0	18.8	20.0	5.6	34.4	70.3	81.0	14.7	4.3	67	100.0
Amory city -----	7 093	7.0	25.4	10.0	26.0	19.8	18.7	5.0	36.1	75.9	84.7	13.6	1.7	120	100.0
Baldwyn city -----	3 204	8.1	26.8	9.8	26.9	18.8	17.6	5.5	34.4	78.4	85.3	12.6	2.1	67	100.0
Batesville city -----	6 403	7.0	29.9	11.4	25.9	16.6	16.3	4.6	31.8	77.6	81.2	11.6	7.2	460	33.0
Bay St. Louis city -----	8 063	7.1	29.5	8.6	28.1	18.1	15.7	3.7	33.4	90.3	79.2	13.8	7.0	566	44.5
Bay Springs town -----	1 729	6.2	28.3	8.4	24.2	17.8	21.3	8.9	35.4	70.7	81.6	12.7	5.7	98	100.0
Beaumont town -----	1 054	6.8	31.8	9.8	28.7	19.3	10.5	2.3	31.2	91.2	89.6	10.4	—	—	—
Belmont town -----	1 554	6.4	23.7	10.1	27.1	21.7	17.4	3.7	36.1	86.5	87.8	12.2	—	—	—
Belzoni city -----	2 536	8.9	32.3	9.3	26.5	15.3	16.6	4.6	30.1	70.4	83.7	15.9	.4	11	100.0
Biloxi city -----	46 319	8.6	25.3	17.3	30.8	15.2	11.4	2.4	28.4	107.0	75.2	14.6	10.2	4 705	17.2
Booneville city -----	7 955	6.2	22.9	16.2	25.6	18.1	17.3	4.3	33.5	82.2	80.0	13.1	6.9	551	14.7
Brandon city -----	11 077	6.8	29.2	8.8	34.3	19.6	8.0	1.3	33.7	88.1	91.3	8.0	.7	77	94.8
Brookhaven city -----	10 243	6.8	27.7	8.6	26.6	18.3	18.8	6.1	34.9	75.5	82.2	13.2	4.5	462	68.8
Brooksville town -----	1 098	9.8	35.2	10.6	25.6	15.8	12.8	3.8	28.1	73.8	88.3	11.7	—	—	—
Bruce town -----	2 127	7.5	28.6	10.3	25.8	18.2	17.1	4.1	34.2	73.7	85.5	14.2	.2	5	—
Calhoun City town -----	1 838	7.8	23.7	11.5	22.1	18.1	24.6	9.1	38.1	73.4	79.3	14.3	6.5	119	100.0
Canton city -----	10 062	8.5	31.2	10.8	26.4	17.2	14.4	3.5	30.3	75.7	86.6	11.4	1.9	193	93.3
Carthage city -----	3 819	8.0	29.4	8.6	25.6	18.1	18.3	5.9	33.9	70.4	83.8	12.3	4.0	152	98.7
Centreville town -----	1 771	8.1	32.0	8.8	26.4	14.7	18.1	6.5	30.8	76.7	84.1	10.9	5.0	88	100.0
Charleston city -----	2 328	7.0	28.4	9.9	23.9	16.9	20.9	6.4	33.9	73.9	83.1	14.0	2.9	68	100.0
Clarksdale city -----	19 717	8.9	33.3	9.8	25.3	16.2	15.4	4.4	30.2	71.8	84.6	12.5	2.8	558	91.8
Cleveland city -----	15 384	7.5	29.4	20.0	25.9	14.2	10.5	2.3	25.4	79.4	78.7	12.3	9.0	1 383	10.3
Clinton city -----	21 847	6.8	27.5	13.6	32.5	18.0	8.4	2.1	30.5	87.1	85.5	9.8	4.7	1 025	23.7
Coldwater town -----	1 502	8.7	29.4	11.8	26.8	17.2	14.8	3.8	30.3	77.3	88.4	11.6	—	—	—
Collins city -----	2 541	8.1	31.3	10.9	24.9	17.7	15.2	4.7	31.0	75.5	86.3	11.1	2.6	66	100.0
Collinsville CDP -----	1 364	5.6	25.5	9.4	32.0	20.2	13.0	2.8	35.0	93.9	88.5	11.5	—	—	—
Columbia city -----	6 815	6.5	26.0	8.9	24.8	19.4	21.0	5.7	36.3	73.7	81.0	15.0	4.0	274	100.0
Columbus city -----	23 799	7.9	27.3	13.0	27.8	17.7	14.2	3.6	31.0	74.0	80.3	16.2	3.5	826	30.1
Columbus AFB CDP -----	2 890	14.4	30.2	27.0	41.2	1.3	.3	.1	23.9	143.9	83.2	2.0	14.8	429	—
Como town -----	1 387	7.8	29.4	12.1	26.0	17.4	15.1	3.6	30.6	74.8	88.2	11.8	—	—	—
Corinth city -----	11 820	6.2	23.3	8.5	25.9	20.4	21.9	6.5	38.9	74.7	80.5	17.0	2.6	302	96.0
Crystal Springs city -----	5 643	7.5	31.0	13.9	24.6	15.8	14.7	3.7	28.9	81.9	81.5	11.0	7.4	419	—
Decatur town -----	1 248	6.7	19.7	34.7	18.0	13.7	13.9	2.0	21.7	97.6	61.8	9.3	28.9	361	3.6
De Kalb town -----	1 073	6.9	26.0	6.2	23.1	20.2	24.5	10.4	39.9	75.7	76.3	15.2	8.5	91	100.0
Diamondhead CDP -----	2 661														

Table 1. Summary of General Characteristics of Persons: 1990 — Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [1,000 or More Persons]	Percent of all persons								Persons 18 years and over— Males per 100 females		Percent of all persons			Persons in group quarters	
	All persons										In households		In group quarters	Total	Percent institu- tionalized
											In fami- lies	Non- family house- holders and non- relatives of house- holder			
		Under 5 years	Under 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	80 years and over	Median age	In fami- lies	Non- family house- holders and non- relatives of house- holder	In group quarters			
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Gautier city	10 088	8.3	32.8	10.0	31.9	19.0	6.3	1.1	29.7	90.9	90.9	8.8	.3	26	65.4
Gloster town	1 323	8.8	33.5	8.0	26.3	15.9	16.3	3.8	30.7	74.6	85.6	14.4	—	—	—
Goodman town	1 256	8.3	28.3	32.1	20.1	11.1	8.4	3.2	20.5	88.1	70.2	6.9	22.9	287	—
Greenville city	45 226	8.5	33.3	10.0	28.1	16.3	12.3	3.1	29.7	79.1	86.5	12.1	1.5	664	94.9
Greenwood city	18 906	8.2	31.5	9.2	27.3	15.9	16.2	4.3	31.2	74.1	82.8	15.3	1.9	353	93.5
Grenada city	10 864	8.2	28.7	9.5	26.5	17.7	17.6	4.7	33.5	73.1	84.0	13.4	2.6	286	100.0
Gulf Hills CDP	5 004	6.6	28.1	6.6	31.8	21.8	11.7	1.6	34.5	94.1	91.2	8.8	—	—	—
Gulf Park Estates CDP	2 314	8.7	31.3	7.5	37.7	17.8	5.7	1.0	30.6	98.4	91.9	8.1	—	—	—
Gulfport city	40 775	7.4	25.1	11.0	31.1	18.4	14.4	3.1	32.9	95.2	77.9	17.0	5.2	2 102	61.0
Hattiesburg city	41 882	7.2	23.4	22.9	27.4	13.7	12.7	3.4	26.8	79.6	67.9	21.7	10.4	4 352	22.1
Hazlehurst city	4 221	8.3	29.8	9.0	26.1	17.2	18.0	5.6	32.7	73.8	84.2	12.7	3.1	131	90.8
Hernando city	3 125	7.2	26.9	9.0	30.6	19.2	14.3	2.8	33.4	89.6	86.1	11.2	2.7	83	77.1
Hollandale city	3 576	9.3	36.8	10.9	23.2	15.1	14.0	3.6	27.0	69.6	89.3	10.6	.1	5	100.0
Holly Springs city	7 261	8.2	28.7	17.9	25.8	14.7	12.8	3.7	27.1	73.4	77.9	10.9	11.1	807	18.5
Horn Lake city	9 069	11.7	34.8	11.9	38.5	11.6	3.1	.6	26.3	90.4	92.6	7.4	—	—	—
Houston city	3 903	7.9	27.8	10.1	26.5	17.9	17.6	5.1	32.6	73.7	85.8	12.3	1.8	72	100.0
Indianola city	11 809	9.0	35.7	10.4	26.6	14.8	12.5	3.3	27.7	73.8	88.4	10.6	1.1	124	100.0
Inverness town	1 174	7.3	29.7	10.6	25.1	18.1	16.4	3.8	32.0	82.1	88.7	11.3	—	—	—
Itta Bena city	2 377	9.2	36.7	10.4	24.8	14.4	13.7	4.1	27.2	75.4	88.6	11.4	—	—	—
Iuka city	3 122	6.8	23.4	8.1	25.3	20.1	23.1	7.2	39.0	71.8	79.7	14.8	5.4	170	100.0
Jackson city	196 637	7.8	27.6	12.3	32.0	16.6	11.6	2.7	30.7	81.3	81.1	15.5	3.5	6 805	30.0
Jonestown town	1 467	13.4	44.2	10.8	23.2	10.4	11.4	2.9	21.3	58.7	89.0	11.0	—	—	—
Kiln CDP	1 262	7.5	25.7	10.2	26.4	24.8	12.9	2.2	35.4	107.1	87.1	12.9	—	—	—
Kosciusko city	6 986	7.2	26.8	8.6	25.2	17.6	21.7	6.0	35.8	72.3	83.3	14.4	2.3	164	86.6
Lambert town	1 131	8.0	33.3	9.0	25.8	15.7	16.1	4.5	31.8	83.0	87.9	12.1	—	—	—
Latimer CDP	3 222	8.0	30.1	11.1	32.0	20.0	6.7	1.0	29.7	105.8	91.0	8.5	.5	16	68.8
Laurel city	18 827	7.5	27.4	8.9	26.2	18.8	18.7	5.0	34.9	74.8	82.9	15.0	2.1	397	84.1
Leakesville town	1 129	5.2	26.1	8.1	23.7	19.8	22.2	7.0	37.9	80.9	79.1	12.9	8.0	90	100.0
Leland city	6 366	8.7	35.2	10.5	26.3	14.5	13.4	3.1	28.3	77.3	89.1	10.9	—	—	—
Lexington city	2 227	8.3	29.7	10.7	23.9	16.8	18.9	3.8	31.9	73.1	84.4	14.9	.7	16	100.0
Long Beach city	15 804	7.2	29.2	9.4	33.0	19.4	9.1	1.5	32.4	90.9	88.7	10.1	1.1	175	81.1
Louisville city	7 169	7.7	30.6	9.1	25.2	17.4	17.6	5.4	33.2	73.6	85.2	12.5	2.4	169	99.4
Lucedale city	2 592	8.2	28.5	11.0	25.3	18.1	17.0	5.2	31.4	84.6	81.2	13.8	5.0	129	100.0
Lumberton city	2 121	9.6	33.1	10.6	26.7	15.9	13.6	3.8	28.9	74.8	88.4	11.6	—	—	—
Lyman CDP	1 117	8.1	30.7	9.8	34.1	18.1	7.3	1.3	30.6	88.3	88.6	11.4	—	—	—
Lynchburg CDP	2 071	9.3	32.6	10.4	37.3	14.8	4.9	.6	29.0	95.8	93.9	6.1	—	—	—
McComb city	11 591	7.3	29.4	9.0	26.2	17.2	18.3	5.1	33.9	68.5	83.6	14.0	2.4	278	97.8
Macon city	2 256	9.0	30.3	9.4	25.4	16.0	18.9	5.2	32.2	72.6	84.8	14.3	.9	20	100.0
Madison city	7 471	11.0	29.9	4.9	42.7	14.0	8.6	3.2	32.4	91.3	92.0	6.1	1.9	145	100.0
Magee city	3 607	6.1	29.0	9.9	26.6	17.7	16.7	5.3	32.9	78.0	78.3	13.1	8.6	310	98.1
Magnolia city	2 245	7.4	32.4	9.9	24.0	18.2	15.5	3.7	31.5	76.8	85.5	12.9	1.6	36	100.0
Marion town	1 359	10.2	31.2	12.1	30.0	11.8	14.8	7.1	28.1	64.3	80.5	11.3	8.2	111	100.0
Marks city	1 758	8.9	30.2	9.8	24.9	15.8	19.3	4.7	32.1	72.8	84.4	13.9	1.7	30	100.0
Martin Bluff CDP	1 928	7.5	34.2	8.6	31.7	18.8	6.8	.5	30.1	100.8	90.7	7.8	1.5	28	92.9
Mendenhall city	2 463	6.8	24.7	11.2	29.4	20.1	14.7	4.1	34.4	90.5	82.1	12.1	5.8	144	91.0
Meridian city	41 036	7.6	27.4	9.9	28.3	18.0	16.5	3.9	33.4	76.1	80.9	16.1	3.0	1 227	77.1
Meridian Station CDP	2 503	12.7	27.2	38.3	33.4	1.1	—	—	21.4	203.2	60.3	.4	39.3	984	—
Metcalfe town	1 092	10.5	42.1	12.5	24.5	10.7	10.1	3.0	22.3	68.1	88.6	11.4	—	—	—
Monticello town	1 755	8.4	29.1	8.3	25.4	19.7	17.5	5.9	33.7	73.0	80.7	14.9	4.4	77	100.0
Moorhead city	2 417	7.4	30.6	25.1	21.1	11.6	11.7	3.8	21.1	83.4	72.7	9.9	17.4	420	—
Morton city	3 212	8.3	29.8	10.5	27.2	16.9	15.6	5.7	32.0	76.7	86.3	10.0	3.7	119	100.0
Moss Point city	17 837	7.2	31.1	9.8	27.8	20.0	11.3	1.9	32.3	88.4	89.8	9.7	.5	92	100.0
Mound Bayou city	2 222	9.0	42.4	10.8	22.8	12.1	11.9	3.1	22.3	63.9	89.6	10.4	—	—	—
Natchez city	19 460	7.2	27.5	8.6	27.1	19.0	17.7	4.6	35.2	76.0	82.8	15.2	2.0	393	83.5
Nellieburg CDP	1 208	6.5	24.3	10.4	29.6	25.3	10.4	2.1	36.1	93.4	91.6	8.4	—	—	—
Nettleton town	2 462	6.8	27.7	10.4	27.6	19.0	15.4	3.4	33.5	78.0	88.6	11.4	—	—	—
New Albany city	6 775	7.1	25.6	10.1	27.3	18.7	18.3	5.4	34.4	78.6	83.5	14.6	2.0	133	100.0
New Hope CDP	1 663	7.5	35.1	7.7	39.4	14.5	3.3	.2	29.5	94.8	95.9	4.1	—	—	—
Newton town	3 701	7.9	28.1	11.0	24.5	17.9	18.5	6.5	33.1	74.1	81.6	12.5	5.9	217	67.7
North Gulfport CDP	4 966	7.6	34.6	11.8	26.5	17.9	9.2	1.6	27.4	86.1	88.3	11.7	—	—	—
North Tunica CDP	1 314	9.4	41.7	11.7	23.8	10.9	11.9	2.7	22.5	71.7	89.1	10.9	—	—	—
Ocean Springs city	14 658	6.5	27.2	8.0	32.6	21.7	10.5	2.3	34.6	86.5	86.7	12.5	.9	125	84.0
Okolona city	3 267	8.2	29.5	10.7	25.6	18.2	16.1	5.0	32.7	76.0	83.9	14.1	2.1	67	100.0
Olive Branch city	3 567	8.7	28.8	9.5	33.7	17.4	10.6	1.7	31.5	93.0	89.1	10.9	—	—	—
Orange Grove CDP	15 676	9.3	32.7	9.9	34.4	17.4	5.6	.8	29.0	91.9	90.5	9.2	.3	50	78.0
Oxford city	9 984	4.9	16.5	29.9	27.3	13.8	12.5	4.0	26.3	95.4	58.1	36.4	5.4	544	89.3
Pascagoula city	25 899	8.1	28.0	11.0	30.6	19.1	11.4	2.2	31.6	92.1	84.0	13.6	2.4	614	59.4
Pass Christian city	5 557	7.1	25.1												

Table 1. **Summary of General Characteristics of Persons: 1990** — Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside Metropolitan Area County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [1,000 or More Persons]	Percent of all persons											Percent of all persons		Persons in group quarters	
	All persons	Under 5 years	Under 18 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	80 years and over				Median age	Persons 18 years and over— Males per 100 females	In households	
									In fami- lies	Non- family house- holders and non- relatives of house- holder					
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION— Con.															
Prentiss town -----	1 487	5.9	22.1	10.0	25.1	22.3	20.5	6.1	39.3	82.4	76.9	15.1	7.9	118	94.1
Purvis city -----	2 140	6.7	28.8	10.4	28.3	18.0	14.5	3.0	32.3	82.0	89.5	9.7	.8	17	100.0
Quitman city -----	2 736	7.2	28.0	9.4	25.7	18.5	18.5	6.3	35.2	72.0	83.0	11.6	5.4	148	100.0
Raleigh town -----	1 291	6.9	24.6	9.2	25.2	20.3	20.7	8.9	37.0	75.3	80.2	9.9	9.8	127	100.0
Raymond town -----	2 275	3.2	13.0	54.7	15.4	9.9	7.0	1.9	20.2	76.2	43.2	6.3	50.5	1 150	—
Richland city -----	4 014	8.1	26.3	11.7	32.9	19.7	9.4	1.2	30.6	90.9	87.9	12.1	—	—	—
Richton town -----	1 034	6.7	30.9	8.8	22.2	18.1	19.9	7.2	34.5	68.0	83.8	13.4	2.7	28	100.0
Ridgeland city -----	11 714	7.6	21.1	12.6	48.9	11.2	6.2	2.1	29.0	85.4	70.7	28.9	.5	58	93.1
Ripley city -----	5 371	7.0	25.9	9.9	26.7	18.4	19.2	5.8	34.9	81.2	83.8	12.2	4.0	216	97.7
Rolling Fork city -----	2 444	8.1	35.4	10.5	25.7	15.3	13.1	4.0	29.1	66.0	87.8	9.7	2.6	63	100.0
Rosedale city -----	2 595	10.2	37.2	13.4	24.9	13.1	11.4	2.7	24.6	81.4	85.5	11.4	3.2	82	100.0
Ruleville city -----	3 245	7.1	33.3	9.7	23.6	14.8	18.6	6.7	30.8	65.1	84.0	12.5	3.5	113	100.0
St. Martin CDP -----	6 349	7.6	30.0	9.7	31.5	21.5	7.3	1.1	30.9	95.1	91.7	8.3	—	—	—
Saltillo town -----	1 782	7.9	27.3	10.0	28.3	20.7	13.7	3.2	33.2	78.8	87.6	12.4	—	—	—
Sardis town -----	2 128	6.4	27.0	9.3	23.2	19.3	21.3	5.4	36.1	71.1	82.3	14.9	2.8	60	100.0
Senatobia city -----	4 772	6.7	24.8	21.7	24.4	14.4	14.8	4.7	27.4	77.5	73.5	11.5	15.0	715	17.8
Shannon town -----	1 419	7.5	28.6	10.3	29.2	17.4	14.4	3.3	31.6	83.5	87.6	12.4	—	—	—
Shaw city -----	2 349	11.5	37.4	11.9	23.1	14.0	13.5	3.5	25.5	71.5	90.2	9.8	—	—	—
Shelby city -----	2 806	9.9	37.8	10.8	22.6	11.2	17.5	5.5	26.1	61.8	85.3	10.7	4.0	112	100.0
Shoreline Park CDP -----	2 775	6.6	24.6	8.6	28.6	25.8	12.3	1.3	36.1	108.3	83.4	16.6	—	—	—
Southaven city -----	17 949	7.1	28.3	10.2	33.2	21.8	6.5	1.2	31.9	90.0	92.6	6.8	.7	118	100.0
Starkville city -----	18 458	6.7	22.4	26.3	29.0	13.2	9.1	2.6	25.6	99.2	68.7	26.5	4.8	880	18.0
Stonewall town -----	1 148	5.6	27.2	9.3	26.5	20.3	16.7	3.7	35.4	79.0	87.3	12.7	—	—	—
Summit town -----	1 566	6.8	29.9	11.1	26.2	18.8	14.0	4.0	32.0	72.8	87.3	12.7	—	—	—
Tailorsville town -----	1 412	7.4	28.8	8.1	29.7	17.8	15.7	3.3	33.5	87.5	88.2	11.8	—	—	—
Tchula town -----	2 186	11.2	42.0	10.3	22.3	13.4	11.9	2.7	23.3	62.4	89.4	10.6	—	—	—
Tunica town -----	1 175	8.2	27.2	8.3	25.0	18.6	20.9	4.8	37.0	77.4	80.5	17.3	2.2	26	100.0
Tupelo city -----	30 685	8.0	27.6	9.4	32.5	18.3	12.3	3.2	32.5	82.5	84.1	13.4	2.5	770	84.2
Tutwiler town -----	1 391	9.9	38.5	9.8	23.3	13.7	14.7	4.5	25.8	69.8	87.3	12.7	—	—	—
Tylertown town -----	1 938	7.8	29.9	9.1	22.1	17.6	21.3	7.4	34.1	68.4	80.5	12.5	7.0	135	100.0
Union town -----	1 875	6.3	27.5	7.7	23.5	19.3	21.9	5.9	37.2	71.6	85.5	14.5	—	—	—
Utica town -----	1 033	8.6	31.0	8.7	24.9	16.2	19.3	4.5	32.7	80.1	87.5	12.5	—	—	—
Vancleave CDP -----	3 214	6.8	29.8	10.1	32.3	18.7	9.1	1.1	31.4	102.0	91.0	7.1	1.9	61	—
Verona town -----	2 893	9.5	28.2	10.9	33.5	18.1	9.3	1.7	29.7	89.4	83.4	16.6	—	—	—
Vicksburg city -----	20 908	7.4	28.6	8.8	27.8	16.1	18.6	5.1	33.2	74.5	81.4	17.1	1.5	321	92.5
Water Valley city -----	3 610	7.2	27.5	8.5	25.1	17.8	21.1	5.9	35.5	69.8	82.4	16.0	1.6	58	100.0
Waveland city -----	5 369	7.5	28.1	8.0	28.7	18.6	16.7	2.6	34.2	82.8	84.7	15.3	—	2	—
Waynesboro city -----	5 143	8.3	32.5	9.9	27.9	16.4	13.3	3.5	29.9	73.4	86.5	11.9	1.6	83	100.0
Wesson town -----	1 510	5.0	18.9	39.3	19.4	13.9	8.5	1.7	20.8	105.9	62.7	5.8	31.5	475	—
West Hattiesburg CDP -----	5 450	8.8	29.8	12.4	36.1	16.7	5.0	.8	28.9	92.6	88.9	11.1	—	—	—
West Point city -----	8 489	8.1	30.3	10.0	28.0	16.4	15.3	4.0	32.0	75.3	85.9	12.7	1.3	113	98.2
Wiggins city -----	3 185	8.2	29.1	10.9	25.9	17.6	16.6	4.4	32.2	78.2	83.3	12.2	4.5	143	100.0
Winona city -----	5 705	7.3	29.0	10.3	24.7	19.0	17.0	5.0	33.3	74.5	85.3	12.2	2.5	140	94.3
Woodville town -----	1 393	7.6	31.7	9.3	26.4	16.4	16.2	4.5	31.5	68.3	86.0	13.1	.9	12	100.0
Wool Market CDP -----	1 166	6.3	27.1	8.1	33.7	22.6	8.5	1.1	32.8	98.6	88.4	11.6	—	—	—
Yazoo City city -----	12 427	9.2	33.5	9.5	24.8	16.3	15.9	4.7	30.1	73.4	84.3	13.1	2.6	325	96.3

EXHIBIT 64

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

**LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD; NICHOLAS
SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on
behalf of a class of all other similarly situated**

PLAINTIFFS

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-cv-347-WHB-LRA

**MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities**

DEFENDANTS

**DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE TO PLAINTIFFS'
FIRST SET OF REQUESTS FOR ADMISSION**

Defendants Madison County and Sheriff Randall C. Tucker, in his official capacity, by and through counsel, respond to Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Admission as follows:

GENERAL OBJECTION

Defendants, by and through their counsel of record, object to the arbitrary, overly-broad, and abusive definitions and instructions which Plaintiffs, through counsel, are attempting to impose, which are beyond the scope of and inconsistent with Rule 36 *FRCP*. Defendants, through counsel, state that their responses to the written discovery submitted herein are provided in good faith, in accordance with the *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure* and within the plain and common meanings of the terms contained in the Plaintiffs' written discovery.

Defendants further object to all requests for admissions propounded by Plaintiffs on the basis that they are not limited to time and scope. Subject to numerous other stated objections set forth in their responses, Defendants are limiting their responses to the foregoing requests for

admissions in accordance with and subject to events subsequent to Sheriff Randall C. Tucker serving as Sheriff of Madison County, Mississippi in January 2012. Defendants object to any request for admission which may intend to seek information to any time subsequent to January 2012 as irrelevant to Plaintiffs' claims and not proportional to the needs of the case as described in *FRCP* 26(b)(1).

REQUEST NO 1: Admit that, as stated in Defendants' First RFP R&Os, Defendants do not maintain or possess any written policies or procedures concerning the MCSD's jurisdiction.

ANSWER: Denied.

REQUEST NO 2: Admit that, as stated in Defendants' First RFP R&Os, Defendants do not maintain or possess any written policies or procedures concerning traffic stops.

ANSWER: Defendants object to this request as overly-broad. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Defendants admit that MCSD has no written criteria concerning when MCSD personnel should make a vehicle stop other than complying with existing state and federal laws. The remainder of this request is otherwise denied.

REQUEST NO 3: Admit that, as stated in Defendants' First RFP R&Os, Defendants do not maintain or possess any written policies or procedures concerning pedestrian stops.

ANSWER: Defendants object to the term "pedestrian stop" as being overly-broad and vague. Subject to and without waiving this objection, denied.

REQUEST NO 4: Admit that, as stated in Defendants' First RFP R&Os, MCSD personnel are not required to submit written requests before conducting any roadblock/checkpoint, and that Defendants do not maintain any records of any oral requests concerning roadblocks/checkpoints.

ANSWER: Denied in part as written. As stated in Defendants' Response to Request No. 3 of Plaintiffs' First Set of Requests for Production, Defendants admit that MCSD personnel are not required to make written requests for approval of vehicle checkpoints prior to conducting them. Defendants further admit that they do not maintain records of oral requests to conduct checkpoints made by MCSD personnel. Otherwise, denied.

REQUEST NO 5: Admit that the MCSD has jurisdiction to engage in law enforcement activities in every location, town, or municipality, whether incorporated or unincorporated, within Madison County.

ANSWER: Defendants admit that MCSD has jurisdiction to conduct law enforcement activities throughout the entire county. However, as a matter of comity, MCSD personnel generally do not act as the primary law enforcement agency in a municipality if that municipality has its own law enforcement agency unless a MCSD personnel observe a criminal offense while within the municipality or unless the municipality requests assistance from MCSD personnel.

REQUEST NO 6: Admit that, as stated in Defendants' Answer, MCSD personnel determine whether to cite persons stopped at roadblocks/checkpoints "based on the officer's observation of each vehicle and its driver."

ANSWER: Denied in part as written. MCSD personnel issue citations at roadblocks\ checkpoints based upon a violation of the law the officers observe during their stop of the vehicle, their interaction with the driver, their observation of the occupants, and their determination in the field of whether there is reasonable suspicion and/or probable cause under state and federal law.

REQUEST NO 7: Admit that Defendants do not maintain or possess any written policies or procedures prohibiting racial profiling.

ANSWER: Defendants object to the term “racial profiling” as being overly-broad and vague. Subject to and without waiving this objection, denied. MCSD personnel are sworn to and required under existing MCSD policies to protect and serve all citizens in Madison County equally, without regard to race, color, religion, age, sex, political belief or other personal opinions, and to not interfere with the equal administration of justice under the United States Constitution and the laws of the State of Mississippi.

REQUEST NO 8: Admit that, as stated in the MCSD’s Policies and Procedures manual, the training of law enforcement personnel is “one of the most important responsibilities in any law enforcement agency.”

ANSWER: Admitted.

REQUEST NO 9: Admit that, in each year beginning in 2012 and continuing to the present, the MCSD has arrested a greater number of Black persons than White persons.

ANSWER: Defendants object to this request on the basis that its use of the term “black persons” or “white persons” is vague and overly-broad. Subject to and without waiving this objection, Defendants, after reasonable inquiry, do not have readily obtainable information sufficient to admit or deny this request.

REQUEST NO 10: Admit that, as stated in Defendants’ Answer, the Madison County Board of Supervisors “has held itself out to receive any and all complaints about any constitutional violation claimed by an individual or group of individuals,” including complaints concerning racially discriminatory policing practices.

ANSWER: Denied in part as written. Defendants admit that, as stated in their Answer, Madison County through the Madison County Board of Supervisors has held itself out to receive any and all complaints about anything related to government, including constitutional violations

claimed by an individual or group of individuals and makes its meetings open to the public to hear any such complaints. Otherwise, denied.

REQUEST NO 11: Admit that, as stated in Defendants' Answer, MCSD personnel are authorized to handcuff, detain, and arrest individuals who do not provide witness statements and to charge them with being an accomplice to the crime allegedly witnessed.

ANSWER: Denied. MCSD personnel have the discretion to handcuff any individual while they assess acute or exigent situations as allowed by federal and state law. They also have the right to detain and arrest a person reasonably suspected to be an accomplice to a crime regardless of whether he or she gives a statement as allowed by federal and state law.

REQUEST NO 12: Admit that the MCSD has operated roadblocks/checkpoints within, or at the entrances and exits of, apartment complexes or other multi-unit housing developments.

ANSWER: Denied in part as written. Defendants admit that the MCSD has conducted roadblocks on public roadways near apartment complexes, multi-unit housing developments, and many other parts of Madison County. Otherwise, denied.

THIS the 20th day of October, 2017.

Respectfully submitted:

**MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI and
SHERIFF RANDALL C. TUCKER, IN
HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY**

BY: s/ James E. Graves, III

Michael B. Wallace (MSB #6904)
Charles E. Ross (MSB #5683)
James E. Graves (MSB #102252)
Charles E. Cowan (MSB #104478)
WISE CARTER CHILD & CARAWAY, P.A.
Post Office Box 651
Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0651
Telephone: 601-968-5534
Facsimile: 601- 944-7738

mbw@wisecarter.com
cer@wisecarter.com
jeg@wisecarter.com
cec@wisecarter.com

and

T. Russell Nobile (MSB #100682)
WISE CARTER CHILD & CARAWAY, P.A.
2510 14th Street, Suite 1125
Gulfport, Mississippi 39501
Telephone: 228-867-7141
Facsimile: 228-867-7142
trn@wisecarter.com
OF COUNSEL:

Rebecca B. Cowan #7735
CURRIE JOHNSON & MYERS, P.A.
1044 River Oaks Dr.
Jackson, MS 39232
P.O. Box 750
Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0750
Telephone: 601-969-1010
Facsimile: 601-969-5120
bcowan@curriejohnson.com

Katie Bryant Snell (MSB# 103607)
KATIE BRYANT SNELL, PLLC
P.O. Box 3007
Madison, Mississippi 39130-3007
Telephone: 601-460-9800
katie@katiebryantsnell.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, James E. Graves, III, hereby certify that I have this day, electronically mailed the above and foregoing to the following:

Joshua Tom, Esq.
Paloma Wu, Esq.
American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi Foundation
233 E. Capitol Street
Jackson, MS 39201
PWu@aclu-ms.org
JTom@aclu-ms.org

Jonathan K. Youngwood, Esq.
Janet A. Gochman, Esq.
Isaac Rethy, Esq.
Nihara K. Choudhri, Esq.
Yukiu Chan, Esq.
Simpson Thatcher & Bartlett, LLP
425 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10017
jyoungblood@stblaw.com
jgochman@stblaw.com
irethy@stblaw.com
nchoudhri@stblaw.com
monica.chan@stblaw.com

Ezekiel Edwards, Esq.
Jeffery Robinson, Esq.
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
125 Broad Street
New York, NY 10004
eedwards@aclu.org
jrobinson@aclu.org

This the 20th day of October, 2017.

s/ James E. Graves, III
James. E. Graves, III

EXHIBIT 65

Department 200 (Sheriff Administration)

Dispatcher: Receives all calls coming into the communications center to include 911 calls. Assigns deputies to calls and maintains a log of those calls and responding officers. Communicates with deputies in the field and operates NCIC terminal. Communicates with the public to relay information to responding units and outside agencies.

Sergeant (dispatch): Duties include all the duties of a dispatcher as well as supervising activities of dispatchers on duty. Assist the lieutenant in scheduling and day to day operations.

Lieutenant (dispatch, support services): Duties include all the duties of a dispatcher as well as dispatch sergeant. Scheduling shift assignments, approving leave, and extra duty assignments. May make personnel changes and discipline. Additionally responsible for payroll time keeping, inmate billing, working on IT issues.

Administration (civilian personnel): Duties include administrative and secretarial responsibilities to include records of reports, reception for the public, filing, maintaining civil and criminal process logs, and ordering supplies for the office. Additionally, assisting in record keeping and bank deposits.

Deputy Sheriff: Duties include patrolling the roads and highways in Madison County. Responding to calls for service, enforcing the traffic laws, maintaining order in courtrooms and courthouse security, and documenting information on report forms. Position holds full arrest powers.

Sergeant (patrol): Duties include all of the duties of a deputy sheriff as well as supervising activities of deputies assigned to shift, assisting in the scheduling of deputies, and approving reports.

Sergeant (admin): Duties include all the duties of a deputy sheriff as well as additional duties related to specific assignments. This may include the administration of school programs such as DARE, organizing specific neighborhood patrols and details with the NET team, and organizing inmate transports to court and other locations in transportation.

Master Sergeant (patrol): Duties include all of the duties of a deputy sheriff as well as a patrol sergeant and acting in the capacity of shift commander in the absence of the patrol lieutenant.

Master Sergeant (admin): Duties include all the duties of a deputy sheriff as well as additional duties related to specific assignments. This may include the investigation of major crimes in the Criminal Investigations division, investigation of narcotics violations in the Narcotics division, coordinating patrols of high crime areas and schedules in the NET team, service of warrants and court in the Warrants division, or service of process in Civil Process division.

Lieutenant (patrol): The shift commander. Reports to the Chief Deputy. Duties include all the duties of a deputy sheriff, patrol sergeant, and patrol master sergeant. Additional duties include maintaining order on the shift and handling minor disciplinary issues. Also will take initial complaints from citizens, respond to incidents involving use of force, and assign deputies as needed during major calls for service.

Lieutenant (admin): Duties include all the duties of a deputy sheriff as well as duties related to specific assignments. Reports to the Chief Deputy. This may include the investigations of major crimes or narcotics violations in the CID or Narcotics divisions. Supervising the investigators in those divisions as well as approving reports. Scheduling investigators or deputies for on call duties and DUI enforcement,

community events, court and transportation of inmates, training and SWAT team call outs, and courtroom assignments during court sessions.

Captain: Duties include all the duties of a deputy sheriff as well as additional duties in the Criminal Investigation Division and Narcotics Division. Reports to the Chief Deputy. These duties include approving all shift schedules and on call schedules as well as search and arrest warrants. Responding to incidents involving use of force and handling minor disciplinary issues. May act on behalf of the Chief Deputy in his absence. E

Chief Deputy: Duties include all the duties of a deputy sheriff. Reports to the Sheriff. Responsible for enforcing and developing the policies and procedures of the Sheriff's Department. May make personnel changes and discipline. Manage the day to day operations of the department and budget. Assign manpower as needed in the county. Respond to citizen complaints and investigate internal affairs issues. May act on behalf of the Sheriff in his absence.

Sheriff: Senior executive position. Serves as the appointing authority for the entire department. Develops policy and procedure and directs all activities of the department.

Department 220 (Detention Center)

Detention Recruit: The duties of Detention Recruits are to learn the principles, policies, and directives of the Madison County Detention Center. The Detention Recruit must follow direction and report to the Field Training Officer.

Detention Officer: The Detention Officer is the entry-level position for certified detention officers at the Madison County Detention Center. The Detention Officer reports directly to a supervising officer. The Detention Officer must comply with all agency policies, procedures, and principles.

Field Training Officer: The Field Training Officer is responsible for providing careful directions to Detention Officer Recruits. The Field Training Officer is responsible for completing all required reports and forms necessary for the Field Training Officer Program. The Field Training Officer reports directly to the Field Training Coordinator. The Field Training Officers is a quasi-functional position. The Field Training Officer is not a full time position.

Corporal: The Corporal is the junior entry-level supervisory position for the detention center. The Corporal reports to the Watch Commander. The Corporal may assume the duties of the Watch Commander in the absence of the Lieutenant, Master Sergeant and Sergeant. The Sergeant must enforce policies, procedures, and principles of the Madison County Detention Center. The Corporal may not approve leave or days off unless he or she is the supervising officer of a specialized unit. However, the Corporal may place personnel on Administrative Leave when acting as the supervising officer. Such leave would be necessary pending the completion of an investigation.

Sergeant: The Sergeant is the senior entry-level supervisory position for the detention center. The Sergeant reports to the Watch Commander. The Sergeant may assume the duties of the Watch Commander in the absence of the Lieutenant and Master Sergeant. The Sergeant must enforce policies, procedures, and principles of the Madison County Detention Center. The Sergeant may not approve leave or days off unless he or she is the supervising officer of a specialized unit. However, the Sergeant may place personnel on Administrative Leave when acting as the supervising officer. Such leave would

be necessary pending the completion of an investigation. A Sergeant will be assigned to each security shift. Sergeants will be responsible for supervising specialized units consisting of four or more subordinate officers. The Sergeant is responsible for briefing the Lieutenant of all activities occurring during the Lieutenant's absence.

Master Sergeant: The Master Sergeant is the mid-level supervisory position for the detention center. The Master Sergeant reports to the supervising officer. The Master Sergeant may assume the duties of Watch Commander in the absence of the Lieutenant. The Master Sergeant must enforce policies, procedures, and principles of the Madison County Detention Center. The Master Sergeant may not approve leave or days off unless he or she is the supervising officer of a specialized unit. However, the Master Sergeant may place personnel on Administrative Leave when acting as the Watch Commander. Such leave would be necessary pending completion of an investigation. Master Sergeants will be responsible for supervising specialized units consisting of six or more subordinates. The Master Sergeant is responsible for briefing the Lieutenant of all activities occurring during the Lieutenant's absence.

Lieutenant: The Lieutenant is the senior-level supervisory position for the detention center. The Lieutenant reports to the Captain. The Lieutenant is the Watch Commander. The Lieutenant is responsible for enforcing policies, procedures, and principles of the Madison County Detention Center. The Lieutenant may approve leave within compliance of detention center policy. A Lieutenant will be assigned to each security shift and to specialized units consisting of ten or more subordinates. The Lieutenant may assign days off, in accordance with detention center policies. The Lieutenant may place personnel on Administrative Leave for investigative purposes.

Captain: The Captain is the mid-level executive position. The Captain reports to the supervising officer. The Captain is responsible for enforcing policies, procedures, and principles of the Madison County Detention Center. The Captain may assign shift assignments and make necessary personnel changes for the agency to accomplish its objectives. The Captain also performs duties of Assistant Jail Administrator and has full administrative authority.

Major: The Major is the senior executive position. The Major serves as the appointing authority for the Madison County Detention. The Major also develops policy and procedure.

EXHIBIT 66

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD; NICHOLAS
SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on
Behalf of a class of all other similarly situated,

PLAINTIFFS

V.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-347-WHB-LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

DEFENDANTS

RESPONSE BY DEFENDANTS, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI AND SHERIFF
RANDALL TUCKER, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY,
TO PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES

COME NOW, Defendants, Madison County, Mississippi and Sheriff Randall C. Tucker, in his official capacity, by and through their counsel, and submit their responses to Plaintiffs' *First Set of Interrogatories*, pursuant to *Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 33*.

GENERAL OBJECTION

Defendants, by and through their counsel of record, object to the arbitrary, overly-broad, and abusive definitions and instructions which Plaintiffs, through counsel, are attempting to impose, which are beyond the scope of and inconsistent with Rule 33, *FRCP*. Defendants, through counsel, state that their responses to the written discovery submitted herein are provided in good faith, in accordance with the *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure* and within the plain and common meanings of the terms contained in the Plaintiffs' written discovery.

Defendants further object to all interrogatories propounded by Plaintiffs on the basis that they are not limited to time and scope. Subject to numerous other stated objections set forth in their responses, Defendants are limiting their responses to the foregoing interrogatories in accordance with and subject to events subsequent to Sheriff Randall C. Tucker serving as Sheriff of Madison County, Mississippi in January 2012. Defendants object to any interrogatory which may intend to seek information to any time subsequent to January 2012 as irrelevant to Plaintiffs' claims and not proportional to the needs of the case as described in *FRCP* 26(b)(1).

Defendants further object to these interrogatories on the basis that many of them ask for codes, lists of items, and other information that can best be provided through a response to a request for production. When exhaustive lists or other information is sought by Plaintiffs through an interrogatory that can best be provided through the production of a document, Defendants will produce that document rather than place its contents in their response to that interrogatory.

1. For all persons identified on the document produced by Defendants at RFP 1-2 to 1-3, provide a narrative description of each person's role and responsibilities within the MCSD, including his/her immediate and indirect supervisor(s) and any person(s) whom such person directly or indirectly supervises, and his/her assignment to any unit, department, team, task force, working group, or similar subdivision of the MCSD.

RESPONSE: A narrative description of these roles and responsibilities and their hierarchy is attached to these responses as MC-INT-1-1-3.

2. Identify, define and explain the meaning of any and all codes used by the MCSD, including radio and signal codes and abbreviations (including disposition codes) in CAD reports, activity reports, "stat" sheets, incident reports and any other MCSD documents.

RESPONSE: A copy of the radio codes is attached to these responses as MC-INT-2-1-
2. A copy of all arrest codes is attached as MC-INT-2-7. A copy of all case status or disposition
for calls codes is attached as MC-INT-2-8-21.

3. Identify and describe all units, departments, teams, task forces, working groups,
or similar subdivisions of the MCSD that existed at any time between 2007 and the present,
including formation date, date of dissolution, purpose, responsibilities, and how it is staffed,
supervised, and operated.

RESPONSE: See Defendants' Response to Interrogatory No. 1 as well as previously
produced document MC-RFP-1-1 through 1-2. The only departments that have been created
since January 1, 2012, are the NET (going from part-time to full-time deputies), the Explorer
Program, and the DUI Grant program, which the MCSD reapplied for and started participating in
October 2012.

4. Describe the manner(s) in which the MCSD "utilizes patrols known as the 'NET'
or Neighborhood Enhancement Team," including the criteria used in determining whether, when,
and how the Neighborhood Enhancement Team is "disbursed at night in neighborhoods to
combat crimes..." and "used in apartment complexes and on streets and highways..." as stated
in paragraph 4 of the Defendants' Answer.

RESPONSE: The Team is utilized where they are needed most based on requests for
extra patrols because of an increase in crimes being committed in a particular area within
Madison County, *e.g.*, auto burglaries, home burglaries, appliance thefts in new construction
areas, and they are used to assist the warrants division in the service of arrest warrants.

5. Identify and describe all instances, from 2012 to the present, in which Defendants
have utilized or deployed the Neighborhood Enhancement Team.

RESPONSE: Defendants have no readily available information to respond to this interrogatory. The only method for tracking the utilization and deployment of the Neighborhood Enhancement Team is by reviewing incident reports and monthly Activity/Citations Reports prepared by Darrian Smith after March 22, 2012, and by Sam Howard after September 27, 2015. Relevant incident reports and monthly Activity/Citations Reports are in the process of being produced.

6. Describe the criteria employed by Defendants in reviewing personnel and in making any hiring, disciplinary, firing, promotion, or demotion decisions with respect to MCSD personnel.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this interrogatory on the basis that it is vague and overly-broad. Without waiving these objections, certain written hiring criteria used while screening individuals applying for work as deputies with the MCSD are contained in the Personnel Policies & procedures of the Department. Additionally, other criteria have been utilized by Chief Deputy Williams and Sheriff Tucker while conducting interviews with prospective deputies. The written policies include, but are not limited to, those found in Section 2 of the Personnel Policies & Procedures of the MCSD. These policies require a good faith effort to be made to provide fair employment practices and equal opportunity for all prospective employees. This entails providing equal employment opportunities to all qualified persons without regard to race, creed, color, sex, age, national origin, religion, physical or mental handicap or veteran's status.

Additionally, individuals applying for deputy positions are asked to submit resumes and to fill out an application that asks them to provide certain personal data, their educational background, employment history, a list of references, a history of any arrests, detentions or

litigation, their traffic record, including any traffic related citations and accidents, their military service and any discipline they received during that service, their use of alcoholic beverages and any drug use, their work hours availability, and any other applications they have made for law enforcement employment. They are finger printed, screened through the MS Justice Information Center and the NCIC.

Prospective applicants are also interviewed for the job. Notes are taken during these interviews, and a summary of the positive and negative feedback obtained during these interviews are reviewed. During these interviews, each applicant's professionalism is also assessed.

Once hired, each applicant is asked to meet with the Human Resources representative for the Madison County, asked to apply for and obtain a bond, complete a Minimum Standards Application, obtain a physical, be sworn in by taking the necessary oath of office, fingerprinted and photographed, put through taser training if he or she is not already certified, participate in a three-week ride along for training, qualify for the use of a firearm, issued a uniform, issued MCSD equipment, and added as a member of the National Sheriff's Association and the 100 Club.

MCSD personnel who seek promotions are asked to submit a letter to Chief Deputy Williams by a particular date and instructed that they should include in their letter their years of experience as a law enforcement officer, their years of experience with the MCSD, and to identify the particular shift and/or job opening. After receipt of these letters, a summary is prepared for all applicants for the promotion. In addition to obtaining and reviewing the criteria requested in the letters submitted by these personnel, a review is made of any disciplinary actions taken against these applicants while employed at the MCSD. Based on these criteria and other

factors such as job performance, work ethic, and other factors, the applicant with the most number of years in law enforcement, the most number of years with the MCSD, and the applicant with the least number of disciplinary actions taken while employed at the MCSD is chosen for the promotion.

Decisions to discipline, fire or demote deputies or other personnel are made in accordance with policies and procedures. Due to the nature of law enforcement work, each individual case may be unique and is analyzed and appropriate action is taken equally by the Chief Deputy and submitted to the Sheriff for his approval. Discipline can include anything from a verbal warning, written reprimand, work suspension, termination of employment, or demotion depending on the offense. Any disciplinary action is documented in an internal narrative report and/or letter to the employee and placed in the employees personnel file.

7. Identify by name, title, and responsibilities all current or former MCSD personnel who are or appear to be Black between 2007 and the present. For all such personnel whose employment was terminated or who otherwise separated from service with the MCSD, describe the circumstances of their termination or separation.

RESPONSE: Defendant object to the information sought in this interrogatory on the basis that it is irrelevant to the issues addressed by Plaintiffs' Complaint. Without waiving this objection, from January 1, 2012, see the following:

Present:

Lieutenant Albert Jones
Master Sergeant Elton Flax
Deputy Jacoby Cowan -
Sergeant Radford Shearrill

Deputy Newman Bernard Newsome
Deputy Kevin Moffett
Deputy Kyrie Lucas

Patrol Supervisor
Patrol Supervisor
Patrol
D.A.R.E., School Resource Officer,
Explorer Program
Patrol
Transport and DUI Officer
Patrol

Deputy Jeremy Hamlin
 Master Sergeant Kim Henderson
 Sergeant Donyel Beals
 Deputy Jamal Watkins
 Deputy Jessie Smith
 Deputy Andre Jones

Patrol
 Investigations
 Dispatch Supervisor
 Courthouse Security
 Courthouse Security
 SRT Detention

Former

Master Sergeant Marcus Hudson

Narcotics
 Terminated 4/30/12 for felony crime of
 fraud by MS State Auditor's Office

Deputy Johnny Burse

Patrol
 Terminated 10/31/12 for conduct
 unbecoming a law enforcement officer

Deputy Robert L. Jackson

Patrol
 Resigned 12/14/13 to become Chief of
 Canton Public Schools

Lieutenant Otha Brown

Patrol Supervisor
 Resigned 9/29/13 to become Canton Chief
 Of Police

Deputy Robert Jackson

Patrol
 Resigned 3/12/14 during investigation

Sergeant Nate Johnson

Transport
 Retired 6/30/15

Deputy Robert Gibson

Patrol
 Terminated 2/19/13

Deputy Eugene Luckett

Courthouse Security
 Resigned 5/27/16

8. Identify and describe any unwritten or oral policies, procedures, or guidelines that Defendants contend are maintained by the MCSD.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this interrogatory on the basis that it is vague, overly-broad, and unduly burdensome. Defendants further object to the extent that Plaintiffs may be seeking a legal opinion. Without waiving this objection, if Plaintiffs will inquire about

an unwritten or oral policy or procedure in regard to a particular area of law enforcement, Defendants will identify any unwritten or oral policies applicable to that area.

9. Identify and describe all changes and/or variations, whether formal, informal, written, or unwritten, made by Sheriff Tucker to the policies and procedures in place under Sheriff Toby Trowbridge.

RESPONSE: The following changes and/or improvements were made by Sheriff Tucker within the MCSD after he was elected to office:

- a. Reinforced appropriate conduct by MCSD officers by holding regular meetings with the Supervisors of each shift and general meetings with all Lieutenants, Master Sergeants, Sergeants, and Deputies.
- b. Changed the method by which the Neighborhood Enhancement Team functioned, obtained funding to have a separate NET department, appointed a deputy to be in charge of the Team, established a working calendar for the NET, and established a new method on how the NET would operate within Madison County and the Municipalities that requested its help. Changed the concentration of the Team from being focused solely on apartment complexes to serving various subdivisions with help patrolling on an as-needed basis based on the level of reported crimes.
- c. Posted all MCSD policies regarding the provision of equal opportunities without regard to race, sex, religion or creed in regard to hiring policies of the MCSD and policing policies of the Department in the squad room and various other rooms within the offices of the MCSD.
- d. Required officers to go through firearm training and qualifications four times a year.
- e. Discussed the meaning of "bullying" and stressed that bullying of any type by officers within the MCSD between themselves or toward citizens they encounter is prohibited.
- f. Established a more defined and firm chain of command of officers within the MCSD and defining the duties each officer has within his position.
- g. Limited the review of all complaints made by personnel within the MCSD and by citizens, whether verbally or in writing, to the Chief Deputy and not to supervisors or other personnel receiving the complaints.

- h. Formed community groups and hired personnel to go into the local Madison County Schools to work with the students in those schools in demonstrating the purpose for the MCSD, other law enforcement agencies, and teaching them teamwork and morals in their personal lives, including the D.A.R.E. and Explorer programs.
- i. Required any and all deputies who perform off-duty work to submit a form for their work and to have that form on file.
- j. Discussed the reasonable use of force and the need for force at regular meetings held with Supervisors or with all officers within the MCSD.
- k. Stressed the need for impartiality between fellow deputies and between the deputies and the general public at every Supervisor meeting and general meeting.
- l. Stressed the need to keep any and all information deemed confidential from being discussed or revealed by personnel within the MCSD.
- m. Required each MCSD officer who requests leave to fill out a form and obtain permission to take leave.
- n. Required mandatory 24 hours of in-service training of each MCSD officer on a yearly basis.
- o. Stressed the need for all MCSD personnel to be ethical while dealing with fellow officers and with the public.
- p. Made the wearing of body armor mandatory with each MCSD officer.
- q. Added video/audio recording to each patrol vehicle.
- s. Stressed the need for each officer of the MCSD to impartially enforce laws at orientation of new hires and at general meetings with supervisors and with all MCSD personnel.
- t. Made it mandatory that each officer who conducts checkpoints to wear a safety vest exhibiting an emblem and wording that he or she is working for the MCSD and required that blue lights be operational during each checkpoint.
- u. Made the Crime Victims Bill of Rights mandatory and to be used when dealing with an incident involving a crime.
- v. Added a Social Media Policy applicable to the MCSD personnel.
- w. Began posting all promotion opportunities and sending out letters to all deputies informing them of these opportunities.

- x. Developed a website about the MCSD which included identifying the divisions of the Department, giving the biographical information on the Sheriff and Chief Deputy, providing contact information, and giving the public the opportunity to invite Sheriff Tucker to speak on behalf of the Department.
- y. Created a GED program for inmates at the Madison County Detention Center.
- z. Expanded the location of checkpoint/roadblocks within Madison County.
- aa. Required Supervisors to be present at each checkpoint/roadblock.
- bb. Changed the locations of roadblocks/checkpoints to make the officers and their vehicles more visible and to prevent the roadblocks/checkpoints from being adjacent to businesses and bars.

10. Identify and describe all instances of actual or alleged racial discrimination towards any individual or group of people by MCSD personnel.

RESPONSE: Defendants know of only one act of an instance where a MCSD dispatcher, while off duty, posted an inappropriate post to her personal Facebook page that was derogatory of African Americans. The act occurred and the incident was reported in early 2011 prior to Sheriff Tucker becoming Sheriff. It was then reported again in January 2012. During an investigation of the act and complaint received, Sheriff Tucker was informed that the individual had already been disciplined for her actions in 2011. The individual was moved from dispatcher to file clerk in July 2012 and was terminated in November 2015.

11. Identify and describe all instances of actual or alleged use of excessive, unlawful, unconstitutional, or otherwise wrongful use of physical force by any MCSD personnel.

RESPONSE: Other than the complaints of use of alleged force produced by Defendants in response to prior Request for Production No. 8, MC-RFP-8-1-1(1)-(32), MC-RFP-8-4 - 8-5-1(1)-(32), MC-RFP-8-18, MC-RFP-8-29 – 8-31, MC-RPD 8-130, MC-RFP-131, MC-RFP-8-

133-139, MC-RFP-8-140-144, and MC-RFP-8-203-8-217, Defendants lack any knowledge of any other complaints of the actual or alleged use of excessive force.

12. Identify and describe all instances in which any current or former MCSD personnel were arrested, cited, detained, sued, or charged in connection with any civil or criminal offense, regardless of whether the arrest, citation, detention, suit or charge arose out of the individual's performance of his or her duties as a current or former employee of the MCSD. This Interrogatory encompasses instances that predate an individual's employment with the MCSD to the extent that Defendants have now or at any point had knowledge of any such arrest, citation, detention, suite or charge.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this interrogatory to the extent that it seeks information concerning any arrests, suits or charges made against former or current MCSD personnel prior to their employment with the MCSD on the basis that such information is irrelevant to the issues in this matter and not proportional to the need. Defendants further object to any information sought in this interrogatory regarding any criminal charges or convictions of any MCSD personnel of misdemeanors since such evidence is irrelevant and would be inadmissible at any trial under *F.R.E.* 609. Without waiving these objections, Defendants know of no felony convictions of any MCSD personnel who have been hired by the Department and have produced all civil suits and criminal affidavits filed against MCSD personnel since January 2012. Former Deputy Marcus Hudson was fired after admitting to making false statements in time sheets to the Madison County Tax Collector and was fired as an employee of the MCSD as a result of these charges.

13. Identify and describe every database or other recordkeeping system employed by the MCSD at any time from 2012 through the present, including (i) the purposes and function of

any such database or recordkeeping system, and (ii) whether the database or recordkeeping tracks the race, ethnicity, and/or national origin of any person identified therein.

RESPONSE: (i) The MCSD uses a computerized program that manages law enforcement data that begins at the dispatch stage. MCSD dispatch personnel field calls from 911 callers by land lines or cell phones and receive radio calls from MCSD officers who are out in the field. When dispatch personnel receive a call, they create an entry into the CAD (computer aided dispatch) program and an incident number is assigned to it. These incident numbers are unique identifiers that allow the MCSD categorize each and every report to dispatch. When an incident number is assigned, dispatch also assigns an “Incident Type” to each call. These codes have been furnished to Plaintiff in Defendants’ response to Interrogatory No. 2. Once an incident is created in the CAD system by assigning a number and choosing an incident type, MCSD dispatch and individual MCSD officers can access the DCS software to input more and more information about a particular incident if necessary. The Madison County Detention Center also utilizes a computerized jail docket; and (ii) both the CAD statistics program and the MCDC jail docket contain information giving the race or ethnicity of the individual arrested.

14. Identify and describe (a) every database, whether local, county, state, federal or privately-run, that is accessed or checked when the MCSD runs a background check in the course of its law enforcement duties; and (b) whether the MCSD keeps logs or records of these checks, including who ran the checks, when the checks were run, where the checks were run, on whom the checks were run, and the results of any such checks.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to Plaintiffs’ use of the term “background check” without defining the term. Without waiving this objection, Defendants would show that (a) NCIC data base, CAD system, County AS400 system that includes justice court and circuit court information,

and Accurint (lexis nexis) that is a private service used for investigations and warrants division; and (b) the MCSD has a log of all NCIC searches that can be searched by date and time. No other searches are recorded.

15. Identify and describe all reports or records, including CAD reports and citation data, that MCSD personnel are required to prepare to memorialize any type of law enforcement encounter, including (i) the method or form used to prepare any such report or record; (ii) whether there is any review process for such reports/records, and if so, who reviews them; (iii) the circumstances under which the report or record must be completed, including whether an incident report must be prepared for every traffic stop based on a violation of the law, such as a seatbelt violation or improper vehicle equipment, regardless of whether the stop results in a citation or an arrest; and (iv) the document retention policy for any such report or record.

RESPONSE: (i) Incident reports are prepared on a system designed by DCS, a third party vendor, end of the month DUI reports are prepared on a spreadsheet provided by the State of Mississippi, and deputies are required to submit monthly activity reports and citation reports, which are then used to create the statistic summaries Defendants have already produced; (ii) incident reports are approved by shift supervisors on the DCS system, and DUI end of the month reports are reviewed by Lieutenant Mark Sandridge; (iii) an incident report with a narrative report is not prepared as a result of every encounter experienced by a MCSD officer, but if an arrest is made, an incident report is prepared; (iv) incident reports are retained in the DCS system indefinitely, and from October 2012 through January 1, 2017, end of the month DUI summaries were prepared manually and filed, and these summaries have been maintained on a computerized system since January 1, 2017, and will be maintained indefinitely.

16. Identify and describe every oral or written request made by any person or organization (whether incorporated or unincorporated) in Madison County, Mississippi, including managers of apartment complexes, municipal police departments, business owners, and schools, for assistance of any type from the MCSD, as stated in paragraph 3 and 210 of Defendants' Answer, including the date, the identity of the individual requestor and his or her institutional affiliation, the specific nature of the assistance requested, and any action taken by the MCSD in response to such request.

RESPONSE: Each written request has been produced by Defendants as MC-RFP-10-26 – MC-RFP-10 42. Numerous oral requests for assistance are received on a monthly basis, but there is no record kept of these requests.

17. Explain and describe the policing activity that MCSD performs in response to the requests that Defendants produced in RFPs 10-26 to 10-45, including the tactics, policies, procedures and practices used when interacting with individuals at these locations.

RESPONSE: MCSD personnel provide extra patrols in response to these requests and traffic enforcement, including the use of safety checkpoints. These responses are conducted according to the existing practices of the MCSD.

18. Identify every action taken by Defendants "to ensure that the Black community has input into the daily operations of the Madison County Sheriff's Department" and/or to "communicate and coordinate with" the Black community "regarding the services of the Madison County Sheriff[']s Department," as stated in paragraphs 8 and 112 of Defendants' Answer.

RESPONSE: MCSD personnel have implemented the D.A.R.E. and Explorer Programs in the Madison County Public Schools to teach the students about law enforcement activities and

to encourage them to become a part of those activities. Madison County Advisory Groups have been formed to improve racial relations within the entire Madison County area. Sheriff Tucker has also held meetings at certain predominately black churches, met with neighborhood leaders in predominately black neighborhoods, and met with various community groups to improve these members' relationships with the MCSD.

19. Identify the author of the MCSD's General Roadblocks Policy and describe the circumstances in which roadblocks/checkpoints have been conducted pursuant to the General Roadblocks Policy. To the extent Defendants contend that the General Roadblocks Policy is inoperative, identify any directive superseding or negating the General Roadblocks Policy and explain why the General Roadblocks Policy nonetheless remains part of the MCSD's POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.

RESPONSE: Defendants lack any specific knowledge of who authored the checkpoint/roadblock policy, but the policy remains in effect. All roadblocks/checkpoints conducted by MCSD personnel are conducted pursuant the existing Sobriety Checkpoint Guidelines.

20. Identify and describe any roadblocks/checkpoint at which (i) MSCD personnel used one or more unmarked vehicles; (ii) any or all MCSD personnel present at the roadblock/checkpoint wore plainclothes and/or clothing other than a complete uniform; and/or (iii) MCSD personnel did not employ emergency and/or overhead lighting.

RESPONSE: (i) Unmarked cars have been used at roadblocks/checkpoints conducted by the MCSD, but Defendants lack sufficient knowledge to identify these roadblocks/checkpoints. However, all vehicles are required to have operational blue lights during the roadblock/checkpoint and are more likely than not to have at least one marked patrol car at the roadblock; (ii) Non-uniformed personnel have been used at roadblocks/checkpoints, but all

personnel are required to wear identifying reflective vests showing that they are employed by the MCSD; and (iii) Defendants lack any knowledge of any roadblocks/checkpoints conducted where blue lights were not operational. Sometimes it is impossible to have overhead lighting with some roadblocks/checkpoints conducted on highways or outside city limits.

21. Identify every roadblock/checkpoint conducted in conjunction or cooperation with, at the request of, or with the assistance of, any other governmental or law enforcement agency. For each such roadblock/checkpoint, identify the time, date, location, and the name of the relevant agency.

RESPONSE: Roadblocks/checkpoints are often conducted in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies, but it is impossible for Defendants to identify these roadblocks/checkpoints because any incident report prepared as a result of a roadblock/checkpoint where MCSD personnel are present will not always contain information about another agency.

22. Describe in detail any requirement, policy, or practice concerning advance public notice provided by the MCSD for roadblocks/checkpoints. To the extent that such requirements, policies or practices differ depending on the nature, purpose, or location of the roadblock/checkpoint, separately specify the requirement, policy, or practice applicable to each type of roadblock/checkpoint.

RESPONSE: Locations of all roadblocks/checkpoints normally conducted by MCSD personnel and the purpose of these roadblocks/checkpoints are usually posted on the door of the Justice Court Building prior to the conducting of any roadblock/checkpoint. Random and unannounced roadblocks/checkpoints are scheduled without notice to check for escapees, wanted subjects or under other exigent circumstances that involve the search of particular wanted individuals.

23. Identify all criteria used for selecting locations for roadblocks/checkpoints, and the relevant weight placed on each criterion. To the extent that these criteria differ depending on the purpose for which the roadblock/checkpoint is established, separately specify the criteria for selecting locations for each type of roadblock/checkpoint.

RESPONSE: Some of the criteria used while selecting roadblock/checkpoint locations are traffic complaints, requests by businesses or other entities for safety, and particular intersections where impaired drivers may be expected to travel. Another criteria is that the roadblocks/checkpoints locations be spread throughout Madison County and not concentrated in certain areas. No formal system of weighting or priority is used.

24. Identify and describe any means by which MCSD tracks or measures roadblock/checkpoint activity, including tracking based on: (i) the number of roadblocks/checkpoints conducted in any given time period; (ii) the number of vehicles, pedestrians, or bicyclists stopped; (iii) the number of searches conducted; (iv) the number of search warrants issued; (v) the number, type, and/or value of contraband found; (vi) the amount of time spent by any or all MCSD personnel at any or all roadblocks/checkpoints; and (vii) the number of arrests made and/or citations issued by MCSD personnel. This includes any tracking or measuring of roadblock/checkpoint activity as part of the MCSD's monitoring and/or enforcement of targets and quotas, as well as the MCSD's general statistics-gathering and/or productivity-tracking efforts.

RESPONSE: (i) The number of roadblocks/checkpoints conducted by MCSD personnel can be obtained through statistical data from the CAD system; (ii) No pedestrians or bicyclists are stopped during a MCSD roadblock/ checkpoint. The number of vehicles stopped during any given roadblock/checkpoint is not recorded; (iii) The number of searches during any given

roadblock/checkpoint would be reflected in any incident reports prepared as a result of these searches; (iv) any resulting search warrants from any vehicle stop at a roadblock/checkpoint would be recorded in an investigatory report or incident report addressing that particular warrant; (v) any contraband found during a search at a roadblock/checkpoint would be recorded in either an investigatory report or incident report; (vi) the amount of time spent at any roadblock/checkpoint would be reflected in the statistical reports, and the amount of time spent at any DUI roadblock/checkpoint would also be reflected in the monthly summaries prepared for the State of Mississippi; and (vii) the number of arrests are reflected in the DUI monthly reports prepared by MCSD personnel on each DUI roadblock or in individual incident reports prepared as a result of the roadblock/checkpoint.

25. Identify and describe the bases or justifications for any detention, search, or arrest described in the Complaint with respect to any of the Plaintiffs.

RESPONSE: Any documented detention, search or arrest of any Plaintiff in this action is addressed by the incident reports previously produced by Defendants.

26. Identify and describe every complaint and/or petition of any kind made to the Board of Supervisors or any individual member of the Board of Supervisors concerning the MCSD, including the date of the complaint/petition, the name of the individual or entity making the complaint/filing the petition, the substance of the complaint/petition, a list of any documents concerning the complaint/petition, and a description of any actions taken by the board of Supervisors or the MCSD in response.

RESPONSE: The only complaints Defendants are aware of are the filed complaints and the tort claim notices the Board of Supervisors received in regard to the MCSD. These complaints and tort claim notices have been produced by Defendants.

27. Identify all current or former MCSD personnel who received and/or reviewed any complaint by any person or entity concerning any of the customs, policies, and/or practices alleged in the Complaint, including any actual or alleged incident of racial discrimination or profiling, any traffic stop, any pedestrian stop, any search, any entry into any home, any use of physical force, and any roadblock/checkpoint.

RESPONSE: Sheriff Randy Tucker and Chief Deputy Jeremy Williams.

28. Identify and describe any practices, policies, and/or procedures for determining when MCSD deputies respond to an incident that is within the jurisdiction of a municipal police department within Madison County, Mississippi.

RESPONSE: MCSD deputies respond to an incident when a deputy is the originating officer of the arrest or the call for service, when a vehicle stop is conducted by a MCSD deputy, when MCSD personnel are requested to respond by a municipality's police department within its city limits or when a citizen of a municipality calls and requests a response or help from the MCSD rather than from the municipality's police department.

THIS the 20th day of October, 2017.

Respectfully submitted,

BY:

Randall C. Tucker
SHERIFF RANDALL C. TUCKER

As to objections:

Rebecca B. Cowan
REBECCA B. COWAN (MSB #7735)

OF COUNSEL:

CURRIE, JOHNSON & MYERS, P.A.

1044 River Oaks Drive

P.O. Box 750

Jackson, MS 39205-0750

Telephone: (601) 969-1010

Facsimile: (601) 969-5120

bcowan@curriejohnson.com

Katie Bryant Snell (MSB# 103607)
KATIE BRYANT SNELL, PLLC
P.O. Box 3007
Madison, Mississippi 39130-3007
Telephone: 601-460-9800
katie@katiebryantnell.com

Michael B. Wallace (MSB #6904)
Charles E. Ross (MSB #5683)
James E. Graves (MSB #102252)
Charles E. Cowan (MSB #104478)
WISE CARTER CHILD & CARAWAY, P.A.
Post Office Box 651
Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0651
Telephone: 601-968-5534
Facsimile: 601- 944-7738
mbw@wisecarter.com
cer@wisecarter.com
jeg@wisecarter.com
cec@wisecarter.com
and

T. Russell Nobile (MSB #100682)
WISE CARTER CHILD & CARAWAY, P.A.
2510 14th Street, Suite 1125
Gulfport, Mississippi 39501
Telephone: 228-867-7141
Facsimile: 228-867-7142
trn@wisecarter.com

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY OF Madison

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME, the within named Randall C. Tucker, who, being by me first duly sworn, states that he executed the above and foregoing instrument for and on behalf of Madison County, Mississippi as the duly elected Sheriff of Madison County.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, this the 20th day of

October, 2017.

LeeAnn H. Sanders
NOTARY PUBLIC



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Rebecca B. Cowan, counsel for the above referenced defendants, do hereby certify that I have mailed by United States Mail, postage prepaid, a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing pleading to the following attorneys at their usual mailing addresses as follows:

Joshua Tom, Esq.
Paloma Wu, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi Foundation
233 E. Capitol Street
Jackson, MS 39201
PWu@aclu-ms.org
JTom@aclu-ms.org

Jonathan K. Youngwood, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Janet A. Gochman, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Isaac Rethy, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Nihara K. Choudhri, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Yukiu Chan, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Kavitha S. Sivashanker, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Simpson Thatcher & Bartlett, LLP
425 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10017
jyoungblood@stblaw.com
jgochman@stblaw.com
irethy@stblaw.com
nchoudhri@stblaw.com
monica.chan@stblaw.com

Ezekiel Edwards, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Jeffery Robinson, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
125 Broad Street
New York, NY 10004
eedwards@aclu.org
jrobinson@aclu.org

So, certified this the 20th day of October, 2017.



Rebecca B. Cowan

EXHIBIT 67

BADGE#	NAME	Division
DEPUTIES		
SO1	SHERIFF RANDALL TUCKER	Administration
SO2	CHIEF JEREMY WILLAMS	Administration
SO3	LT. GEORGE ELLIOTT	Patrol
SO4	LT. CLINE WYMAN	Patrol
SO5	LT. ALBERT JONES	Patrol
SO6	SGT. TOMMY SQUIRES	Patrol
SO7	SGT. WILL WEISENBERGER	Patrol
SO8	SGT. SLADE MOORE	Patrol
SO9	M/SGT. TAYLOR CHASTAIN	Patrol
SO10	M/SGT. JOSEPH BUTLER	Patrol
SO11	M/SGT. ELTON FLAX	Patrol
SO12	JACOBY COWAN	Patrol
SO13	SGT. BEAU DAVIS	Transportation
SO14	KRISTOPHER STONE	Patrol
SO15	GLEN FOX	Patrol
SO16	KYLE MILLICAN	Patrol
SO17	LT. MARK SANDRIDGE	Comm. Relations / DUI
SO18	SETH EVERETT	Patrol
SO19	M/SGT. JEFFERY WALDROP	Training / SWAT
SO20	LT. DONALD HICKS	Warrants
SO21	M/SGT. KIP LUBY	Warrants
SO22	M/SGT. RANDALL GREWE	Civil Process
SO23	BRADLEY SULLIVAN	Patrol
SO24	ROBERT PARKER	Patrol
SO25	PERRY ABLES	Patrol
SO26	JAMES CANNON	Patrol
SO27	DANIEL SMITH	Patrol
SO28	WILLIAM HUDSON	Transportation
SO29	SGT. RADFORD SHEARRILL	School Resource / DARE
SO30	ROBERT GRAVES	Patrol
SO31	RYLON THOMPSON	Patrol
SO32	SAMUEL HOWARD	NET Team
SO33	DONOVAN GERLACH	Patrol
SO34	WATTS JOHNSON	Civil Process
SO35	NEWMAN NEWSOME	Patrol
SO36	M/SGT. SCOTT MCDONALD	Warrants
SO37	JOEL EVANS	Patrol
SO38	KEVIN MOFFETT	Transportation
SO39	JEREMIAH THORNTON	Patrol

SO40	JOHN GARCIA	Patrol
SO41	JAMES MANGUM	Patrol
SO42	TONY ALEXANDER	Patrol
SO43	KYRIE LUCAS	Patrol
SO44	MATTHEW HOLCOMB	Patrol
SO45	JAMES HALL	Patrol
SO46	JEREMY HAMLIN	Patrol
SO47	M/SGT. DARIAN SMITH	NET Team

A1	CAPT. TODD WILLSON	Investigations
A2		Investigations
A3	M/SGT. ROBIN WELCH	Investigations
A4	M/SGT. RUSSELL KIRBY	Investigations
A5	M/SGT. JAMES KNIGHT	Investigations
A6	M/SGT. MICHAEL CHAPMAN	Investigations
A9	M/SGT. KIM HENDERSON	Investigations

V1	CAPT. TOMMY JONES	Narcotics
V2	LT. TREY CURTIS	Narcotics
V3	M/SGT. BRIAN LOVEALL	Narcotics
V4	M/SGT. JOSH FISH	Narcotics
V5	M/SGT. RICHARD LADNIER	Narcotics
V6	M/SGT. JASON BARNES	Narcotics
V7	M/SGT. JOSEPH MANGINO	Narcotics K9

S1	LT. EARL TAYLOR	Courthouse Security
S2	WILLIAM BROCK	Courthouse Security
S4	DAVID REDD	Courthouse Security
S5	JAMAL WATKINS	Courthouse Security
S6	CHAD HATHCOCK	Courthouse Security
S7	J P PILGRIM	Courthouse Security
S8	JESSIE SMITH	Courthouse Security
S9	GREG PHILLIPS	Courthouse Security
S10	PAUL COX	Courthouse Security

D60	THOMAS STRAIT	Detention - SRT
D62	ANDRE JONES	Detention - SRT

EXHIBIT 68

From: Mark Sandridge
To: Randall Tucker; Jeremy Williams
Sent: 3/3/2015 6:14:07 PM
Subject: info going to community meeting / for your review

Sheriff & Chief,

Here is what I put together for Erica Goodloe's community meeting. Please look over it and let me know what you think before I send it.

Thanks,

Mark

The Madison County Sheriff's Department Employee Demographics:

-
Males – 114
Females – 38

African Americans – 55
Whites – 98
Hispanic – 0
Other – 0

Info about Patrol Shifts:

-
The Madison County Sheriff's Department has three shifts.
Day Shift – 7 am – 3 pm (approximately 5-8 deputies are on duty at a time)
Evening Shift – 3 pm – 11 pm (approximately 6-9 deputies are on duty at a time)
Mid-Night Shift – 11pm – 7am (approximately 5-8 deputies are on duty at a time)

*Shift lieutenants break the county down geographically into four patrol zones (North, South, Central & West)

*Each shift sergeant makes the schedule and rotates each deputy daily in one of the four patrol zones

*The north end of the county is the largest area geographically to patrol. The Sheriff's Department is also responsible for covering 8-9 large apartment complexes and neighborhoods inside the city of Canton. The Canton area demands the most time out of the 3 shifts, because of the number of violent crime calls for service. A special, fulltime, undercover, two-man detail (N.E.T. Team – Neighborhood Enforcement Team) was activated by Sheriff Tucker to help assist the shift deputies and thwart the on-going violence inside these Canton Apartment Complexes. The N.E.T. Team allows the shift deputies working central and north, to patrol more without interruption. Until this unit was created, many of our central and north units stayed tied up in Canton on violent crime calls for service. The violent crime calls for service coming from Canton, often require multiple deputies to leave their assigned areas temporarily, to help make the scene safe for the general public and law enforcement.

*We are confident our coverage will produce quick response times and proactive enforcement.

*Examples of a shift deputy's responsibility; walk through the schools, answer calls, work accidents, enforce traffic laws, patrol neighborhoods

Tips on assisting law enforcement:

-
*Keep doors locked on your vehicles, buildings and homes when not in use

*Form an active neighborhood watch program

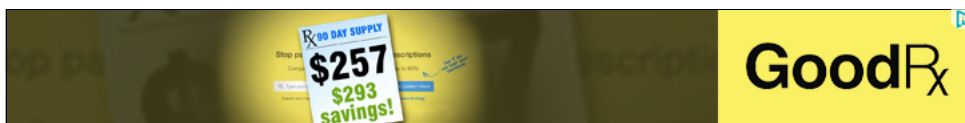
*Communicate with your neighbors about suspicious activity

*Call the Sheriff's Department and report any suspicious activity, people or vehicles

*By in large, the north, rural part of the county is a safe place to live and raise a family. We have had several burglaries reported from areas where residents left their vehicles and or houses unlocked while at work. We also are having trouble with vehicles passing school buses when stopped at a high rate of speed. Our deputies are following these buses as much as possible, but we need your help. If you see this or any type of reckless driving, please get a tag number, description of the vehicle and call the Sheriff's Department @ (601) 859-2345

EXHIBIT 69

MADISON COUNTY JOURNAL



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New supervisors take office Friday

Byline info is not available

Wednesday, January 2, 2008 11:00 PM

When the new Board of Supervisors is sworn in on Friday, Jan. 4 at 10 a.m., they will be grappling with several key issues remaining from the previous term from 2004 through 2007.

Some of these policy areas include road maintenance, new transportation infrastructure, and the county's continuing economic development.

The goal will be to manage residential and commercial growth and transportation needs in one of the fastest-growing counties in the state. The county's tax value grew 4.1 percent in 2007.

"We have to reach out and plan for future growth," said John Bell Crosby, the new District 1 Supervisor, during an October speech.

The biggest ongoing issue for the county is improving the road infrastructure. In addition to the dozens of dirt roads in the county that supervisors have pledged to pave by 2014, officials are continuing to prepare for new road projects.

Some of the major ongoing projects include Reunion Parkway connecting U.S. Highway 51 to Mississippi 463 north of Madison, the widening of Gluckstadt Road west of Interstate 55, and the construction of Calhoun Station Parkway connecting Church Road to Gluckstadt Road.

Supervisors will be entering the third year of a four-year, \$100 million transportation plan that calls for \$50 million in borrowing. So far, the county has borrowed \$29.5 million as part of that plan, although some of those funds went to refinancing previous debt from the Mississippi Development Bank.

Some other roads high on the priority list included Yandell Road, residential streets in Annandale that may require \$5 million in repair work, and Highland Colony Parkway.

The supervisors agreed to partner with Ridgeland and Madison for studying the condition of the Parkway, and a major renovation could be in store for the seven miles of road within the two municipalities.

Supervisors also continue to lobby for improvements to the Gluckstadt Interchange with I-55, although Central District Transportation Commissioner Dick Hall last reported that work on the project may not begin until 2014.

The biggest infrastructure project, however, remains the Reunion Parkway interchange with I-55. With a price tag last reported at approximately \$38 million, there is still uncertainty as to how the county will pay for it.

The county has received \$6 million for the project from the state Department of Transportation, and continues to lobby Congress for federal funds.

Crosby has previously stated that the county should expect more road bonds in the future to pay for new construction projects.

One of the major goals of new road projects is to handle new growth, and the county has taken recent measures to ensure that new residential developments meet certain standards.

After a lengthy dispute over the Eastview subdivision in Gluckstadt, the supervisors oversaw an increase in the minimum home size. The developers agreed to make 75 percent of the lots at least 1,800 square feet.

This 1,800-square-foot standard was also used in the Oak Field subdivision in Gluckstadt, after developers initially requested a 1,300-square-foot minimum for homes.

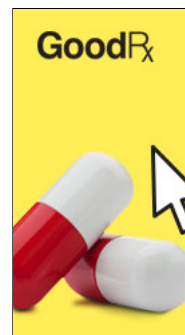
Supervisors appear reluctant so far, however, to become more deeply involved in subdivision ordinance enforcement disputes as the city of Madison has done.

While Madison has given its Municipal Court the power to rule on ordinance violations, turning such disagreements into criminal cases, the county has not taken the parallel step of allowing Justice Court to consider such matters.

Another major project facing the supervisors early in 2008 will be the fate of a possible \$19.5 million jail expansion.

The board is expected to decide in the spring if 209 beds will be added to the jail. A \$4.1 million juvenile justice center with 50 beds and a juvenile court is also up for consideration.

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If construction is officially approved in the spring, the expansion should take about three years to complete.

While Sheriff Toby Trowbridge generally receives very high marks from the supervisors, he has been the subject of complaints from African-Americans living in Canton and Flora who say he practices racial profiling.

Most recently, the Concerned Citizens of Flora II demanded that Trowbridge engage in more dialogue with residents about his law enforcement practices. A Jackson-based group threatened late in the year to lead a boycott of county businesses.

It is unclear if the disagreements between Trowbridge and these residents have been satisfactorily resolved.

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EXHIBIT 70

NewsRoom

7/22/07 Clarion-Ledger (Jackson, Miss.) A1
2007 WLNR 27765629

Clarion-Ledger, The (Jackson, MS)
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July 22, 2007

Section: Main

IS system fair?

July 22, 2007

nicklaus.lovelady@jackson.gannett.com

The Madison County Sheriff's Department led the metro area in DUI arrests in 2006, and most of those arrested were black and between 28 and 39 years old.

nicklaus.lovelady@jackson.gannett.com

Statistics obtained by The Clarion-Ledger through an open records request also show Jackson police were next in the number of DUI arrests, followed by the Hinds County Sheriff's Department, and the Brandon and Flowood police departments.

While the statistics confirm that MadisonCounty is a force in DUI enforcement, the department has been accused by some of racial profiling.

Sheriff Toby Trowbridge did not return repeated calls seeking comment for this story. Earlier this year, when his officers were honored as being among the state's top DUI enforcers, Trowbridge said he did not think drunken driving was being taken seriously enough by many people.

Flowood Police Chief JohnnyDeWitt wants it to be known that his department doesn't tolerate drinking and driving. "Anyone who drinks and drives needs to be worried about coming through Flowood,"DeWitt said.

But getting stopped by the MadisonCounty Sheriff's Department worries bus driver Domonic Marshall of Edwards the most.

"I stay away from there after dark," said Marshall, who is black. "If you have one beer and you get pulled over, that will mess up your whole life."

Madison County District 5 Supervisor Paul Griffin said many people in Madison County are aware that the department is perceived as targeting blacks and have tried to get Trowbridge to meet with concerned citizens.

"There is a limit to what the Board of Supervisors can do because the sheriff is elected by the people to do his job," Griffin said.

Griffin, a former deputy sheriff, said he thinks racial profiling goes on in every department in the country. "It's not something that's just in Madison County," he said.

Trowbridge has denied his department engages in racial profiling. He has said he enforces the law no matter what color a person is. Responding to criticism in 2004, he said, "There is no racial profiling, just criminal profiling."

Of the 1,215 arrested by the Madison County Sheriff's Department in 2006, 591 were black, 536 were white, 84 were Hispanic and 4 were of another race.

Since 2005, the number of blacks and Hispanics arrested on DUI charges by the Madison County Sheriff's Department is 1,381 out of a total of 2,331, or about 60 percent.

Blacks and Hispanics make up about 40 percent of the population of the county, according to the 2005 U.S. Census.

Compared to other predominantly white jurisdictions, blacks and Hispanics arrested on DUI charges totaled 45 percent in Clinton, 25 percent in Ridgeland and 15 percent in the city of Madison.

Several local law enforcement agencies, including the Brandon Police Department and the Madison and Rankin county sheriff's departments, have officers dedicated to DUI enforcement. The officers generally are funded by a grant through the Mississippi Division of Public Safety Planning.

Earlier this year, the Rankin County Sheriff's Department received a \$56,000 state grant to fund a DUI officer for the first time.

In 2006, prior to the DUI officer, the department had 37 DUI arrests. In the seven months since the officer has come on, the county's arrests are now 67.

Walter Higgs of Clinton has been arrested twice on DUI charges, once in Clinton and once in Byram.

"Everywhere in Rankin County is tough, but I think Clinton and Hinds County are the toughest," Higgs said. "In Clinton, they lock you up and make you serve out your time if you don't pay your fine right there in court."

Clinton reported 120 DUI arrests in 2005 and 124 in 2006. So far this year, it has had 37.

"We have a reputation that our Police Department runs a tight ship, and it passes on to the people in the community," Clinton Police Chief Don Byington said.

The Jackson Police Department showed the biggest drop in DUI arrests, going from 710 in 2005 to 429 in 2006, according to the statistics. The number so far this year is 214. A shortage of officers was one reason cited by officials. The department has about 435 officers. Police officials have acknowledged the need for about 200 more.

"I would also like to think that the decrease is a reflection that our proactive programs are starting to work," JPD Lt. Jesse Robinson said.

According to the Mississippi chapter for Mothers Against Drunk Driving, of the 911 traffic fatalities in the state, 346 were alcohol-related last year.

Regardless of in what city or county a person receives a DUI, officers must be trained effectively to get a conviction in court, Clinton Police Sgt. Creston Berch said. "Everybody knows DUI is one of the most contested things in court because of the consequences it carries," said Berch. "A person loses their license for a period of time, and they stand a chance of losing their job."

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To comment on this story, call Nicklaus Lovelady at (601) 961-7239.

---- Index References ----

Company: CLARION CO LTD

News Subject: (Population Demographics (1PO77); Criminal Law (1CR79); Police (1PO98); Crime (1CR87); Minority & Ethnic Groups (1MI43); Automobile Crime (1AU99); Forecasts (1FO11); Legal (1LE33); Social Issues (1SO05))

Region: (U.S. Southeast Region (1SO88); USA (1US73); North America (1NO39); Americas (1AM92); Mississippi (1MI74))

Language: EN

Other Indexing: (Don Byington; Hillary Clinton; Walter Higgs; Toby Trowbridge; Domonic Marshall; Creston Berch; Jesse Robinson)

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EXHIBIT 71

NewsRoom

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2006 WLNR 25321982

Clarion-Ledger, The (Jackson, MS)
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July 18, 2006

Section: State/Metro

Roadblocks questioned in Canton

July 18, 2006

smetz@clarionledger.com

CANTON - Tired of the roadblocks around her Canton neighborhood and the badgering she and her neighbors allege they endure from law enforcement authorities, Laura Elaine Blair came to the Madison County Board of Supervisors on Monday seeking help.

smetz@clarionledger.com

Blair and the group she leads called "Concerned Citizens of Canton, MS" have gathered 664 signatures asking for an end to "frequent roadblocks in the predominantly black neighborhoods," "the excessive force and brutality administered by police officers" and "racial profiling."

She asked that her group be granted meetings with law enforcement to discuss their concerns.

Canton Police Chief Robert Winn, who was not present at the supervisor's meeting, could not be reached for comment. Blair said afterward she plans to meet with Winn about the group's concerns.

But the majority of complaints are directed at the Madison County Sheriff's Department, Blair said.

Sheriff Toby Trowbridge, who was present at the meeting, refused to meet with the group and later explained a meeting was a "lose-lose" situation.

Trowbridge said he's not ending roadblocks because they are useful in nabbing drivers under the influence and those with outstanding warrants and for confiscating illegal drugs. Therefore, he said, there's no point to meet.

Trowbridge also denied that his office engaged in racial profiling, noting that the majority of people caught in roadblocks were white and the typical arrest was a white female on a DUI charge.

"I will enforce the law, no matter what color (they are)," Trowbridge said.

Blair and fellow Canton resident Brenda Grice said they've seen as many as five roadblocks around their neighborhood referred to as the "old projects" around George Washington Avenue, formerly known as Lutz Street.

And the officers are rude, Grice said. "It's the way they talk to you."

Grice, 44, said her 17-year-old daughter was threatened with arrest for not having her driver's license when the daughter drove down the street to an aunt's house. Grice said she had to walk down to the house to get the license and ride back with her frightened daughter.

Responding, Trowbridge said state law mandates drivers have a valid license on their person when they operate a motor vehicle. "It's a (ticketing) offense," he said.

Blair said afterward that her organization will begin document-ing complaints.

"You can always get bad apples in any bunch," said District 5 Supervisor Paul Griffin, who was a deputy sheriff for 15 years before his election as supervisor in 2000.

Griffin said he's received numerous complaints alleging verbal abuse as well as some cases of physical abuse at the hands of the Sheriff's Department. When he served under a previous sheriff, he said he witnessed abuse.

Trowbridge took offense to Griffin's remarks.

---- Index References ----

News Subject: (Crime (1CR87); Criminal Law (1CR79); Civil Rights Law (1CI34); Social Issues (1SO05); Minority & Ethnic Groups (1MI43); Automobile Crime (1AU99); Legal (1LE33); Police (1PO98); Race Relations (1RA49))

Language: EN

Other Indexing: (Toby Trowbridge; Brenda Grice; Robert Winn; Laura Elaine Blair)

Edition: Metro

Word Count: 454

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EXHIBIT 72

NewsRoom

11/6/07 Clarion-Ledger (Jackson, Miss.) B1
2007 WLNR 27805274

Clarion-Ledger, The (Jackson, MS)
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November 6, 2007

Section: State/Metro

Racial profiling accusations thrown at Madison sheriff in board meeting

November 6, 2007

elizabeth.crisp@clarionledger.com

CANTON - Several people accused the Madison County Sheriff's Department of racial discrimination during the supervisors' meeting on Monday, but Sheriff Toby Trowbridge insisted it isn't so.

elizabeth.crisp@clarionledger.com

"I hate that they feel that way about me, but it's just not true," Trowbridge said outside the supervisors' meeting room at the Circuit Courthouse. The allegations are "totally unfounded," he said.

Jackson resident David Archie told supervisors that he believes the department treats African Americans unfairly through racial profiling, intimidation and a disproportional use of roadblocks in predominantly black areas.

"There's a real issue here that needs to be dealt with," said Archie, who hosts a local talk radio show.

In 2004, Archie accused Madison County deputies of illegally stopping people and ordering Breathalyzer tests without probable cause after he was arrested and charged with driving under the influence. The charge eventually was dropped, and he started a group called Citizens Against Racial Profiling.

At the meeting Monday, Archie called for Trowbridge's resignation and said he is planning a boycott of Madison County businesses.

"If you are going to be sheriff, then you need to understand all people, not just Caucasians, not just Republicans, but all people," Archie said. "(Trowbridge is) not concerned about other folks."

Archie was joined by Bill Chandler and Patricia Ice of the Mississippi Immigrants Rights Alliance, state Rep. Erik Fleming, D-Clinton, and Bolton resident Annie Green.

Ice claimed that the Madison County Detention Center takes bond money from jailed undocumented Latino immigrants but does not let them out. "There have been several attorneys complain about this," she said. "That is stealing, and it's fraud."

Trowbridge did not address any of the allegations during the meeting, but three of the county's supervisors who are white voiced their support for the sheriff.

Near the end of the meeting, District 2 Supervisor Tim Johnson thanked Trowbridge for his service. "The sheriff's job is to protect the citizens, and you do a great job," he said.

Board president and District 3 Supervisor Andy Taggart echoed Johnson's remarks, and District 1 Supervisor Doug Jones wished Trowbridge luck in today's election.

District 4 Supervisor Karl Banks, who is black, said he was disappointed with the way the issue was handled during the meeting. "I think that the people who were there were expecting to get more from the conversation," Banks said. "With the obvious support from some board members for the sheriff regardless of these concerns, it kind of shut down the possibility of anything being accomplished."

Banks said he thinks there is a problem with the perception of the Sheriff's Department.

"The conversation today was about a feeling in the community," Banks said. "I know, as an African American, that there is a real feeling in the community that the department is discriminating against people."

Fleming also expressed concern about public perception.

"We have some great things that are happening in Madison County, but we don't want some segments of the population to feel like they can't participate," he said.

Banks said he routinely fields complaints about the Sheriff's Department. He said the sheriff should work with people to change the department's image.

"Communication could help bring about an understanding," he said.

Trowbridge has said he does not meet with residents to discuss complaints.

•

To comment on this story, call Elizabeth Crisp at (601)942-9019.

---- Index References ----

News Subject: (Race Relations (1RA49); Police (1PO98); Minority & Ethnic Groups (1MI43); Legal (1LE33); Social Issues (1SO05); Civil Rights Law (1CI34))

Region: (U.S. Southeast Region (1SO88); Mississippi (1MI74); USA (1US73); Americas (1AM92); North America (1NO39))

Language: EN

Other Indexing: (Patricia Ice; Erik Fleming; Annie Green; Bill Chandler; Toby Trowbridge; David Archie)

Edition: Metro

Word Count: 558

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EXHIBIT 73

NewsRoom

1/14/09 Clarion-Ledger (Jackson, Miss.) A1
2009 WLNR 19779141

Clarion-Ledger, The (Jackson, MS)
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January 14, 2009

Section: Main

House panel considers bill to outlaw racial profiling

January 14, 2009

•Some say police target minorities for shakedowns, beatings

By Elizabeth Crisp

elizabeth.crisp@clarionledger.com

elizabeth.crisp@clarionledger.com

Several Mississippians told a state House panel Tuesday they had been victims of racial profiling and asked legislators to toughen laws against the practice.

Two metro-area police chiefs testified they believe racial profiling is occurring in the state, while Jackson's chief questioned the need for legislators' involvement.

"A lot of folks think just because they've not experienced it, it doesn't exist," said House Judiciary B Committee chairman Willie Bailey, D-Greenville.

For Jernel Winters, it was being pulled over for "careless driving," which led to a pat-down search and a request to go through his car, he said.

Officers found nothing, he said, and the careless driving charge was dropped. "It really hurt me that they did that because I don't fool with nobody or drugs or anything," said Winters, a Flora resident.

Otis Ashford of Moss Point told lawmakers he believes he was beaten and shocked with a stun gun for being black in the wrong place at the wrong time.

"They were looking for a guy who had broken into a house about a mile away," his wife, Rosa, said.

Proposed legislation by the ACLU prompted the hearing. The draft legislation would fine officers who commit acts of racial profiling and would require that law enforcement agencies collect race and gender data when arrests are made.

The goal, ACLU of Mississippi director Nsombi Lambright said, is to make sure officers aren't basing stops solely on race.

"Racial profiling is (a subject)that we at the ACLUwork on on a daily basis," she said. "Incidents happen all across the state."

Mississippi is one of about 25 states with no law on racial profiling. Others have laws that define the practice, and some mandate that law enforcement keep traffic stop records that include the race of those who are stopped and searched by police.

State Rep. John Moore, R-Brandon, raised several questions about whether a law would hinder police. If police have a description of a suspect, they have to stop people who fit that profile, he said.

"If it were me, I would want them doing whatever is necessary to catch the guy,"he said.

With local law enforcement holding considerable influence at the Capitol, the move for a law on racial profiling likely will face a tough fight.

Jackson Police Chief Malcolm McMillin, who's also the Hinds County sheriff, testified during the hearing that he did not see a need for a law. "Each case has to be judged by its own circumstances,"he said.

Madison County Sheriff Toby Trowbridge, who did not attend the hearing, also was critical of the proposal.

"(The legislators) are wasting people's time and money,"said Trowbridge, whose department has faced allegations of racial profiling in recent years.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that profiling is unconstitutional, so Trowbridge said there's no need for a state law on the matter.

"It's already against the law,"he said.

As for Winters' allegations that a Madison County deputy intimidated him in Flora last year, Trowbridge said,"There are two sides to every story."

Ridgeland Police Chief Jimmy Houston, who is white, and Canton Police Chief Robert Winn, who is black, both testified they believe racial profiling is a problem in Mississippi.

"We can't deny the fact that it's happening,"said Winn, whose own department faced allegations of profiling in 2004 when an officer was accused of shaking down Hispanic residents for money. The officer eventually pleaded guilty to extortion.

Houston said he has conducted two officer investigations in the past six months related to profiling. "The last one has resulted in the dismissal of a young officer,"he said.

A total of 10 people, including law enforcement officials, testified at the hearing.

Bailey said he expects state Rep. Joe Gardner, D-Batesville, will sponsor the House legislation. Gardner could not be reached for comment.

State Sen. Johnnie Walls Jr., D-Greenville, already has filed a bill to prohibit racial profiling and provide penalties. Lawmakers have until Monday to introduce bills.

Trowbridge said he thinks state legislators should focus their efforts on matters such as improving education and increasing law enforcement pay.

"They also need to start worrying about the things they can do to help us save lives,"he said.

•

To comment on this story, call Elizabeth Crisp at (601)961-7303.

---- Index References ----

News Subject: (Government (1GO80); Minority & Ethnic Groups (1MI43); Race Relations (1RA49); Civil Rights Law (1CI34); Legislation (1LE97); Legal (1LE33); Social Issues (1SO05); Police (1PO98))

Region: (U.S. Southeast Region (1SO88); USA (1US73); South Carolina (1SO63); Mississippi (1MI74); Alabama (1AL90); U.S. Southwest Region (1SO89); North America (1NO39); Americas (1AM92); Texas (1TE14))

Language: EN

Other Indexing: (Robert Winn; Otis Ashford; Jimmy Houston; Joe Gardner; Johnnie Walls Jr.; Rosa; John Moore; Malcolm McMillin; Nsombi Lambright; Toby Trowbridge; Willie Bailey)

Edition: Metro

Word Count: 738

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EXHIBIT 74

From: RandyTucker
To: bharbour@madison-co.com; mso18@aol.com; tucker_betty@bellsouth.net; tcurtis@madison-co.com; TAYLOR.CHASTAIN@MADISON-CO.COM; tjones@madison-co.com; 'John Martin Harris'
Sent: 6/5/2009 1:17:47 PM
Subject: FW: "WHITE" Pride"
Attachments: ATT00064.jpg

From: Joe Butler [mailto:jbutler.madisonso@yahoo.com]

Sent: Thursday, June 04, 2009 10:35 AM

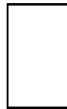
To: Kevin Akins; Brian Albin; Trip Bailey; Doug Barneski; Cheif Belvedresi; LeeBo Brock; Mike Brown; Bryan Burnside; Brad Butler; Jim Butler; Taylor Chastain; Sean Dodds; Amanda Dodds; Lee Drake; Robby Gray; Brad Harbour; Josh/Andrea Harkins; Jay Houston; Bee Hudson; Taco Johnson; Chad Joy; Jason King; Russell Kirby; Johnny Little; Kip Luby; Anthony Mitchell; Bo/Barbie scales; Darren Smith; Chad Trigg; Randy Tucker; Jerry Upton; Steve Vinson; Jeff Waldrop; Bill Weisenberger; Will Weisenberger; Robin Welch; Dick Wheeler; TJ Williams; Jeremy Williams; Todd Wilson; Chris Wright; Joey Wuess

Subject: "WHITE" Pride"

"GOD BLESS AMERICA "

“WHITE” Pride”

*This is great. I have been
wondering about why Whites are
racists, and no other race is.....*



Proud to be White

**Michael Richards makes his
point.....**

**Michael Richards better known
as *Kramer* from TV's Seinfeld does
make a good point.**

**This was his defense speech in
court after making racial
comments in his comedy act. He
makes some very interesting
points...**

**Someone finally said it. How
many are actually paying attention
to this? There are African**

**Americans, Mexican Americans,
Asian Americans, Arab
Americans, etc.**

**And then there are just
Americans. You pass me on the
street and sneer in my direction.**

**You call me 'White boy,'
'Cracker,' 'Honkey,' 'Whitey,'
'Caveman'... and that's OK..**

**But when I call you, Nigger, Kike,
Towel head, Sand-nigger, Camel
Jockey, Beaner, Gook, or Chink ..
You call me a racist.**

You say that whites commit a lot of violence against you... so why are the ghettos the most dangerous places to live?

You have the United Negro College Fund. You have Martin Luther King Day.

You have Black History Month. You have Cesar Chavez Day..

You have Yom Hashoah. You have Ma'uled Al-Nabi.

You have the NAACP. You have BET.... If we had WET (White Entertainment Television), we'd be racists. If we had a White Pride Day, you would call us racists.

If we had White History Month, we'd be racists.

If we had any organization for only whites to 'advance' OUR lives, we'd be racists.

We have a Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, a Black Chamber of Commerce, and then we just have

**the plain Chamber of Commerce.
Wonder who pays for that??**

**A white woman could not be in the
Miss Black American pageant, but
any color can be in the Miss
America pageant.**

**If we had a college fund that only
gave white students scholarships...
You know we'd be racists.**

**There are over 60 openly
proclaimed Black Colleges in the
US . Yet if there were 'White
colleges', that would be a racist**

college.

In the Million Man March, you believed that you were marching for your race and rights. If we marched for our race and rights, you would call us racists.

You are proud to be black, brown, yellow and orange, and you're not afraid to announce it. But when we announce our white pride, you call us racists.

You rob us, carjack us, and shoot at us. But, when a white police

officer shoots a black gang member or beats up a black drug dealer running from the law and posing a threat to society, you call him a racist.

I am proud.... But you call me a racist.

Why is it that only whites can be racists??

There is nothing improper about this e-mail.. Let's see which of you are proud enough to send it on. I sadly don't think many will.

**That's why we have LOST most
of OUR RIGHTS in this country.
We won't stand up for ourselves!**

BE PROUD TO BE WHITE!

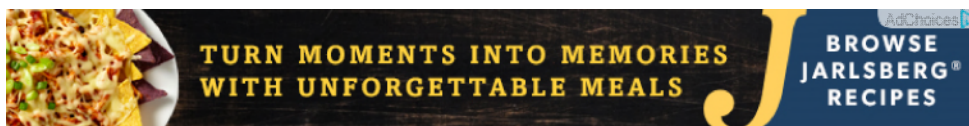
**It's not a crime YET... but getting very
close!**

**It is estimated that ONLY 5% of
those reaching this point in
this e-mail, will pass it on.**

An Excellent Credit Score is 750.. See Yours in Just 2 Easy Steps!

Insert movie times and more without leaving Hotmail®. See how.

EXHIBIT 75

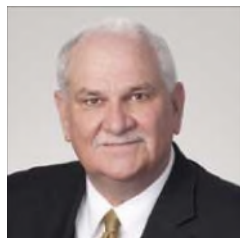


Making Amends

By [Lacey McLaughlin](#)

Wednesday, August 17, 2011 3:37 p.m. CDT

0



Courtesy Jimmy Houston

Former Ridgeland Police Chief Jimmy Houston wants to be the next Madison County Sheriff.

The Aug. 2 Republican primary for Madison County sheriff was a fierce race with five candidates vying for the post. Madison County Sheriff Toby Trowbridge will retire this year. One of the candidates, Mark Sandridge, caught the most media attention this spring after his campaign portrayed Jackson in a negative light. His campaign tactic may have backfired; he received only 11 percent of the vote.

The two candidates with the most primary votes, [Jimmy Houston](#) and [Randy Tucker](#), will compete in a run-off election Aug. 23. The winner will face Democratic candidate Ted Smith in the Nov. 8 general election.

[Jimmy Houston](#)

Former Ridgeland Police Chief Jimmy Houston began his career in law enforcement in 1973 as a Jackson Police Department officer. In 1999 he left JPD to serve as Flowood police chief until 2000 when he became director of the Department of Public Safety. In 2002, he became Ridgeland's police chief. He retired earlier this year. The 59-

year-old cites his experience and the relationships he has with area law enforcement as his advantages in the race. Visit his website (<http://www.jimmyhoustonforsheriff.com>) for more information.

How did you work with JPD when you were chief?

The Precinct 4 commander and I did stake outs together. Up until we changed radio systems, we had radios that talked to each other. Jackson is trying right now to come online so we can get back to that.

How much of your resources did you allocate to County Line Road when you were Ridgeland's chief?


If you are talking about accidents, County Line Road is one of the biggest areas between Ridgewood Road and I-55 that lead our cities on accidents. Did I put people there? Absolutely. Why did I do it? Because people were running red lights, blocking intersections and having a lot of wrecks.

Why do you want to be Madison County sheriff?

I want to take what Jimmy Houston accomplishes to the sheriff's department. I want to make it county wide instead of just city wide. I am a leader. I recognize leadership. I want to take the department to the next level through training, technology and efficient budgeting.

There is a perception from some people in Hinds County that if you drive into Madison County with Hinds County tags it's likely you are going to get pulled over. Is that true?

A lot of times perception is reality, but that was another sheriff candidate's feelings. With the technology that we have in Ridgeland, a complaint of that it's easy to check. All I have to do is pull up the computer, take a look at the video and see why the officer stops them. The Ridgeland Police Department also has a stringent racial-profiling policy that is adhered to and checked when there is a complaint.

 Courtesy Randy Tucker

[Randy Tucker](#)

Randy Tucker calls Madison County home. His immediate and extended family live in the county, and he calls himself a dedicated citizen. The 41-year-old graduated from the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Training Academy in 1994. He began his career working at the Madison County Sheriff Detention Center. In 2000, he moved to the Madison County Sheriff's Department and, in 2002, received a promotion to serve as chief officer of the narcotics division. Visit <http://www.tuckerforsheriff.com> for more.

Why do you want to run for sheriff?

We want to maintain the quality of law enforcement that we have under Sheriff Trowbridge. These men and women in this department have gotten behind me and think I am the man for the job. I want to do the job not only for them but for Madison County.

How will you work with other metro-area law enforcement?

It's vital for all of law enforcement to work together. We are outnumbered by criminals as it is. Our neighboring law enforcement entities such as the Jackson Police Department, Hinds County and Yazoo or Holmes—we have to have a good working relationship with them. Crime is going to go over the county lines.

How are you already working the different counties?

If you have got a suspect that has left your jurisdiction, in say, Madison County and gone into Hinds County, you need a representative from that department or jurisdiction to accompany you and make a lawful arrest. Drug deals, for example, that we have done a million times over the last few years spill over to other jurisdictions.

Your former opponent's ads insinuated that crime stops at County Line Road. What do you think about that?

I don't agree that crime stops at any boundary, imaginary or visible. I think the population level of Hinds County has overwhelmed their law enforcement. But it's not their fault. Anytime you have a metropolitan area, the crime is going to be higher because there is a more dense population.

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EXHIBIT 76

Madison County Sheriff's Deputy Captain Randy Tucker To Run for Madison County Sheriff

Madison County Sheriff's Deputy Captain Randy Tucker To Run for Madison County Sheriff

Randall "Randy" Tucker of Gluckstadt announced today that he will be a candidate for Madison County Sheriff in November.

"My campaign for Sheriff will be about maintaining the professionalism, integrity and high quality of law enforcement in Madison County. I believe the Sheriff's Department should vigorously protect the citizens of the county and enforce the laws of Mississippi, with no exceptions," stated Tucker. He added, "As Madison County Sheriff, I will continue the high level of law enforcement and justice Madison County residents expect and have enjoyed under Sheriff Toby Trowbridge."

"As a husband, father, longtime law enforcement officer and current Captain in the Madison County Sheriff's Department, I know and understand that integrity and justice go hand-in-hand," stated Tucker. "I am proud of Madison County and proud that it is a place where people feel safe and want to raise their families."

Randy Tucker has been a sworn law enforcement officer for 17 years, having graduated from the Mississippi Law Enforcement Officers Training Academy in 1994. He first worked for the Madison County Sheriff's Detention Center under Sheriff Hopkins and was then employed by the Canton Police Department, where he was a patrolman before being assigned to the Narcotics Division where he was promoted to supervisor. In 2000, Tucker returned to the Madison County Sheriff's Department, assigned to the Narcotics Division and in 2002 was promoted to chief officer of the Narcotics Division, where he currently serves as Captain.

As a law enforcement officer, Tucker has received formal, specialized training and graduated from courses in Undercover Investigations, Narcotics Investigations, Criminal Patrol, Clandestine Methamphetamine Labs, Violent Street Gang Investigations, Crisis / Hostage Negotiations and Management, First Line Supervisor, Advanced Supervisor and Asset Seizure and Forfeiture.

The Narcotics Division under Tucker, recently received the highest award from the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) in Ashville, North Carolina, for their work on a cocaine investigation, earning them the award for the Southeastern Case of the

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On [#MusicRadio](#): ExploringMusic Listen
Live: goo.gl/fvdwzS



17m



Geoffrey Pender
@GeoffPender



House is killing its own strike all
amendments, and any other amendments
that come up, this afternoon [#msleg](#)



17m



Geoffrey Pender
@GeoffPender



Someone needs to test what's in the water
coolers in the state House today [#msleg](#)



19m



MPB News
@MPBNews



Sen. Hopson says option of arming school

Year.

During his career in law enforcement in Madison County, Tucker has received Outstanding Narcotics Agents awards, Officer of the Month awards, served as Mentor for the National Guard Youth Challenge Program, served on the Madison Ridgeland Youth Club Baseball Board and spoken at numerous schools and functions such as Lions Clubs and the Madison Ridgeland Rotary Club.

Tucker, 41, grew up in Madison County where he and his family currently reside. He is a graduate of Madison Ridgeland High School. Tucker has been married to the former Michelle Gainey of Canton for eighteen years and has two children: Stephen and Kyle. Tucker and his family are long-time members of Grace Chapel in Madison.

Randy Tucker Press Release
1/18/11

Posted January 19, 2011 - 4:32 pm

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EXHIBIT 77



Office of the Sheriff

Madison County, Mississippi

2941 Highway 51 • Canton, Mississippi 39046 • Phone: 601-859-2345 • Toll Free: 1-877-736-2883

Toby Trowbridge, Jr., Sheriff

January 3, 2012

To: All Deputies / Employees

From: Sheriff Randall Tucker

Re: Policies and Procedures

The policies and procedures under the administration of Sheriff Toby Trowbridge shall remain in place and effective as the policies and procedures for the administration of Sheriff Randy Tucker.

Please place this memo in your policies and procedure book before Section 1.

Variations to these policies and procedures may be made at the discretion of the Sheriff.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact me or Chief Deputy Williams.

Sheriff Randall Tucker

EXHIBIT 78

MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE PHONE LISTINGS
 THESE NUMBERS ARE CONFIDENTIAL*****DO NOT GIVE OUT***** AUTH: SO-1

EMPLOYEE, CONSTABLE, GAME WARDEN, CORONER, FLORA POLICE, ABC AGENT RESERVE, EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, STATE FIRE DEPT, OTHER.

* INDICATES SWAT TEAM MEMBER

* INDICATES TACTICAL DISPATCH / SWAT CALLOUT

+ INDICATES NEGOTIATOR / SWAT CALLOUT

** INDICATES A EMPLOYEE WITH RESERVE CERTIFICATION

*** INDICATES A DIVE/RESCUE TEAM MEMBER

BADGE#	EID #	NAME	HOME	CELL	PAGER/ALT CELL/ALT HOME	EXT.	OFFICE FAX	MOBILE	HAND- HELD	UPDATE 02-2009	BADGE#
SO1	5095	SHERIFF TOBY TROWBRIDGE, JR				722	(601) 855-0783	101	201		SO1
SO2						715	(601) 855-0779				SO2
A1	556	CAPT. TERRY BARFIELD			(601) 920-7952	717	(601) 855-0774	119	218		A1
A2	2560	LT. DON HICKS				747	(601) 855-0774	177			A2
A3	4998	M/SGT. JEFF WALDROP			(601) 929-4967	778	(601) 855-0774	126	204		A3
A4 *	5318	M/SGT. ROBBIN WELCH				751	(601) 859-6764		294		A4 *
A5	5335	M/SGT. TODD WILSON			(601) 929-4979	716	(601) 855-0774				A5
V1 *+	5107	CAPT. RANDY TUCKER				743	(601) 855-0770	174	220		V1 *+
V2	2719	LT. TOMMY JONES			(601) 940-4910	733	(601) 855-0770	147	216		V2
V3	1747	M/SGT. TREY CURTIS				726	(601) 855-0770	171	208		V3
V4	1190	M/SGT. TAYLOR CHASTAIN				724	(601) 855-0770	118	211		V4
V5	2504	M/SGT. JOHN HARRIS				742	(601) 855-0770	148	232		V5
V6	2803	M/SGT. SHANE LANG				753	(601) 855-0770				V6
SO3	1888	LT. GEORGE ELLIOTT			(601) 954-2626	710	(601) 859-6764	179	245		SO3
SO4	801	LT. OTHA BROWN				710	(601) 859-6764	128	235		SO4
SO5	2705	LT. ALBERT JONES			(601) 750-8878	710	(601) 859-6764	116	229		SO5
SO6	5493	SGT. CLINE WYMAN			(601) 260-3140	710	(601) 859-6764	111	242		SO6
SO7 *	4681	SGT. DARIAN SMITH				710	(601) 859-6764				SO7
SO8	2716	RUSSELL KIRBY			(601) 929-4978	710	(601) 859-6764	129	213		SO8
SO9	3948	LT. BRAD HARBOUR			(601) 929-4966	741	(601) 855-0784	173	205		SO9 *
SO10 *	3356	JOEY BUTLER			(601) 929-4972	710	(601) 859-6764	133	206		SO10 *
SO11	1914	M/SGT. ELTON FLAX			(601) 951-6116	710	(601) 859-6764	134	236		SO11
SO12		OPEN				710	(601) 859-6764				SO12
SO13	3042	BRIAN LOVEALL				710	(601) 859-6764		238		SO13
SO14 ***	3350	CHRIS McDONALD			(601) 540-7905	710	(601) 859-6764	113	601		SO14 ***
SO15 *+	5241	WILL WEISENBERGER				710	(601) 859-6764		243		SO15 *+
SO16 ***	5027	BUBBA THOMAS			(601) 942-2498	710	(601) 859-6764	117	600		SO16 ***
SO17 *	4543	SGT. MARK SANDRIDGE			(601) 929-4973	710	(601) 859-6764	132	239		SO17 *
SO18	1962	SETH EVERETT			N/A	710	(601) 859-5972				SO18
SO19 *	2667	MARCUS HUDSON			(601) 929-4968	710	(601) 859-6764				SO19 *
SO20	2547	KIM HENDERSON			(601) 750-5368	776	(601) 859-6764	127	233		SO20
SO21 *	3144	SGT. KIP LUBY			(601) 929-4975	746	(601) 855-0748	105	230		SO21 *
SO22	2402	SGT. RANDY GREWE				757	(601) 859-3070	131	210		SO22
SO23	4943	BRADLEY SULLIVAN				710	(601) 859-6764				SO23
SO24	4960	TOMMY STRAIT			N/A	756	(601) 855-0772				SO24
SO25		OPEN				710	(601) 859-6764				SO25

SO26	3355	JOHNNY BURSE, JR		710	(601) 859-6764			SO26
SO27	2695	SGT. NATE JOHNSON		758	(601) 859-6764	109	202	SO27
SO28	2669	WILLIAM "BEE" HUDSON		758	(601) 859-6764			SO28
SO29	4997	RALPH SHEARRILL		758	(601) 859-6764	114	227	SO29
SO30	2258	SCOTT GRAVES		710	(601) 859-6764	169	296	SO30
SO31	2883	ROBERT JACKSON		710	(601) 859-6764			SO31
SO32 *	1893	JOSH FISH		710	(601) 859-6764			SO32 *
SO33	2730	JAMES KNIGHT		710	(601) 859-6764	139	185	SO33
SO34	2715	WATTS JOHNSON		720	(601) 859-3070	123	212	SO34
SO35 **	2568	LT. JEREMY WILLIAMS	(601) 929-4984	749	(601) 855-0748	157	215	SO35 **
SO36 *	3352	SCOTT McDONALD	(601) 929-4970	710	(601) 859-6764			SO36 *
SO37	800	LEE BROCK		710	(601) 859-6764	138	297	SO37
SO38	3456	KEVIN MOFFETT		710	(601) 859-6764			SO38
SO39		OPEN		710	(601) 859-6764			SO39
SO40		OPEN		710	(601) 859-6764			SO40
SO41 ***	1727	BEAU DAVIS	(769) 798-0171	710	(601) 859-6764			SO41 ***
SO42	1447	GUY COLLINS		710	(601) 859-6764			SO42
SO43	4954	PETER STONE		710	(601) 859-6764			SO43
SO44	4980	BRANDON THAMES		710	(601) 859-6764			SO44
SO45	5498	MIKE ZIMMERMAN		710	(601) 859-6764			SO45
SO46	2112	ROBERT GIBSON		710	(601) 859-6764			SO46
SO50	4065	DWAYNE MOAK			(601) 879-9559	183	252	SO50
SO51	39071	WAYNE BARFIELD						SO51
SO52	12563	FRANK BELL						SO52
SO53	2856	BILLY LESTER						SO53
SO60	3216	MIKE FURR				136	257	SO60
A10	3648	DIRECTOR BILLY MYERS	(601) 405-4216	718	(601) 855-0773	104	214	
C1	5319	LT. WAYNE WELLS		775	(601) 855-0782			C1
C2	1905	DONYEL BEALS		728	(601) 859-6764	143	200	C2
C3	4910	STEVE VINSON		728	(601) 859-6764		293	C3
C4	601	BRENT BIGBY		728	(601) 859-6764			C4
C5	2876	KIM LAYTON		728	(601) 859-6764			C5
C6	5314	MARYANN WHITAKER		728	(601) 859-6764			C6
C7	602	CHRISTIE BISHOP		728	(601) 859-6764			C7
C8	2584	BRITTANY WILKINSON		728	(601) 859-6764			C8
C9	3353	KEISHAWN McDONALD		728	(601) 859-6764			C9
C10	3640	TINA MULLEN	N/A	728	(601) 859-6764			C10
C11	1963	JOEL EVANS	N/A	728	(601) 859-6764			C11
S1	4095	LT. J.P. PILGRIM		5672				S1
S2	3387	CPL. ALLEN MCGREGOR		5672				S2
S3	884	MICHAEL R MYRICK	N/A	5672				S3
S4	1925	LESLIE PAXTON		5672				S4
S5	3395	JAMES RAYBORN		5672				S5
ADMIN	5086	LYNN THORNBURG		721	(601) 859-9163			ADMIN
ADMIN	3434	MARY ANN McNEAL		731	(601) 855-0771			ADMIN
ADMIN	1910	CYNTHIA ESCO		719	(601) 859-3070			ADMIN
510	8453	CONSTABLE MIKE BROWN		6337	(601) 859-5878			510

EXHIBIT 79



U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
Jackson Area Office

Dr. A. H. McCoy Federal Building
100 W. Capitol Street, Suite 338
Jackson, MS 39209
Intake Information Group: 800-669-8000
Intake Information Group TTY: 800-669-6820
Jackson Status Line: 866-488-8975
Jackson Direct Dial: (601) 948-8366
TTY: (601) 948-8369
FAX: (601) 948-8301
Website: www.eeoc.gov

May 9, 2013

Visited by Robert Gipson-Charging Party

Four guys (police officers) were working. I (CP) called Jeremy, I told him that I got word that he said, I did not back him up. When I got to where Jeremy was, the guy (suspect) was already in custody. Per the Chief, he found out that was a lie per Jeremy.

There are three supervisors, Lieutenant Brown, Master Sergeant Flax and Bo Davis. I have never been counseled, never pulled to the side. ???Me and no officers-nothing.

This summer they assigned me to apartment detail where all Blacks are. Three months, back to back. Per (who)-Gipson you worked department detail. Never had officers with drug arrest.

Mark Standridge told reason why.?????

Worked at bank-girlfriend (white). Serving papers for Tax Commission office while on clock-getting double pay.

Hudson messing with white female. She is sister-in-law to Bo Davis. (Theft and Fraud) Off duty fight with some guy.
Double pay-tax collector office working.

8:00 a.m. to 5:00 Narcotics (w/m) Narcotics Deputy on clock for narcotics --go work school traffic in afternoon. School pay-3:00 traffic detail-in afternoon (He quit). Work second job while on clock with County.

Christy (white) dispatcher --Madison County Sheriff car. She printed on car nigger tax????
Picture within last year.

Within six months ago. Deputy (w/m) Range officer sent to Training Academy. He had two guns in his hand (on internet) He said, this what I got for those Democrats.

Alpha One-Captain Barfield said, "I'm sick of these niggers."

Alpha Two-Todd

Jeff Waldrop-(white) Investigator Knight replaced him --training and Investigator now just training.

Alpha Nine-Kim Henderson-over by Civilian employees-Junvile cases from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Robbin Welch-Alpha 3
Kirby-Alpha 4
Knight-Alpha 5-no investigation experience from jail to patrol

Mark Standridge-I made sure CP would never get another job in Madison County. Road block-R did 3x weekly.

He shook my hand. I thought maybe you had problem with me. I told him way treating blacks wrong. I keep tract of everything going on around here.

Lt. Standridge over DUI.
Chief Williams-Sheriff Department

Brandon Thames all this never happened.
Bo Davis-Sgt. He's on probation when he got Sgt. This occurred December 2012. January 2013. he was texting and lost control.

11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. CP worked.
8:00 p.m.??? to 11:00 p.m.??? DUI Unit-Grant got from government to get drunks off road. He would be in office not on patrol.

Job Description for Investigators-CP will provide.

No Blacks make over time.

Chief Williams best friend with Randy Tucker.

Visited by Robert Gipson-05/16/2013

Internal Investigation

Lisa Mayo and an Attorney-Putting employees in positions before responding to EEOC. Moffett assigned to work DUI grant. Work 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. He can work the grant now. Work 5 to 6 hours to look for DUI employees.

Old Canton & William Blvd.-Moffett and Standridge working a road block. Brandon Thames. he's also on DUI-made bunch of complaints he was quitting-moved to different shift-he wanted. He told Lisa Mayo this. He's been moved to afternoon shift.

Lt. Brown was angry said. Moffett and Brandon Thames wrong way he did it. Over racism and they fired him.????????????

Fired me-two jobs without permission. Hammer (w/) officer quit. Don Hicks (white) -6 months ago beat his wife. put her in hospital. No action taken. He committed a crime. We take care of this subject to termination.

Black reserve officer-terminated not allowed on property.

Mike Zimmerman (white) stealing taking man money and took his gun. Said he did not have the gun, tried to sell gun to SO43 - Kyree (black). Fired 2/3 weeks ago as of 05/16/2013. He has been back in the Sheriff's department 5/6 times.

NOTE: GET MEMO ABOUT CP AND RESERVE NOT ALLOWED ON GROUNDS.

Day Shift-Court Duty-

EXHIBIT 80

Madison sheriff responds to Jackson councilman's remarks,
THE CLARION-LEDGER (Jan. 4, 2016)

Video available at:

<https://www.clarionledger.com/videos/news/local/2016/01/04/78247954>

EXHIBIT 81

From: fhalford@comcast.net
To: Tucker, Randy
Sent: 1/18/2016 9:57:46 PM
Subject: Re: Annual Meeting

Correction....meeting starts at 2:00

From: fhalford@comcast.net
To: "Randy Tucker" <randy.tucker@madison-co.com>
Sent: Monday, January 18, 2016 6:23:50 AM
Subject: Annual Meeting

We scheduled our annual homeowner's meeting for March 5 (Saturday) @ 3:00 at Grace Crossing Church

From: fhalford@comcast.net
To: "Randall Tucker" <Randall.Tucker@madison-co.com>
Sent: Tuesday, January 5, 2016 5:53:41 PM
Subject: Re: Thanks

Will do

From: "Randall Tucker" <Randall.Tucker@madison-co.com>
To: fhalford@comcast.net
Sent: Tuesday, January 5, 2016 5:47:03 PM
Subject: Re: Thanks

Ok great just let me know when you settle on a time

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 5, 2016, at 5:40 PM, "fhalford@comcast.net" <fhalford@comcast.net> wrote:

By the way we are planning our annual homeowner meeting on Sat Feb 27. Not sure of the time probably 2 or 3.

From: "Randall Tucker" <Randall.Tucker@madison-co.com>
To: fhalford@comcast.net
Sent: Tuesday, January 5, 2016 5:37:49 PM
Subject: Re: Thanks

Thank you sir and I wholeheartedly agree with you on mr griffin

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 5, 2016, at 5:30 PM, "fhalford@comcast.net" <fhalford@comcast.net> wrote:

Sheriff Tucker,

First I want to thank you for supporting Law Enforcement in the Madison County and Tri-County area against the ignorant Kenneth Stokes. Rest assured that all of Madison County is behind you.

Also, as a resident of District 5 I am ashamed of the behavior of our so called supervisor at Monday's BOS meeting. This is the second meeting that I have recently attended where he had uncalled for outburst and also the second time that he tried to put you in the position to remove another elected official. From what I saw in both cases, Mr Jenkins was trying to clarify confusion and mis-information. The subject matter, as you know is a very serious matter and the facts need to be presented and documented correctly since the matter is in litigation.

I'm curious if Mr Griffin is related to Kenneth Stokes since their language is similar (dis, dat, dees, and doez), he is quick to use the race card, and most times he speaks before he thinks and refuses to listen to the opposing side.

In my opinion, Mr Griffin should not be allowed to act in the manner that he has recently exhibited. These actions reflect poorly on the BOS and by extension Madison County. He constantly shows lack of respect for residents and now for elected officials. Calling Mr Jenkins "Boy" in a derogatory manner and I believe he did the same to the newly elected Supervisor and President of the BOS, Trey Baxter, and this confirms his lack of respect.

Keep up the great work you do for Madison County!!!

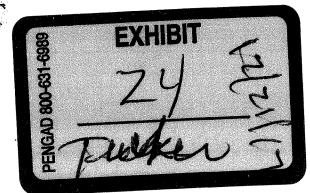
Frank Halford

EXHIBIT 82



JACKSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Shirlene Anderson,
Chief of Police
127 S. Roach Street
Jackson, MS 39201
601-960-1217



MEMORANDUM

TO: Sgt. Slade Moore
FROM: Shirlene Anderson, Chief of Police
DATE: June 15, 2006
RE: Grievance Response

You are currently under investigation for several administrative matters. Specifically, there are approximately 30 internal affairs complaints filed including pending civil litigation matters relating to your conduct as an officer of the City of Jackson Police Department. Federal law holds the City of Jackson accountable for any behavior that may be considered common practice, pattern or procedure. According to the laws of the state of Mississippi, specifically the most recent Mississippi Court of Appeals' ruling in *Calcote vs. the City of Jackson*, a municipality may be liable for conduct of its employees if such conduct was undertaken with reckless disregard.

In *Calcote*, the Mississippi Court of Appeals ruled your actions were undertaken with reckless disregard for the rights of a handcuffed arrestee, thereby negligent, resulting in a civil judgment against the City. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the City of Jackson to conduct a thorough investigation of each allegation before reinstating any police powers. The City of Jackson's desire to exercise due diligence in its investigations of these matters is required by current federal, state and local laws. You have not received any demotion in pay or benefits as a result of the re-assignment to the impound lot. Therefore all actions by the City of Jackson's Police Department fall within the guidelines of general orders, local, state and federal guidelines and are proper considering the circumstances.

Additionally, the grievance you submitted on May 22, 2006 in regard to the September 28, 2005 action is not timely filing of a grievance.

6/15/2006

The City of Jackson Employee Handbook states, "Aggrieved employees shall provide grievances in writing to the immediate supervisors within five (5) working days after occurrence of the grievance and attempt to resolve the matter."

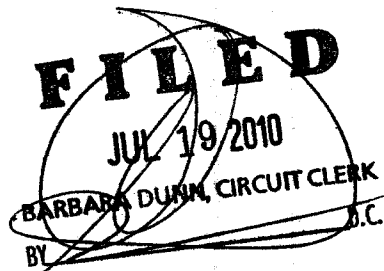
EXHIBIT 83

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SLADE MOORE

PLAINTIFF

VS.



NO.

25410-592CV

CITY OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, and
JACKSON POLICE DEPARTMENT

DEFENDANTS

COMPLAINT

Jury Trial Demanded

COMES NOW Plaintiff Slade Moore, by and through his attorney, and files this his Complaint against the City of Jackson, Mississippi, and Jackson Police Department. Plaintiff is seeking monetary, declaratory relief and injunctive relief. As more specifically set forth below, Plaintiff has been subjected to race discrimination and retaliation in the terms and conditions of his employment with Defendants. The actions of the Defendants described herein constitute a violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981 through 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

PARTIES

1. The Plaintiff, Slade Moore, is a Caucasian adult resident citizen of Hinds County, Mississippi who resides at 8358 Lebanon Pine Grove, Terry, Mississippi, 39170.

2. The Defendant, City of Jackson, Mississippi, is Plaintiff's former employer and is a municipal corporation with a principal place of business at 219 South President Street, Jackson, Mississippi 39205. Defendant may be served

with process through the Interim City Clerk Gail Green at: 219 South President Street, Jackson, Mississippi 39205.

3. The Defendant, Jackson Police Department, is Plaintiff's former employer and is a Mississippi state agency qualified to do business in Mississippi with a principal place of business at City Hall, 200 South President Street, Jackson, Mississippi 39205. Defendant may be served with process through Chief of Police Tyrone Lewis at: 200 South President Street, Jackson, Mississippi 39205.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the claims contained in this Complaint.

5. Venue is proper in this Court in that substantially all of the transactions, acts, and events complained of occurred in Hinds County, Mississippi.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

6. Plaintiff began working for Defendants on February 12, 1995, as a Patrolman.

7. In May, 1997, Plaintiff was involved in an arrest that resulted in the arrestee suing the City of Jackson.

8. A Judgment was entered on behalf of the Defendants in *Chad E. Calcote v. City of Jackson, Billy Dilmore and Slade Moore*. However, Mr. Calcote appealed to Hinds County Circuit Court and the county court's decision was reversed. Mr. Calcote was ultimately awarded a monetary settlement.

9. Plaintiff remained with the Jackson Police Department, earning several awards and commendations, was assigned to the SWAT Team, was a firearms instructor, a certified accident reconstructionist, a certified police instructor at the Academy, and was promoted to Sergeant.

10. On September 28, 2005, Plaintiff was abruptly presented with correspondence from Chief of Police Shirlene Anderson that stated Plaintiff was relieved of his police powers (gun, badge, police car, and all Department-issued equipment) in his current position of Sergeant and was immediately placed on change-of-duty status. Plaintiff was re-assigned to Planning and Research, without police powers that were normally afforded to Sergeants, and without powers that were afforded to similarly situated African-American co-workers.

11. Plaintiff was informed that his change of status was a result of an administrative investigation being conducted against him.

12. Plaintiff reported for work the next day on September 29, 2005, at the Planning and Research Division of the Jackson Police Department.

13. On October 10, 2005, Plaintiff began using acquired Sick Leave because of the enormous stress he was placed under regarding his situation. Plaintiff remained on Sick/Vacation leave until February 27, 2006.

14. Upon Plaintiff's return to work, Plaintiff inquired several times regarding the status of the investigation against him. Plaintiff was never given an update as to the status.

15. On May 24, 2006, Plaintiff filed a grievance with Chief Anderson's office. Plaintiff's grievances were not satisfied, yet Plaintiff continued to do menial and mundane tasks without his police powers.

16. On June 19, 2006, Plaintiff's grievance was officially denied by Chief Anderson and Plaintiff was instructed that he would work directly for Mayor Frank Melton.

17. Mayor Melton instructed Plaintiff to retrieve his gun and equipment and that he would reinstate Plaintiff's police powers.

18. On July 5, 2006, Plaintiff was served a letter of Intent to Terminate Jackson Police Department.

19. On July 10, 2006, Plaintiff was given a letter of re-instatement to the Police Department by Mayor Melton.

20. Plaintiff was wrongfully terminated from Jackson Police Department on July 18, 2006, citing Plaintiff's involvement in the *Calcote* matter and his violation of General Orders and Rules. This termination by Chief Anderson shows a policy or practice of race discrimination that was adopted by the Defendant through Chief Anderson's actions.

21. Plaintiff was wrongfully terminated and discriminated against by the City of Jackson and the Jackson Police Department based upon his race. Two African-American officers were in violation of the same General Orders and Rules that Plaintiff was accused of violating and were simply suspended without pay. One officer never lost police powers. Further, six African-American officers

were involved in various lawsuits brought against the City of Jackson within the time frame of the lawsuit against Plaintiff, yet none were discharged.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I: RACE DISCRIMINATION-VIOLATION OF

42 U.S.C. § 1981 through 42 U.S.C. § 1983

22. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all averments set forth in paragraphs 1 through 21 above as if fully incorporated herein.

23. Defendants' actions constitute unlawful discrimination on the basis of race in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1981 through 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

24. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful, discriminatory conduct toward Plaintiff, Plaintiff has lost wages and benefits and has sustained other pecuniary loss.

25. The unlawful actions of the Defendants complained of above were intentional, malicious and taken in reckless disregard of the statutory rights of Plaintiff.

COUNT II: RETALIATION-VIOLATION OF 42 U.S.C. § 1981

through 42 U.S.C. § 1983

26. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all averments set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 25 above as if fully incorporated herein.

27. Defendants have unlawfully retaliated against Plaintiff for his involvement in the *Calcote* matter, which eventually cost the Defendants a monetary settlement. Defendants terminated Plaintiff while the Plaintiff was

engaged in protected activity under 42 U.S.C. § 1981 through 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff had been continually harassed and retaliated against after engaging in protected activity.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, Plaintiff respectfully prays that the Court cause service to issue in the cause upon the Defendants and that this matter be set for trial. Upon trial by jury thereon, Plaintiff prays that the following relief be granted:

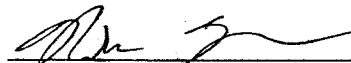
- a. Reinstatement or front pay in lieu of reinstatement, back pay, liquidated damages, lost benefits, and other pecuniary losses proximately caused by Defendants' unlawful conduct;
- b. Compensatory damages against Defendants in an amount to be determined by the jury;
- c. All costs, disbursements, pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, expert witness fees and reasonable attorney's fees allowed under actions brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1981 through 42 U.S.C. § 1983; and
- e. Such further relief as is deemed just and proper.

THIS the 19th day of July, 2010.

Respectfully submitted,

SLADE MOORE

By:



Louis H. Watson, Jr. (MB# 9053)

R. Nick Norris (MB# 101574)

Attorneys for Plaintiff

OF COUNSEL:

LOUIS H. WATSON, JR., P.A.

520 East Capitol Street

Jackson, Mississippi 39201

(601) 968-0000 Telephone

(601) 968-0010 Facsimile

Email: louis@louiswatson.com

Web: www.louiswatson.com

www.msemploymentlaw.com

EXHIBIT 84

2008 WL 5723271 (S.D.Miss.) (Trial Motion, Memorandum and Affidavit)
United States District Court, S.D. Mississippi.
Southern Division

Jafinni HUGGINS, Plaintiff,

v.

BELK DEPARTMENT STORES LP, and John Does I-III, Defendants.

No. 407CV00134.
August 3, 2008.

**Plaintiff's Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of
Her Response to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment**

Jafinni Huggins, [Wesley T. Evans](#), Attorney for Plaintiff, The Evans Law Firm, Attorneys-At-Law, 712 East Peace Street, Post Office Drawer 528, Canton, Mississippi 39046, (601) 855-2255, Ms. Bar No. 9956.

COMES NOW the Plaintiff, by and through her attorney, and submits her Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of her Response to Defendant Belk's Motion for Summary Judgment filed in the above styled and numbered cause and in support of the same would show the following unto the court, to-wit:

FACTS

On or about on or about November 17, 2006, Jafinni Huggins, an African American female lawfully entered the store owned by defendant Belk Department Store for the purpose of purchasing a pair of pants sold by the store, specifically items of clothing. After examining different pieces of merchandise and trying on items of clothing, specifically a pair of pants, Jafinni Huggins proceeded to leave the store and shop elsewhere within the shopping mall. While leaving the store, Rylon Thompson, a loss prevention associate employed by the defendant Belks with a history of animosity towards African Americans followed Jafinni Huggins, after profiling her solely on the basis of race and forcibly detained the plaintiff on the suspicion of stealing a pair of pants she was trying on within the store Jafinni Huggins was stopped by Rylon Thompson within the shopping mall with the assistance of an armed guard, and at the same time and place, falsely, publicly, maliciously accused plaintiff of having stolen clothing from the defendant's store.

Jafinni Huggins did not steal clothing or any other item, from defendant's store, and Jafinni Huggins then and there so stated to Rylon Thompson. The Belk employees refused to release plaintiff, but on the contrary, then and there, without and probable or reasonable cause therefor, detained the Jafinni Huggins and unlawfully arrested Jafinni Huggins and threatened Jafinni Huggins with prosecution for the alleged theft of clothing from defendant's store. Jafinni Huggins was confined inside a room in the back of Belk's Store and interrogated by employees of Belk's about whether she stole any clothing. Defendants forcibly searched the plaintiff's person and belongings and did not find any Belk's items. One of the defendants told the plaintiff that he was a "racist". Plaintiff Jafinni Huggins was subjected to great indignities, humiliation, and disgrace in being so assaulted, detained, and imprisoned, and was physically compelled to walk through a large crowd of shoppers and customers within the shopping mall and Belks who were thereby made aware that plaintiff had been arrested and charged with being a thief.

Employees of Belk, then and there, acting within the scope of their employment, forcibly compelled plaintiff to come with them into and through certain parts of the store, all in plain view of numerous persons, and then and there, Belk employees, acting within the scope of their authority, wrongfully and unlawfully imprisoned plaintiff, without any reasonable or probable cause, and against the will of plaintiff. Defendants, on their failure to find any un-purchased

goods or merchandise belonging to defendant's store, then manufactured criminal charges and falsely accused plaintiff of disturbing the peace and indecent exposure.

Plaintiff was later found not guilty of Disturbing the Peace in the Municipal Court of Meridian. The indecent exposure charge is currently on appeal. Jafinni Huggins was subsequently taken to jail based upon the false allegations made by Belk's employees. Plaintiff Jafinni Huggins did not at any time commit theft or any offense against defendant's store or its property. The charge of theft was wholly groundless, and plaintiff had not committed any act or conducted herself in any manner so as to create a reasonable ground of belief or probable cause that plaintiff had committed theft or any offense against the defendant's store.

INTRODUCTION

To sustain a grant of summary judgment, the pleadings, depositions, admissions, answers to interrogatories, and affidavits must demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact. See *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322, 106 S. Ct. 2548, 2553, 91 L. Ed. 2d 265, 273 (1986). If the record would not allow a rational jury to find for the nonmoving party, no genuine issue remains. See *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 587, 106 S. Ct. 1348, 1356, 89 L. Ed. 2d 538, 552 (1986). The party moving for summary judgment “bears the initial responsibility of informing the district court of the basis for its motion, and identifying those portions of ‘the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with affidavits, if any,’ which it believes demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.” *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323, 106 S. Ct. at 2553, 91 L. Ed. 2d at 274. But if the nonmoving party will bear the burden of proof on the issue at trial, “the burden on the moving party may be discharged by ‘showing’—that is, pointing out to the district court—that there is an absence of evidence to support the nonmoving party's case.” *Id.* at 325, 106 S. Ct. at 2554, 91 L. Ed. 2d at 275. This procedural device does not permit a district court to resolve factual issues that are properly left to a jury. *Little v. Liquid Air Corp.*, 952 F.2d 841 (5th Cir. 1992). The court must review the evidence, as well as inferences that may be drawn from the evidence, in the light most favorable to the party that opposed the motion for summary judgment. *Baton Rouge Bldg. & Constr. Trades Council v. Jacobs Constructors, Inc.*, 804 F.2d 879, 881 (5th Cir. 1986).

PLAINTIFF ESTABLISHED A PRIMA FACIE CASE OF FALSE ARREST/IMPRISONMENT AND ASSAULT

There exist in the instant case genuine issues of material fact as to whether in regards to the allegations of false imprisonment and false arrest. Plaintiff Jafinni Huggins was detained by a Belk Loss Prevention Associate with the assistance of Armed Security guard outside the entrance of Belk's Department Store. False imprisonment is an intentional tort comprised of two elements: (1) detention of the plaintiff; and (2) that such a detention was unlawful. *Wallace v. Thornton*, 672 So.2d 724, 727 (Miss. 1996). The second element turns on whether, looking at the totality of the circumstances, the actions of the defendant were “objectively reasonable in their nature, purpose, extent and duration.” *Thornhill v. Wilson*, 504 So.2d 1205, 1208 (Miss. 1987). The actions of Rylon Thompson, according to amounted to conspiracy to cover “bad stop” on part of Belk's Loss Prevention. See (Latonja Johnson Depo. at 41, 42, 59). Rylon Thompson admitted to not following proper procedures. (Rylon Thompson Depo. at 33). Thompson manufactured false charges of indecent exposure and disturbing the peace to conceal a wrongful detainment of Jafinni Huggins. (Latonja Johnson Depo. at 41, 59). Rylon Thompson initially suspected Jafinni Huggins of Shoplifting. He had no explicit authority from Belk's to detain someone for “indecent exposure. Rylon Thompson's Depo. at 41, 42). A simple investigative stop would have confirmed Ms. Huggins did not shoplift. In fact, Rylon Thompson informed Jafinni Huggins that the reason she was being detained was that a customer representative suspected her of taking a pair of pants. (Jafinni Huggins Depo. at 30, 33). The law allows, indeed commands, that its officers investigate possible criminal activity. Reasonable opportunities therefor are conferred consistent with and without unnecessary sacrifice of the individual's interest in freedom from confinement. See *Michigan v. Summers*, 452 U.S. 692, 700 n. 12, 101 S.Ct. 2587, 2593 n. 12, 68 L.Ed.2d 340, 348 (1981). A detention reasonable at its inception, however, may become unreasonable,

and the imprisonment thus false, when it continues past the point where the officers' objectively reasonable needs for the detention cease to exist. See *McNeel v. State*, 277 So.2d 435, 437 (Miss. 1973). Once it was determined that Ms. Huggins did not take any pair of pants, she should have been apologized too and let go. However, the situation escalated due solely to the actions of Belk's. Because a wrongful detainment or "Bad Stop" occurred, Belk employee Rylon Thompson sought to cover up the incident by manufacturing false criminal charges against Jafinni Huggins.

In order to constitute an unlawful imprisonment, where no force or violence is actually employed, the submission of the plaintiff must be to a reasonably apprehended force. The circumstances merely that one considers himself restrained in his person is not sufficient to constitute false imprisonment unless it is shown that there was a reasonable ground to have believed defendant would resort to force if plaintiff attempted to assert her right to freedom. *Martin v. Santora*, 199 So.2d 63, 65 (Miss. 1967). The very fact that Rylon Thompson brought an armed guard when he detained Jafinni Huggins within the mall illustrated to the plaintiff that the defendant would resort to force to detain her. (Rylon Thompson's Depo. at 44).

Under Mississippi law, the elements of false arrest or imprisonment are two-fold: (1) the detention of a person; and (2) the unlawfulness of the detention. See, e.g., *Powell v. Moore*, 252 Miss. 471, 174 So.2d 352, 354 (1965). Where there is no manual touching or seizure of the person, there must be an intention on the part of one to arrest the other and an intention on the part of such other to submit under the belief and impression that submission was necessary." *Id.* (quoting 22 Am.Jur. False Imprisonment § 7 (1939)). See also *Martin v. Santora*, 199 So.2d 63, 65 (Miss.1967) ("where no force or violence is actually employed, the submission of the plaintiff must be to a reasonably apprehended force"). Rylon Thompson instigated the detention and arrest of Jafinni Huggins by falsely accusing Ms. Huggins of indecent exposure an disturbing the peace. The arrest ultimately lead her to be placed in handcuffs and placed in jail against her will. Rylon Thompson personally and actively caused the false arrest and imprisonment of Jafinni Huggins "directly or indirectly procurement". See *Smith v. Patterson*, 58 So.2d 64, 66 (Miss. 1962). While merely providing accurate information to police may not be instigation, knowingly giving false information may be an attempt to influence the officer's judgment in deciding whether to effect an arrest. This may be enough to hold the informer liable. See *Ginn v. Citizens & Southern National Bank*, 145 Ga.App. 175, 178, 243 S.E.2d 528, 531 (1978); *Garner v. Texas Discount Gas Co.*, 723 S.W.2d 446, 447 (Mo.Ct.App.1987); *Powers v. Carvalho*, 117 R.I. 519, 368 A.2d 1242, 1248 (1977); 1 F. Harper, F. James & O. Gray, *The Law of Torts* § 4.11 at 512-13 (2d ed.1986). As respects liability for false imprisonment, a storekeeper who called on policeman to arrest two persons, falsely charging that they were counterfeiters, in effect made the arrest himself. See *Howell v. Viener*, 176 So. 872 (Miss. 1937). It has long been held, however, that the good faith of a person unlawfully causing the arrest of an innocent person is no defense to an action for damages by the latter against him but goes only to diminish damages, and that the question of his probable cause to believe the arrested person to have been guilty of the crime for which he caused his arrest, is one for the jury, and in the absence of any negligence or wrongful conduct on the part of the accused, does not justify the arrest but serves likewise only to mitigate damages, and the burden of proof in each instance is on the defendant. *Id.* at 873.

AN ASSAULT CAN OCCUR WITHOUT PHYSICAL TOUCHING

There exist in the instant case genuine issues of material fact as to whether an assault occurred when Rylon Thompson detained Jafinni Huggins outside of the Belk's Department Store even though he did not physically touch her person. The Mississippi Supreme has held where a store manager, without any substantial ground therefor, suspected that customer had taken two garments but paid for only one and without making any inquiry of clerk or of customer before customer had left store, manager followed customer and when about a block away and in presence of others stated that he was obliged to investigate and forcibly seized the package, the manager's action constituted an "assault and battery." *Morgan v. Loyacomo*, 1 So.2d 510 (Miss. 1941). An assault occurs where a person (1) acts intending to cause a harmful or offensive contact with the person of the other or a third person, or an imminent apprehension of such contact, and (2) the other is thereby put in such imminent apprehension. *Webb v. Jackson*, 583 So.2d 946, 951 (Miss.1991) (citing Restatement (Second) of Torts § 21 (1965)). The exhibition of a gun... accompanied by a an expression of vexed discontent [is] a

sufficient gesture of support a charge of simple [criminal] assault.” *Edgar v. State*, 32 So.2d 441, 442 (Miss. 1947). Likewise, a loss prevention associate approaches a customer with an armed guard, it is reasonable to assume there is the imminent apprehension that force will be used.

**BELK'S CLAIM OF QUALIFIED PRIVILEGE IS OVERCOME BY MALICE AND/OR BAD FAITH
AND THERE IS A GENUINE ISSUE OF MATERIAL FACT AS TO THE DEFAMATION CLAIM**

Defamation and/or slander is a viable claim and is not overcome by the defendant's claim of a qualified privilege. When analyzing defamation claims, Mississippi courts employ a bifurcated process. First, the Court must determine whether the occasion called for a qualified privilege. If a qualified privilege does exist, the Court must then determine whether the privilege is overcome by malice, bad faith, or abuse. *Garziano v. E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co.*, 818 F.2d 380, 386-87 (5th Cir. 1987) (applying Mississippi law). In *Smith v. White*, 799 So.2d 83, 86 (Miss. 2001), this Court described the qualified privilege:

A communication made in good faith and on a subject matter in which the person making it has an interest, or in reference to which he has a duty, is privileged if made to a person or persons having a corresponding interest or duty, even though it contains matter which without this privilege would be slanderous, **provided the statement is made without malice and in good faith.**

(Emphasis added).

Customers witnessed the arrest and handcuffing of Jafinni Huggins. Ms. Huggins was paraded through the store in front of crowd of customers while in handcuffs. A qualified privilege does not protect a defamatory statement where there is excessive publication to persons not within the “circle” of those people who have a legitimate and direct interest in the subject matter of the communication. *Garziano*, 818 F.2d at 391-92. If the publication is subject to the qualified privilege from business communications, liability for defamation may still attach upon a finding of malice, defined by this Court as “knowledge of falsity or reckless disregard to as to truth or falsity.” *Hayden v. Foryt*, 407 So.2d 535, 536 (Miss. 1981). In *Summer Stores of Mississippi, Inc. v. Little*, 192 So. 857, 862 (Miss. 1940) the court stated:

Each case of slander must be settled upon its own facts and circumstances. This court has several times held that although there is qualified privilege, that privilege may not be exercised to excess. As we view the case, we think there was no evidence upon which the jury could have found that Rabins had probable cause for accusing Little of stealing the shoes. He was hasty, intemperate, and, according to his own admissions, which we have set forth in the statement of facts, there was no basis for the charge no matter when he discovered that the shoes had not been delivered by Little. It would have been so easy for him to ascertain that they had never been wrapped and sent out; that they were still in the stock of merchandise. He selected Little as the offending party rather than the wrapping clerk or the salesman

The privilege was exceeded by the wanton and malicious actions of loss prevention associate Rylon Thompson detained the plaintiff without probable cause in violation of Belk's on “5 step policy” and subsequently manufactured criminal charges to cover up the fact that he made a “bad stop”. (Belk Policy, attached as an Exhibit). The Belk employee admitted to the plaintiff during the detainment that he was a “racist” and after not finding any items of clothing after a search of her person, falsely accused the plaintiff of disturbing the peace. In *J.C. Penney Company* 148 So.2d 679 (Miss. 1967), there was no testimony that an accused shoplifter was seen taking anything. The only testimony was that it was suspected that the shopper had possibly taken something, like the case at bar. The court held that the manager through its manager exceeded the privilege and the court stated that the investigation was not justified or based on probable cause, and that the method used in the investigations was unreasonable. Whether privilege is available as a defense may depend on the

manner in which the communication is made. The protection of a qualified privilege may be lost by the manner of its exercise, although belief in the truth of the charge exists. *Mc-Crory Corp. v. Istre*, 252 Miss. 679, 173 So.2d 640 (1965); *Montgomery Ward & Co. v. Skinner*, 200 Miss. 44, 25 So.2d 572 (1946).

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION AND ABUSE OF PROCESS CLAIM ESTABLISHED

In order to prevail on a claim for malicious prosecution, the burden is on the plaintiff to prove by a preponderance of the evidence: (1) the institution of a criminal or civil judicial proceeding; (2) by, or at the insistence of, the defendant; (3) the termination of such proceeding in the plaintiff's favor; (4) malice in initiating the proceeding; (5) lack of probable cause for the proceeding; and (6) damage to the plaintiff as a result of the judicial proceeding. *Bankston v. Pass Road*, 611 So.2d 998, 1004 (Miss.1992). There is no doubt charges of indecent exposure and disturbing the peace was brought at the insistence of Belk's to conceal the fact that Jafinni Huggins was detained on the mistaken belief she had taken a pair of pants. Malice can be shown in that the Loss prevention associate Rylon Thompson was known as a racist by other employees at Belk's. (Dea Hill's Depo. at 32, 33, 35, 36 62 and Latonja Johnson's Depo. at 12, 21, 62) and he was known to racially profile customers solely on the basis of African Ancestry. To determine whether or not the defendant acted with malice in instituting the proceedings, the court is required to examine the defendant's subjective state of mind *Owens v. Kroger Co.*, 430 So.2d 843, 846 (Miss. 1983). Malice is a mental state. Its existence may be proved by circumstantial evidence, or the jury may infer malice from the facts of the case. *Id.* In the nature of things, malice is incapable of positive direct proof. Malice "refers to the defendant's objective, not his attitude," and can be inferred from the fact that a defendant may have acted with reckless disregard for a plaintiff's rights. Benjamin, 568 So.2d at 1191; Strong, 580 So.2d at 1293. The absence of probable cause in the institution of a criminal proceeding is a circumstance from which the jury would be permitted, but not required, to infer malice. *Whitfield v. Westbrook*, 40 Miss. 311 (1866). The employee of Belk's even told Jafinni Huggins that he was a racist. A jury could easily infer malice.

The other element of malicious prosecution is termination of the proceeding in the plaintiff's favor. Jafinni Huggins was found **Not Guilty** in the Municipal Court of Meridian as the manufactured charge of Disturbing the Peace. The charge of Indecent Exposure is currently on appeal in the County Court of Lauderdale County for a trial de novo, awaiting disposition.

Malice does not refer, in this context, to evil intent. Rather, it refers to her objective or purpose in instituting the proceedings. Benjamin, 568 So.2d at 1191. It connotes a prosecution instituted primarily for a purpose other than that of bringing an offender to justice. *Id.*; *Owens*, 430 So.2d at 847; *State Life Ins. Co. of Indianapolis v. Hardy*, 189 Miss. 266, 277, 195 So. 708, 713 (1940). Furthermore, Mississippi law has emphasized that the question of malice is one of fact to be determined by a jury unless only one conclusion may reasonably be drawn from the evidence. *Owens*, 430 So.2d at 848 (quoting *Brown v. Watkins*, 213 Miss. 365, 373, 56 So.2d 888, 891 (1952)). The jury is free to infer malice from the totality of the circumstances presented to it and is restricted only by the boundaries of truth, without regard to policy or convenience. *Owens*, 430 So.2d at 846.

The elements of abuse of process are: (1) an illegal and improper perverted use of the process, which was neither warranted nor authorized by the process; (2) ulterior motive or purpose of a person in exercising such illegal, perverted, or improper use of process; and (3) resulting damage or injury. *Moon v. Condere Corp.*, 690 So.2d 1191, 1197 (Miss. 1997).; *State ex rel Foster v. Turner*, 319 So.2d 233, 236 (Miss.1975). The Mississippi Supreme Court has said;

The action of abuse of process consists in the misuse or misapplication of a legal process to accomplish some purpose not warranted or commanded by the writ. It is the malicious perversion of a regularly issued civil or criminal process, for a purpose and to obtain a result not lawfully warranted or properly attainable thereby, and for which perversion an action will lie to recover the pecuniary loss sustained. This Court has stated that the crucial element of this tort is the intent to abuse the privileges of the legal system.

Id.

Clearly Belk's Loss Prevention Associate abused the process to conceal its pattern of racial profiling that resulted in the wrongful detainment of Jafinni Huggins. The deposition of Latonja Johnson revealed that the charges of Indecent Exposure and Disturbing the Peace were almost an afterthought and brought only after Rylon Thompson realized that Jafinni Huggins had not taken anything from Belk's Department Store. (Latonja Johnson Depo. at 41, 40, 59). Rylon Thompson's own co-worker felt that the charges of indecent exposure and disturbing were unwarranted and unjustified. (Latonja Johnson Depo. at 40, 41, 59). Even Rylon Thompson's co-worker believed there was malice in the actions of Rylon Thompson on the night of the incident which resulted in the jailing and imprisonment of Jafinni Huggins. Rylon Thompson even admitted to destroying video evidence of the incident involving Jafinni Huggins. (Rylon Thompson Depo. at 42).

INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

The defendant argues that the plaintiff failed to prove any significant injuries, thereby defeating a claim of intentional infliction of emotional distress. It has long been recognized that the difference between that negligence tort and a claim involving a wilful tort is that, in the case of a recognized wilful tort, an actual injury is not essential to establish a case of liability. *Bumgart v. Bailey*, 156 So.2d 823, 824--25 (Miss. 1963). Because wilful torts involve a conscious act by the defendant undertaken in disregard of the plaintiffs rights, the law contemplates that a plaintiff is entitled to formal redress for the wrong committed against him even if he cannot demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that he suffered an actual injury as a result. *Id.*; see also *Harbin v. Jennings*, 734 So.2d 269, 273 (Miss. Ct. App. 1999). In *Sears, Roebuck & Co. v. Devers*, 405 So.2d 898 (Miss. 1981), this Court stated:

Where there is something about the defendant's conduct which evokes outrage or revulsion, done intentionally-or even unintentionally yet the results being reasonably foreseeable-Courts can in certain circumstances comfortably assess damages for mental and emotional stress, even though there has been no physical injury. In such instances, it is the nature of the act itself-as opposed to the seriousness of the consequences-which gives impetus to legal redress.

405 So.2d at 902.

Where an intentional tort has been committed "it is the nature of the act itself---as opposed to the seriousness of the consequences---which gives impetus to legal redress...." *Devers*, 405 So.2d at 902. Damages are recoverable for mental anguish and suffering caused by a willful, wanton, malicious, or intentional wrong, even though no bodily injury is sustained or other pecuniary damage alleged or proved. Jafinni Huggins was humiliated and for the first time in her life, handcuffed and taken to jail. She had trouble sleeping and had to get counseling from her father. This incident was right on top of the untimely death of her brother and only serve to exacerbate her emotional turmoil. There is a genuine material issue of fact for the jury to consider on the issue of the intentional infliction of emotional distress.

EXHIBIT 85

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON DIVISION**

DEDRICK A. FLEMING, SR.

PLAINTIFF

v.

Civil Action No. 3:16-cv-554-TSL-RHW

HINDS COUNTY, DEPUTY JEREMY
LEE, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND
OFFICIAL CAPACITY, OFFICER RICHARD
THOMPSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND
OFFICIAL CAPACITY, OFFICER RYLON
THOMPSON, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND
OFFICIAL CAPACITY, OFFICER JASON
CLARK, IN HIS INDIVIDUAL AND OFFICIAL
CAPACITY, AND OFFICERS
JOHN DOES (1-7)

DEFENDANTS

MODIFIED SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

(JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)

1. Comes Now, DEDRICK A. FLEMING, SR., and files this, his Complaint against the Defendants, Hinds County, Deputy Jeremy Lee, Officer Richard Thompson, Officer Rylon Thompson, and Officer Jason Clark and alleges the following:

PARTIES

2. Plaintiff, Dedrick A. Fleming, Sr. (hereinafter Plaintiff), is an adult resident citizen of Mississippi, whose permanent place of residence is 118 Barrett St., Edwards, MS, 39066.

3. Defendant, Hinds County (hereinafter Hinds County), is a governmental entity existing in the State of Mississippi, and may be served with process upon Eddie Jean Carr, Chancery Clerk at 316 S. President St., Jackson, Mississippi, 39201.

4. Defendant Deputy Jeremy Lee (hereinafter Defendant Deputy Lee), employed with the State of Mississippi, is an adult resident citizen of Mississippi, and he may be served with process at 407 E. Pascagoula St., Jackson, Mississippi 39201.

5. Defendant, Officer Richard Thompson (hereinafter Defendant Officer Richard), employed with the State of Mississippi, is an adult resident citizen of Mississippi, and he may be served with process at 224 Sylvan Drive, Richland, MS 39218.

6. Defendant, Officer Rylon Thompson (hereinafter Defendant Officer Rylon), employed with the State of Mississippi, is an adult resident citizen of Mississippi, and he may be served with process at 125 Brigade Avenue, Canton, MS 39046.

7. Defendant, Officer Jason Clark (hereinafter Defendant Officer Clark), employed with the State of Mississippi, is an adult resident citizen of Mississippi, and he may be served with process at 72101 Royal Court, Brandon, MS 39024.

8. Defendant, Officer “John Does” (hereinafter Officer Does 1-10), employed with Neshoba County Sheriff’s Department, is an adult resident citizen of Mississippi, and he may be served with process at 407 E. Pascagoula St., Jackson, Mississippi, 39201.

JURISDICTION

9. This court has jurisdiction over the subject matter herein pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-7-81 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, annotated, as amended in that all defendants are domiciled in Mississippi.

10. This court has in personam jurisdiction over the Defendants in that all defendants are residents of or do business in Hinds County, Mississippi.

VENUE

11. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to Section 11-11-3 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, annotated, as amended, in that the incidents which gave rise to these claims occurred in Hinds County, Mississippi.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

12. On or about February 25, 2014, Plaintiff was pulled over by a Hinds County Officer while they were investigating drug activity.

13. On the aforementioned date, Officers Richard, Rylon, Clark, and Does 1-7 did not arrest the Plaintiff nor did they provide him with a citation.

14. Officers Richard, Rylon, Clark, and Does 1-7 proceeded to unlawfully attack the Plaintiff.

15. Officers Richard, Rylon, Clark, and Does 1-7 proceeded to choke, beat, discharge their tasers onto the mouth of the plaintiff, and fractured the Plaintiffs foot.

16. Plaintiff was transported to a medical facility after the attack where he was treated for various injuries.

17. As a result of the Defendants' negligent actions, Plaintiff sustained injuries to his head, face, and body as a whole.

COUNT ONE
VIOLATION OF FEDERAL DUE PROCESS, EQUAL PROTECTION, CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS UNDER 42 U.S.C. Section 1983 and 28 U.S.C. Section 1343 et al

18. The Plaintiff incorporates and adopts all prior paragraphs, averments, and statements.

19. Plaintiff would show unto the Court that the Defendants, with reckless disregard for Plaintiff's rights, took actions to deprive Plaintiff of his due process rights and equal protection rights.

20. Plaintiff suffered damages as a result of the aforementioned conduct as set out heretofore and/or hereinafter.

PRAYER FOR APPROPRIATE RELIEF

21. Plaintiff incorporates and adopts all prior paragraphs, averments, and statements.

22. As a result of the intentional and/or reckless disregard and/or grossly negligent and/or other negligent acts of the Defendants named herein, the Plaintiff has suffered severe and permanent damages for which the Defendants should be held jointly and vicariously liable.

23. All Defendants are jointly and severally liable to the Plaintiff for the following damages: past, present and future pain, suffering and mental and emotional anguish; past, present and future loss of mobility and capacity; loss of enjoyment of life's normal activities; loss of society, and all other damages to be proved at trial.

24. The Plaintiff brings this action against all Defendants and demands judgment and compensatory damages as a result of the negligent and/or intentional acts enumerated herein in an amount to be determined by this Court.

25. The acts of the Defendants enumerated herein were so grossly negligent and reckless; utterly offensive; and were committed with such utter disregard for the rights of the Plaintiff and others similarly situated as to amount to willful, wanton, and/or intentional misconduct, thereby entitling the Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages to be determined by the Court, with this amount being sufficient to deter these Defendants from continuing this conduct in the future.

WHEREFORE, THE ABOVE BEING CONSIDERED, the Plaintiff respectfully prays for judgment against all Defendants, compensatory damages, punitive damages, any and all damages allowed by Mississippi or federal law, pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, attorney's fees, Veasley type damages, and all costs of this proceeding with such final amount being at least \$500,000.00 or an aggregate sum equal to the maximum amount of recovery allowed by the Mississippi Tort Claims Act plus any recovery to be determined by a jury and allowed under any applicable state or federal laws and guidelines.

This the 30th day of November, 2016.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
PLAINTIFF

By: s/ Carlos E. Moore
CARLOS E. MOORE, MSB #100685

OF COUNSEL:

MOORE LAW GROUP, P.C.
306 BRANSCOME DRIVE
P.O. BOX 1487
GRENADA, MS 38902
(662) 227-9940
(662) 227-9941 (FAX)

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have this date served via ECF system and/or mailed via U.S. Mail, postage pre-paid, a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing to the following:

William R. Allen, Esq.
Jessica A. Malone, Esq.
ALLEN, ALLEN, BREELAND & ALLEN, PLLC
214 Justice Street
P. O. Box 751
Brookhaven, MS 39602

THIS, the 30th day of November, 2016.

s/ Carlos E. Moore
CARLOS E. MOORE, ESQ.

EXHIBIT 86

From: [Joseph Mangino](#)
To: [Joseph Mangino](#)
Date: Tuesday, May 27, 2014 5:02:00 PM
Attachments: [GA-14-7025 moudy.doc](#)
[General Affidavit-1.doc](#)
[General Affidavit-F WEED.doc](#)
[grand jury transmittal sheet.pdf](#)
[narc report.doc](#)
[NOTICE OF FORFEITURE \(MADISON\).rtf](#)
[Notice of Seizure.doc](#)
[Notice of Seizure-14-3758.doc](#)
[Affidavit S.W. Phone.docx](#)
[Booking Sheet.pdf](#)
[CASE FILE COVERSHEET 1.doc](#)

**MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
NARCOTICS UNIT
CASE FILE COVER SHEET**

CASE # _____

CRIME: _____

DATE & TIME OF OCCURRENCE: _____ AT _____

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE: _____

ARRESTING OFFICER (S): _____ EID# : _____ / _____ EID# : _____

INVESTIGATING OFFICER (S): _____ EID# : _____ / _____ EID# : _____

SUSPECT (S)

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

D.O.B.: _____ SOCIAL SECURITY #: _____

DISPOSITION: ARRESTED, _____ RACE: BLACK SEX: MALE HOME PHONE: _____

DRUG AMOUNT (if applicable) : _____ VALUE: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

D.O.B.: _____ SOCIAL SECURITY #: _____

DISPOSITION: _____, _____ RACE: _____ SEX: _____ HOME PHONE: _____

DRUG AMOUNT (if applicable) : _____ VALUE: _____

CHECK LIST

OFFENSE REPORT	-	WITNESS STATEMENT	-
RIGHTS SHEET	-	PHOTOGRAPHS	-
ARREST WARRANT	-	ARREST HISTORY	-
AFFIDAVIT	-	SEARCH WARRANT	-
VICTIMS STATEMENT	-	CRIME LAB REPORT	-
SUSPECTS STATEMENT	-	NARRATIVE REPORT	-

EVIDENCE LOCATION: _____

EXHIBIT 87

***MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
NARCOTICS UNIT
CASE FILE COVER SHEET***

CASE # _____

CRIME: _____

DATE & TIME OF OCCURRENCE: _____ **AT** _____

LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE: _____

ARRESTING OFFICER (S): _____ **EID# :** _____ / _____ **EID# :** _____

INVESTIGATING OFFICER (S): _____ **EID# :** _____ / _____ **EID# :** _____

SUSPECT (S)

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

D.O.B.: _____ **SOCIAL SECURITY #:** _____

DISPOSITION: ARRESTED, _____ **RACE:** BLACK **SEX:** MALE **HOME PHONE:** _____

DRUG AMOUNT (if applicable) : _____ **VALUE:** _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

D.O.B.: _____ **SOCIAL SECURITY #:** _____

DISPOSITION: _____, _____ **RACE:** _____ **SEX:** _____ **HOME PHONE:** _____

DRUG AMOUNT (if applicable) : _____ **VALUE:** _____

CHECK LIST

OFFENSE REPORT	-	WITNESS STATEMENT	-
RIGHTS SHEET	-	PHOTOGRAPHS	-
ARREST WARRANT	-	ARREST HISTORY	-
AFFIDAVIT	-	SEARCH WARRANT	-
VICTIMS STATEMENT	-	CRIME LAB REPORT	-
SUSPECTS STATEMENT	-	NARRATIVE REPORT	-

EVIDENCE LOCATION: _____

EXHIBIT 88



U.S. Department Of Housing and Urban Development
Georgia State Office
Five Points Plaza
40 Marietta Street
Atlanta, GA 30303-2806

VIA UPS: NEXT DAY DELIVERY

December 3, 2015

City of Ridgeland, Mississippi
c/o Gene F. McGee, Mayor
Office of the Mayor
304 Highway 51
Ridgeland, MS 39157

**MAYOR'S OFFICE
RECEIVED**

DEC - 4 2015

Dear Respondent:

CITY OF RIDGELAND

Subject: Housing Discrimination Complaint

Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity v. City of Ridgeland, MS
Inquiry No. 500825
HUD Case No. 04-16-4066-8

We have received a formal complaint alleging that you have engaged in one or more discriminatory housing practices under the Federal Fair Housing Law, 42 U.S.C. Sections 3601-3619. We are required by statute to send you a copy of the complaint.

We are enclosing a copy of the complaint for you. The alleged discriminatory practices are identified in this complaint. We have made no determination as to whether the complaint against you has merit.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you of: 1) the rights you have in responding to this complaint, 2) the rights each complainant has, and 3) the steps the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (the Department) will take to determine whether the complaint has merit.

In order to insure that the Department informs you properly of the law's requirements, this notification letter contains language required by the law. A similar letter is used to notify all parties whenever a formal complaint has been filed with the Department under the Federal Fair Housing Law.

We are governed by federal law, which sets out what steps we must take when a formal complaint is filed. The law also includes steps that you can take to answer or refute the allegations of this complaint.

Under federal law, any answer from you to this complaint can be filed within 10 calendar days of your receipt of this letter or receipt of a letter notifying you of any amendments to this complaint. Your answer must be signed and you must affirm that you have given a truthful response by including the statement "I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true

and correct."

You will be allowed to amend your statement at any time, if our investigation shows that it is reasonable and fair for you to do so.

Our responsibility under the law is to undertake an impartial investigation and, at the same time, encourage all sides to reach an agreement, where appropriate, through conciliation. The law requires us to complete our investigation within 100 days of the date of the official filing of the complaint. If we are unable to meet the 100-day requirement for issuing a determination, the law requires that we notify you and the complainant(s) and explain the reasons why the investigation of the complaint is not completed.

In handling this complaint, we will conduct an impartial investigation of all claims that the Fair Housing Act has been violated. If the investigation indicates that there is not evidence establishing jurisdiction, the case will be dismissed. At any point, you can request that our staff assist you in conciliating (or settling) this complaint with the complainant(s). If the case is not resolved, we will complete our investigation and decide whether or not the evidence indicates that there has been a fair housing violation. If the parties involved have not reached an agreement to settle the complaint, the Department will issue a determination as to whether there is reasonable cause to believe a discriminatory housing practice has occurred.

If our investigation indicates that there is reasonable cause to believe that an unlawful discriminatory housing practice has occurred, the Department must issue a charge. If the investigation indicates that there is no reasonable cause to believe that discrimination has occurred, the complaint will be dismissed. In either event, you will be notified in writing.

If the determination is one of reasonable cause, the notification will advise you and the complainant(s) of your rights to choose, within 20 days, whether you wish to have the case heard by an Administrative Law Judge, or to have the matter referred for trial in the appropriate U.S. District Court.

Each complainant has the legal right to file such a suit, even if the complaint formed the basis for a charge, as long as an Administrative Law Judge has not started a hearing on the record with respect to the charge. Under federal law, even if the Department dismisses the complaint, each complainant still has the right to file an individual lawsuit under the Fair Housing Law in an appropriate federal, state or local court within two years of the date of the alleged discriminatory practice or of the date when a conciliation agreement has been violated. The law does not count, as part of the two-year period, any of the time when a proceeding is pending with the Department.

There may be other applicable federal, state or local statutes under which you and/or the complainant(s) may initiate court action. You may consult a private attorney in this regard.

The law also requires us to notify you that section 818 of the Fair Housing Act makes it unlawful for you, or anyone acting on your behalf, to coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any person in the exercise or enjoyment of, any right granted or protected under the Federal

Fair Housing Law. The law also makes it illegal for anyone to coerce, threaten or interfere with any person for having aided or encouraged any other person in the exercise or enjoyment of, any right or protection granted to them under the Federal Fair Housing Law.

Some explanatory material on the law is enclosed for your information.

If you have any questions regarding this case, please contact Dita McCarthy at (202) 236-7871. Please refer to the case number at the top of this letter in those contacts, and keep this office advised of any change of your address or telephone number. We hope this information has been helpful to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Carlos Osegueda', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Carlos Osegueda
FHEO Region IV Director

Enclosures

HOUSING DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT

CASE NAME: Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity v. City of Ridgeland, MS

CASE NO: 04-16-4066-8

1. Complainant

Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 Seventh Street, S.W.
Suite 510
Washington, D.C. 29419

2. Other Aggrieved Persons

Undetermined at this time

3. The following is alleged to have occurred or is about to occur:

Discriminatory denial or otherwise make housing unavailable.
Discriminatory terms, conditions, privileges, or services and facilities.
Discriminatory Acts under Section 818 (coercion, etc.).
Using ordinances to discriminate in zoning and land use.

4. The alleged violation occurred because of:

Race.

5. Address and location of the property in question (or if no property is involved, the city and state where the discrimination occurred):

Ridgeland, Mississippi

6. Respondent

The City of Ridgeland, Mississippi
C/O Gene F. McGee, Mayor
Office of the Mayor
304 Highway 51
Ridgeland, MS 39157

7. The following is a brief and concise statement of the facts regarding the alleged violation:

The Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, on behalf of the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, files this Secretary-initiated complaint of housing discrimination as authorized by Section 810(a)(1)(A)(i) of the Fair Housing Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 3610.

The Department alleges that the Respondent, the City of Ridgeland, Mississippi, is engaging in unlawful discrimination based on race in its ongoing “amortization,” condemnation, and threatened removal of five apartment complexes and rezoning of approximately nine apartment complex buildings to lower density requirements as a result of the enactment of its 2014 Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance. There is no alternate plan for the residents of these buildings.

In 1981, the Respondent City of Ridgeland annexed an area that is now known as Southeast Ridgeland. At the time of annexation, the area was classified as multifamily residential and many of the present day apartment buildings already existed. Ridgeland’s current rental housing is concentrated in this part of the City as is its minority population. Between 1990 and 2010, Southeast Ridgeland’s demographics shifted dramatically, the area changing from integrated, majority white, to majority African American. Between 2000 and 2010, Southeast Ridgeland’s minority population increased by 25%. Moreover, by 2010, Southeast Ridgeland, loosely defined as the area south of Lake Harbour Drive and east of Highway 51, was 59.4% minority, whereas the rest of the City was 26.3% minority. Despite this demographic shift, Ridgeland has remained very segregated. A driver of this segregation is the racial disparity between Southeast Ridgeland and the remainder of the town.

Sometime in 2006, the City began working on a “Master Plan” that identified the redevelopment of Southeast Ridgeland as its top priority. As part of this planning process, the Mayor and Board of Alderman selected an all-white “Community Awareness Committee” (CAC) despite the fact that Ridgeland is 30% African American and despite the fact that the Master Plan focused on the redevelopment of a majority African American portion of the City. The Respondent also created the “Ridgeland Area Master Plan Steering Committee” which was, upon information, entirely white. Further, the City’s entire Community Development staff was white.

Both City officials and the newly appointed Community Awareness Committee (“CAC”) members openly and repeatedly identified “demographics” as a key

problem with Ridgeland public schools, even though the district as a whole continued to perform well by state standards. For example, when a constituent stated that the problem with Ann Smith Elementary School (the elementary school servicing part of Southeast Ridgeland) was “demographics, first, last, and always.” The Mayor responded “**You are so correct.**” Email from Mayor Gene McGee to Charles Rafferty, June 18, 2009 (bold and underline in original). CAC Meeting Minutes reflect that other town officials were even more explicit in framing the issue in racial terms. The CAC identified the driver of this demographic shift in the town and in the public school system as the presence of multi-family housing in Southeast Ridgeland.

Motivated by these discriminatory sentiments, the Respondent implemented an aggressive code enforcement regime for apartment complexes in 2010. The changes included: shifting from a 20% apartment inspection limit to a requirement that all apartments be inspected before occupation; mandatory re-inspection of individual units every time that unit was vacated; and coordination with the electric company to tie electrical service to Code compliance. The Respondent’s officials simultaneously marketed Southeast Ridgeland for redevelopment to developers and other real estate professionals and explored a variety of strategies, some publically, some behind closed doors.

Ultimately, the code enforcement strategy did not drive the apartment buildings (and their predominantly African American residents) out of Ridgeland and a willing investor could not be identified. Consequently, Ridgeland shifted strategies again. By September-October 2012, the City and its Board of Alderman began reviewing drafts of a new ordinance that would rezone part of Southeast Ridgeland. The 2014 Ordinance was adopted on February 4, 2014. The new ordinance rezoned five apartment complexes from R-5, which permits multi-family development, to MU-1, which is “mixed use,” and does not allow for multi-family development. Because the 2014 Rezoning does not include a pre-existing nonconforming use provision, each of the five apartment buildings located in the new MU-1 zone were all immediately designated as a nonconforming use. These five apartment complexes re-designated MU-1 are all located within a high-minority concentrated area in the eastern half of Southeast Ridgeland. An additional nine apartment complexes also lost their nonconforming use status as to density and will be subject to the 2014 Rezoning density requirement for the R-1 zone of ten units per acre. Under the 2014 Ordinance, once a property has been designated as a non-conforming use, it potentially falls into one of three classes of non-conformities: Class A, Class B, or Class C. Class A Nonconformities are deemed to be not contrary to the public health, safety, and welfare. With slight variation, it appears these nonconformities will be permitted to continue to exist, for at least a period of time, provided an application for designation is properly filed and granted by Respondent. Class B nonconformities

include “any registered nonconformity not classified as Class A.” Class B Nonconformities are subject to very specific amortization provisions of the Ordinance. The owner’s right to change, repair, and/or maintain Class B Nonconformities is limited. Finally, Class C Nonconformities must cease to non-conform within one year of February 4, 2014, or be demolished, without further opportunity to cure and without amortization. The Amortization formula is complex and it allows a finite period of time for continued nonconforming use, to be calculated by the Respondent. Upon expiration of that time, the nonconforming use must cease.

Some apartment complex owners have sought relief from the ordinance in the form of Petitions for Reconsideration of the new zoning Classification and applications for the granting of Class A Nonconforming use status. During 2015, the Respondent has ruled on some of these petitions, denying some, granting some, and ignoring or failing to rule on others. Apartment complex owner whose properties were reclassified as Class B nonconforming uses by the 2014 Ordinance have been denied the ability to make certain repairs and/or to re-lease vacant units, causing immediate harm while the threat of condemnation looms.

The enactment of the 2014 Zoning Ordinance followed by Respondent’s denial of Petitions for Reconsideration and denial of apartment owners’ requests for permits to make repairs show a clear intent to rid the City of Ridgeland of a portion of its minority population. There is strong evidence that the Respondent took and continues to take these zoning actions because of the racial identity of the apartment buildings’ inhabitants for the express purpose of driving these minority residents out of the City. Other multifamily housing located in the majority white areas of Ridgeland has not been similarly treated under the 2014 Zoning Ordinance. Moreover, the policies and practices of the Respondent have harmed and threaten imminent harm to African American residents in disproportionate numbers without sufficient justification. The harm from these exclusionary practices is both imminent and ongoing, as is the threat of condemnation.

8. The most recent date on which the alleged discrimination occurred:

Beginning no later than October 7, 2015, and continuing through to the present.

9. Types of Federal Funds identified:

In 2014, the City of Ridgeland reported \$4,890,913 in federal awards and grants: \$4.6 million from the Department of Transportation, \$29,670 from the Office of National Drug Control Policy, \$46,291 from Department of Justice, \$100,000 from HUD and \$83,490 from the Department of Agriculture.

The City's proposed budget for FY 2016 anticipates \$6,531,873 in both federal and state grants.

10. The acts alleged in this complaint, if proven, may constitute a violation of the following:

Sections 804(a), 804(b), and 818 of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Act of 1988.

I declare under penalty of perjury that I have read this complaint and that it is true and correct.


Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

12/1/15
Date



U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Southeast /Caribbean Office of Fair Housing
 and Equal Opportunity
 Five Points Plaza
 40 Marietta Street.
 Atlanta, Georgia 30303-2806

The Fair Housing Act – Key Provisions

The Fair Housing Act prohibits discrimination in housing because of:
Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Sex, Familial Status, and Disability

What Housing Is Covered?

The Fair Housing Act covers most housing. In some circumstances, the Act exempts owner occupied buildings with no more than four units, single-family housing sold or rented without the use of a broker, and housing operated by organizations and private clubs that limit occupancy to members.

What Is Prohibited?

In the sale and rental of housing: No one may take any of the following actions based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability:

- Refuse to rent or sell housing
- Refuse to negotiate for housing
- Make housing unavailable
- Deny a dwelling
- Set different terms, conditions, or privileges for sale or rental of a dwelling
- Provide different housing services or facilities
- Falsely deny that housing is available for inspection, sale, or rental
- For profit, persuade owners to sell or rent (blockbusting) or
- Deny anyone access to or membership in a facility or service (such as a multiple listing service) related to the sale or rental of housing.

In mortgage lending: No one may take any of the following actions based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability:

- Refuse to make a mortgage loan
- Refuse to provide information regarding loans
- Impose different terms or conditions on a loan, such as different interest rates, points, or fees
- Discriminate in appraising property
- Refuse to purchase a loan or
- Set different terms or conditions for purchasing a loan.

In addition: It is illegal for anyone to

- Threaten, coerce, intimidate, or interfere with anyone exercising a fair housing right or assisting others who exercise that right
- Advertise or make any statement that indicates a limitation or preference based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, familial status, or disability. This prohibition against discriminatory advertising applies to single-family and owner-occupied housing that is otherwise exempted from the Fair Housing Act.

Additional Protection If You Have A Disability

If you or someone associated with you:

- Have a physical or mental disability that substantially limits one or more major life activities
- Have a record of such a disability o
- Are regarded as having such a disability

Your landlord **may not**:

- Refuse to let you make reasonable modifications to your dwelling or common use areas, at your expense, if necessary for the disabled person to use the housing. (Where reasonable, the landlord may permit changes only if you agree to restore the property to its original conditions when you move).
- Refuse to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services if necessary for the disabled person to use the housing. For example: (1) a building with a “no pets” policy must allow a visually impaired tenant to keep a guide dog; or (2) an apartment complex that offers tenants ample, unassigned parking must honor a request for a mobility-impaired tenant for a reserved space near his/her apartment if necessary to assure that he/she can have access to their apartment. However, housing need not be made available to a person who is a direct threat to the health or safety of others or who currently uses illegal drugs.

Requirements For New Buildings

In buildings that are ready for first occupancy after March 13, 1991, and have an elevator and four or more units:

- Public and common areas must be accessible to person with disabilities
- Doors and hallways must be wide enough for wheelchairs
- All units must have:
 - An accessible route into and through the unit
 - Accessible light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats, and other environmental controls
 - Reinforced bathroom walls to allow later installation of grab bars and
 - Kitchens and bathrooms that can be used by people in wheelchairs

Housing Opportunities For Families

Unless a building or community qualifies as housing for older persons, it may not discriminate based on familial status. That is, it may not discriminate against families in which one or more children under the age of 18 live with:

- A parent
- A person who has legal custody of the child or children or
- The designee of the parent or legal custodian, with the parent or custodian’s written permission.

Familial status protection also applies to pregnant women and anyone securing legal custody of a child under 18.

Exemption: Housing for older person is exempt from the prohibition against familial status discrimination if:

- The HUD Secretary has determined that it is specifically designed for and occupied by elderly persons under a Federal, State, or local government program or
- It is occupied solely by person who are 62 or older or
- It houses at least one person who is 55 or older in at least 80 percent of the occupied units, and adheres to a policy that demonstrates intent to house person who are 55 or older.

A transition period permits residents on or before September 13, 1988, to continue living in the housing, regardless of their age without interfering with the exemption.

FACT SHEET

CONCILIATION UNDER THE FAIR HOUSING ACT

The Fair Housing Act requires HUD, to the extent feasible, pursue conciliation, which give the parties a chance to reach a satisfactory settlement through conciliation from the time the aggrieved person files the Fair Housing Act complaint until the Secretary issues the charge or dismisses the complaint.

Parties' Rights

Confidentiality. Nothing said or done during the course of conciliation can be used in a subsequent hearing or trial regarding the alleged violation.

Legal counsel. Parties may be represented by attorneys.

Voluntary Nature of Conciliation. Participation in conciliation is entirely voluntary. There is no penalty for declining to settle through conciliation.

Role of Conciliator. The HUD conciliator (who may also be the investigator on the case):

- Functions as a neutral participant seeking to negotiate a mutually agreeable settlement between the complainant and the respondent;
- Informs the parties of their rights during conciliation
- Informs the parties about the process, and help to structure negotiation arrangements in which the parties can have confidence;
- May provide interpretations of the Act to permit the parties to bargain from informed positions;
- May describe the evidence gathered up to that time, but only to permit the parties to bargain from informed positions;
- Communicates offers between the parties;
- Prepares the Conciliation Agreement; and
- Will not discuss the probable outcome of the case

Effect of Agreement. The regulations require the parties to agree to the terms and conditions of the conciliation in a formal and written conciliation agreement, which requires approval by HUD. The conciliation agreement, signed by all parties and the Department, will terminate the investigation of the complaint, the respondent's potential liability, and the complainant's right to pursue relief, provided that the respondent complies with the terms and conditions of the conciliation agreement.

Nature of Agreement. The essential terms of the agreement will be those negotiated by the parties. The parties may agree to refer disputes about compliance with the signed agreement to an arbitrator. The agreement will also include standard provisions intended

to protect the public interests: for example, a provision that requires the respondent to submit reports, or permits the Department to review and examine the respondent's practices.

HUD's Role. By approving the agreement, HUD acknowledges that its terms serve the public interests.

Role of Department of Justice. If the facts establish that the respondent has intentionally or willfully failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the conciliation agreement, the Justice Department will enforce the conciliation agreement.

EXHIBIT 89

POLICY AND PROCEDURE

SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT GUIDELINES

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines for the physical construction and operation of a sobriety checkpoint in order to maximize the deterrent effect and increase the perception of "risk of apprehension" of motorists who would operate a vehicle while impaired by alcohol or other drugs.

II. POLICY

It shall be the policy of this department to implement a sobriety checkpoint program. This will be done as part of a comprehensive enforcement program. To ensure standardization of this program a clear and concise set of written guidelines has been developed governing procedure on how checkpoint will be operated within this Department.

To implement this policy this agency must:

1. Satisfy federal, state and local legal requirements.
2. Conduct checkpoints with a minimal amount of intrusion or motorist inconvenience.
3. Assure the safety of the general public as well as law enforcement officers involved.
4. Provide for an objective site selection process based on relevant data.


CONFIDENTIAL

MC - RFP 2 - 1

Policy and Procedure
Page 2

5. Officer selection should be based on experience and training. Operational procedure will be covered during a briefing period prior to each sobriety checkpoint.

III. DEPARTMENTAL GUIDELINES

- 
- A. Be approved by the Sheriff or the Chief Deputy or designee prior to commencement of the sobriety checkpoint.
 - B. Specify the method for selecting motorists to be contacted, e.g., every vehicle, every fifth vehicle, etc. to ensure objectivity.
 - C. Provide for an operational briefing of personnel prior to each checkpoint. At this time designate assignments and respective duties.
 - D. Specify dialogue and educational material to be used by checkpoint Personnel.
 - E. Provide for the removal of vehicles to the predetermined area when further investigation is required.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Site Selection

The department must be able to objectively outline criteria utilized in the site selection process:

1. Alcohol/Drug related traffic experiences.
 - a. Unusual incidence of alcohol/drug related crashes.
 - b. Alcohol/drug impaired driving violations.
 - c. Unusual number of night- time single vehicle crashes.
 - d. Any other documented alcohol/drug related vehicular Incidents.

CONFIDENTIAL

Policy and Procedure
Page 3

2. Select locations which permit the safe flow of traffic through the checkpoint.
 - a. Consideration should be given to posted speed limits, traffic volume and visibility.
 - b. Ensure sufficient adjoining space is available to pull vehicles off the traveled portion of the roadway.
 - c. Consider other conditions that may pose a hazard.
 - d. The site should have maximum visibility from each direction and sufficient illumination.

V. PERSONNEL

1. A sworn, uniformed officer will be assigned to provide on-scene supervision of the sobriety checkpoint.
2. The sobriety checkpoint will be staffed by a sufficient number of uniformed personnel to assure a safe and efficient operation.

VI. MOTORISTS WARNINGS/ SAFETY METHODS

1. Special care is required to warn approaching motorist of the sobriety checkpoint.
2. Notice of sobriety checkpoints will be posted at the Justice Court Bldg. on the day of the checkpoint.
3. Basic equipment may include, but is not limited to:
 - a. Warning signs placed in advance of the checkpoint.
 - b. Flares, fugues, or similar devices.
 - c. Safety cones or similar devices.
 - d. Marked patrol vehicles.
4. The use, placement and types of traffic control devices must comply with federal, state, or local transportation codes.

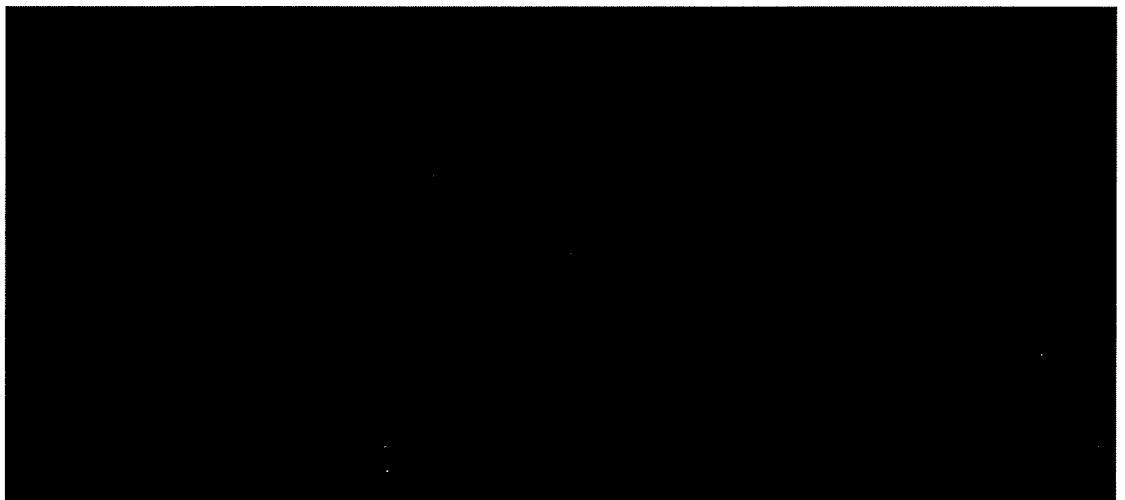
CONFIDENTIAL

MC - RFP 2 - 3

Policy and Procedure
Page 4

VII. CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Any deviation from the predetermined guidelines must thoroughly document the reason for the deviation. (i.e. traffic backing up, intermittent inclement weather.)



IX. GENERAL ROADBLOCKS

- a. This section allows officers to conduct random roadblocks for all traffic violations, escapees or wanted subjects.
- b. The requirements of this section shall not be confused with the policy set out above on the methods to be used for sobriety checkpoints.
- c. All Deputies may conduct general roadblocks when necessary to check for traffic violations, escapees, or wanted subjects upon the public streets, highways and right-of-ways within this county.

CONFIDENTIAL

MC - RFP 2 - 4

EXHIBIT 90

Canton Estates Apartments

388 Ricks Drive • Canton, MS 39046
Office: 601-859-7014 • Fax: 601-859-9070
email: cantonestatesapts@kirklandprop.com



October 31, 2017

Deputy Sheriff Jeremy Williams
Madison County Sheriff Department
2941 US-51
Canton, MS 39046

RE: Canton Estates Apartments, 388 Ricks Drive, Canton, MS 39046

Dear Deputy Williams:

We strive diligently here at Canton Estates to provide our residents with decent and sanitary housing. As you know we are in a constant effort with the Madison County Sheriff Department to assist in any way necessary to rid our community and surrounding neighborhood of illegal activity. Lately, the following issues have been observed in our community:

- Heavier traffic than normal
- Individuals loitering with no particular destination in mind
- Individuals sitting on stairs smoking something which appears and smells to be marijuana
- Young males riding through on bicycles with what appears to be hand guns and possibly dealing drugs

We're asking the Madison County Sheriff's office for additional patrol specifically between the hours of 5pm and 2am. Also, is it possible to set up a random road block in our area? Any preventative measure that you can offer is greatly appreciated.

I can be reached at the office of Canton Estates or via telephone at 601-859-7014. Thank you in advance for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Angela Lyons
Property Manager

EXHIBIT 91

CASE SO13008552 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: ROAD_BLOCK_____ PREMISE TYPE: HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY_____

LOCATION: 388_____ RICKS_DR_____ O_____ APT/LOT:_____ ZONE_____

BUSINESS:_____ WEAPON TYPE: UNKNOWN_____

BEGIN DATE: 5/23/13 BEGIN TIME: 1912 END DATE: 5/23/13 END TIME: 1912

COMMENTS: MS DL800788182 / GREEN, MARCHELLO IN CUSTODY@ 1925HRS

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #: 001 STATUS: ARREST_____

NAME: MARCHELLO_R_GREEN_____ RACE: BLACK_____

SEX: MALE_____ DOB: [REDACTED] AGE: 31 HGT: 510 WGT: 210 HAIR: BLACK_____

EYES: BROWN_____ FACIAL HAIR: CLEAN_SHAVEN_____ BUILD: MUS COMPLEXION: DBR

ADDRESS: 48_MCCLENDON_DR_____ LAKE_____ MS

SOC SEC: [REDACTED] PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000

***** NARRATIVE *****

ON 05/22/2013 DEPUTIES JAMES MANGUM AND MICHAEL CHAPMAN ESTABLISHED A SAFETY CHECK POINT AT 388 RICKS DR. TO CHECK FOR OUT STANDING WARRANTS AND OTHER VIOLATIONS. A MARCHELLO GREEN APPROACHED THE SAFETY CHECK POINT, DEPUTY MANGUM REQUESTED TO SEE A DRIVERS LICENSE AND PROOF OF INSURANCE. GREEN STATED VERBALLY THAT HIS LICENSE WAS SUSPENDED. DEPUTY MANGUM REQUESTED INFORMATION FROM DISPATCH ABOUT THE STATUS OF GREEN'S LICENSE AND DISPATCH ADVISED DEPUTY MANGUM THAT THERE WAS TWO WARRANTS FOR A MARCHELLO RAMO GREEN. DEPUTY MANGUM ARRESTED GREEN FOR FTA NO PROOF OF LIABILITY INSURANCE AND FTA IMPROPER EQUIPMENT. GREEN WAS TRANSPORTED TO MADISON COUNTY DETENTION CENTER.

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS: _PENDING_____

REPORTING OFFICER: MANGUM, _JAMES_____

REPORT DATE: __5/23/13

ASSIGNED TO: _____

EXHIBIT 92

NOTICE

The Madison County Sheriff's Department will have a checkpoint at one or more of the following locations. The purpose of the checkpoint will be to check for Driver's license, warrants and what ever else we encounter.

These checkpoints will begin on
March 11th at 1500 hrs and end on
March 16th, 2012 at 0400 hrs.

Ridgewood Rd. @ Highway 51
Spillway Road @ / near Breakers Lane
William Blvd @ Old Canton Rd
Rice Rd. @ The Point Apartments
W. County Line Rd. @ Highland Colony Pkwy.
W. County Line Rd. @ N. Livingston Rd.
Rice Rd. @ Breezy Hill Rd
N. Livingston Rd @ Mary Miles Rd.
Stumpbridge Rd @ Sharon Rd.
HWY 43 @ Sharon Rd.
Highway 22 @ Harris Rd.
Yandell Rd. @ Clarkdell Rd.
Steed Rd. @ Richardson Rd.
Hwy 16 E. @ Hwy 51
Yandell Rd. @ Bainbridge Rd.
HWY43 @ Natchez Trace Pkwy
Highway 43 @ Cotton Blossom
G. Washington @ Dr. MLK, Jr. Dr.
Nissan Dr.. @ Highway 51
Robinson Springs Rd. @ Pocahontas Rd.
Highway 51. @ Corrections Dr..
Boyd St. @ W. North St.
W. North @ 388 Ricks Dr.
W. Peace St @ Plummer Dr.
King Ranch Dr. @ Foley Ave.
Canton Estates & West North
Rice Rd & Pear Orchard
Main St. @ First St.

Posted by: Dep Mike Zimmerman

EXHIBIT 93

NOTICE

The Madison County Sheriff's Department will have a checkpoint at one or more of the following locations. The purpose of the checkpoint will be to check for Driver's license, warrants and what ever else we encounter.

These checkpoints will begin on
April 18th at 1500 hrs and end on
April 21st, 2013 at 0400 hrs.

Ridgewood Rd. @ Highway 51
Spillway Road @ / near Breakers Lane
William Blvd @ Old Canton Rd
Rice Rd. @ The Point Apartments
W. County Line Rd. @ Highland Colony Pkwy.
W. County Line Rd. @ N. Livingston Rd.
Rice Rd. @ Breezy Hill Rd
N. Livingston Rd @ Mary Miles Rd.
Stumpbridge Rd @ Sharon Rd.
HWY 43 @ Yandell Rd.
Highway 16W @ Old Yazoo City Rd
Yandell Rd. @ Clarkdell Rd.
Steed Rd. @ Richardson Rd.
Hwy 16 E. @ Avondale Rd
Yandell Rd. @ Bainbridge Rd.
HWY43 @ Natchez Trace Pkwy
County line Rd @ Old Canton Rd
Yandel ave @ Dobson dr.
Nissan Dr.. @ Highway 51
Natchez Tr @ Old Craft Center.
Highway 51. @ Corrections Dr..
Boyd St. @ W. North St.
W. North @ 388 Ricks Dr.
Harbor rd @ lake harbour dr.
Rice Rd @ Post Rd.
Hwy 43 @ Madison/Rankin line
West County line rd @ I220
Spillway rd @ Madison/Rankin line

Posted by: Dep Mike Zimmerman

EXHIBIT 94

From the desk of Captain Tommy Jones

Date: January 30, 2017

To: All Narcotics Agents

From: Captain Tommy Jones

After meeting with Chief Williams, we feel that for the safety of the agents and MCSO, **reflective vests must be worn instead of reflective patches.**

As stated at an earlier date, any narcotics agent that is conducting or participating in a roadblock must wear a reflective vest and must make sure that there is a marked unit on the location of the roadblock. Also, one of the vehicles **MUST** have blue lights activated. This is for your safety as well as the safety of the public.

If this is not done as requested, disciplinary action will be taken.

I need your vest size ASAP. Please make sure you plan for a larger size if you plan on wearing the reflective vest OVER the tactical vest.

Thank you for your cooperation and be safe!

EXHIBIT 95

CONFIDENTIAL

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE
BLACKMON; HERBERT ANTHONY
GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON;
STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER,
individually and on behalf of a class of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his
official capacity; and MADISON COUNTY
SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN DOES #1
through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

**PLAINTIFF STEVEN SMITH'S
RESPONSES AND OBJECTIONS
TO DEFENDANTS' FIRST SET
OF INTERROGATORIES**

Pursuant to Rules 26 and 33 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff Steven Smith ("Plaintiff" or "Mr. Smith"), by and through his attorneys, hereby submits the following responses and objections to Defendants' First Set of Interrogatories served by Defendants on Plaintiffs on September 22, 2017 (collectively, the "Interrogatories," and each an "Interrogatory"). These responses and objections are hereby designated as Confidential pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order (Dkt. No. 32), so-ordered by the Court on September 6, 2017 in the above-captioned action. Plaintiff hereby objects and responds to the Interrogatories as set forth below:

CONFIDENTIAL**Interrogatory No. 4:**

Please state whether you have been involved in or witnessed a “pedestrian stop” or “pedestrian checkpoint,” and for each, state:

- (a) The date of the checkpoint or stop;
- (b) The address or approximate location of the checkpoint or stop;
- (c) The name, address, and telephone number of any person arrested or searched;
- (d) The identity of any property searched or seized;
- (e) Whether the search, seizure or arrest was done pursuant to a warrant;
- (f) The name of all officers involved; and
- (g) The name, address and telephone number of any witnesses.

Response to Interrogatory No. 4:

In addition to the General Objections set forth above, Plaintiff objects to Interrogatory No. 4 on the grounds that it seeks information already in the possession, custody, or control of or that is known to or otherwise equally available to Defendants. Plaintiff further objects to this Interrogatory as vague and unduly burdensome. Plaintiff also objects to Interrogatory No. 4(g) to the extent it seeks information that is protected from disclosure by, or disclosure of which is prohibited or restricted under, any privilege or immunity, and/or any constitutional, statutory, and/or common law rights of privacy.

In response to Interrogatory No. 4, subject to, and without waiving, the General Objections and the specific objections set forth above, Plaintiff has been involved in or witnessed a “pedestrian stop” or “pedestrian checkpoint” including, but not limited to, the following:

- Plaintiff refers Defendants to: (i) the allegations set forth at paragraphs 89 and 271-275 of the Complaint; and (ii) the incident report that has been produced by Defendants in this action at Bates number MC-RFP 9-46–47. To the best of his knowledge, information,

CONFIDENTIAL

and belief, Mr. Smith states that the following individuals were witnesses to the incident described at paragraphs 89 and 271-275 of the Complaint: Terrance Thompson and Randy Speidle. In Fall 2015, Mr. Smith was handcuffed and searched at Canton Estates in Canton, MS by deputies from the Madison County Sheriff's Department. Mr. Smith further refers Defendants to any relevant incident reports and/or other documents that have been or will be produced by Defendants in this action.

Interrogatory No. 5:

Please state whether you have been involved in or witnessed a "jump out" as described in paragraphs 97 through 104 of the Complaint, and for each, state:

- (a) The date of the "jump out";
- (b) The address or approximate location of the "jump out";
- (c) The name, address, and telephone number of any person arrested or searched;
- (d) The identity of any property searched or seized;
- (e) Whether the search, seizure or arrest was done pursuant to a warrant;
- (f) The name of all officers involved; and
- (g) The name, address and telephone number of any witnesses.

Response to Interrogatory No. 5:

In addition to the General Objections set forth above, Plaintiff objects to Interrogatory No. 5 on the grounds that it seeks information already in the possession, custody, or control of or that is known to or otherwise equally available to Defendants. Plaintiff further objects to this Interrogatory as vague and unduly burdensome. Plaintiff also objects to Interrogatory No. 5(g) to the extent it seeks information that is protected from disclosure by, or disclosure of which is prohibited or restricted under, any privilege or immunity, and/or any constitutional, statutory, and/or common law rights of privacy.

EXHIBIT 96

CASE SO17006312 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: SUSPICIOUS_ACTIVITY PREMISE TYPE: _____
 LOCATION: 707 MACE_ST 4 APT/LOT: _____ ZONE: SO_
 BUSINESS: _____ WEAPON TYPE: UNKNOWN
 BEGIN DATE: 4/28/17 BEGIN TIME: 2137 END DATE: 4/28/17 END TIME: 2137
 COMMENTS: IN CUST @ 2140 / [REDACTED] OLIVER, DIRCO

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #: 001 STATUS: ARREST SUPPLEMENT DATED: 4/28/17
 NAME: DRICO, T. OLIVER RACE: BLACK
 SEX: MALE DOB: [REDACTED] AGE: 028 HGT: 509 WGT: 180 HAIR: BLACK
 EYES: BROWN FACIAL HAIR: MUSTACHE BUILD: MED COMPLEXION: DRK
 ADDRESS: 1193 SHADY LANE RD PICKENS MS
 SOC SEC: [REDACTED] PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000

***** NARRATIVE *****

ON 28 APRIL 2017 I SGT WILL WEISENBERGER JR WAS PATROLLING THE AREA OF 707 MACE ST, THE MADISON HEIGHTS APARTMENT COMPLEX. DURING MY PATROL I OBSERVED TWO BLACK MALES STANDING BEING A PARKED VEHICLE. THE MALES THEN LOOKED IN MY DIRECTION AND THEN QUICKLY TURNED AND STARTED WALKING AWAY. DUE TO THIS AREA OF THE COMPLEX BEING A HIGH TRAFFIC AREA FOR NARCOTICS AND ILLEGAL ACTIVITY I ATTEMPTED T STOP AND SPEAK WITH THE MALES. I EXITED MY VEHICLE AND INSTRUCTED THE MALES TO STOP, THEY THEN BEGAN TO RUN IN SEPARATE DIRECTIONS I INSTRUCTED THE SUBJECTS TO STOP ONCE AGAIN IN WHICH THEY DID NOT. I THEN GAVE CHASE, ONE MALE RAN AROUND A APARTMENT BUILDING AND INTO AN UNKNOWN APARTMENT, I THEN SPOTTED THE SECOND MALE RUN ACROSS THE BACK AREA OF THE PROPERTY. I INSTRUCTED THE MALE TO STOP ONCE AGAIN AND HE DID NOT. I WAS ABLE TO CATCH THAT MALE AT THE BACK OF THE COMPLEX PROPERTY, AND PLACE HIM INTO CUFFS WITH MINOR RESISTANCE. THAT MALE SUBJECT WAS IDENTIFIED AS OLIVER, DRICO T. MR OLIVER WAS TAKEN TO MY PATROL VEHICLE WHERE I THEN TRANSPORTED HIM TO MCDC WHERE HE WAS BOOKED ON ALL CHARGES. END OF REPORT SGT WILL WEISENBERGER JR MCSO-7

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS: _____
 REPORTING OFFICER: WEISENBERGER_JR, WILLI REPORT DATE: 4/28/17
 ASSIGNED TO: _____

CONFIDENTIAL

MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 040697

CASE SO15002731 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: INTOXICATED SUBJECT _____ PREMISE TYPE: APT./CONDO COMPLEX _____
 LOCATION: 619 _____ MARTIN_LUTHER_KING_DR _____ 7_ APT/LOT: _____ ZONE_SO _____
 BUSINESS: _____ WEAPON TYPE: UNKNOWN _____
 BEGIN DATE: 2/21/15 BEGIN TIME: 0025 END DATE: 2/21/15 END TIME: 0025
 COMMENTS: [REDACTED] <SMOOTS, DERRICK> // [REDACTED] <HARRIS, QUINDERRIOUS>
 > // 1X CUSTODY @ 0040

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #: 001 STATUS: ARREST _____ SUPPLEMENT DATED: 2/21/15
 NAME: QUINDERRIOUS_J_HARRIS _____ RACE: BLACK _____
 SEX: MALE _____ DOB: [REDACTED] AGE: 21_ HGT: 504 WGT: 181 HAIR: BLACK _____
 EYES: BROWN _____ FACIAL HAIR: GOATEE _____ BUILD: MED COMPLEXION: BLK
 ADDRESS: 423 JOHNSON STREET _____ CANTON _____ MS
 SOC SEC: [REDACTED] PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000
 PERSON #: 002 STATUS: VICTIM-SOCIETY/PUBLIC _____ SUPPLEMENT DATED: 2/21/15
 NAME: _____ RACE: _____
 SEX: _____ DOB: 0/00/00 AGE: _____ HGT: 000 WGT: 000 HAIR: _____
 EYES: _____ FACIAL HAIR: _____ BUILD: _____ COMPLEXION: _____
 ADDRESS: _____ MS
 SOC SEC: 000-00-0000 PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000

***** NARRATIVE *****

Rylon Thompson 5098 On February 21, 2015, at approximately 0030 hours, I was patrolling the apartment complex, located at 619 Martin Luther King Drive. During the course of my patrol, I saw four black males standing outside the "H" building. As I drove closer to the individuals, they began walking away at a fast pace, so I stopped to talk with them. One individual was identified as Quendarrious Harris by his social security number. While speaking with Mr. Harris, I noticed that his speech was slow and slurred. Additionally, I noticed that he was unsteady on his feet and very talkative. I asked if he had been drinking and he said, "No." After further inquiry, Mr. Harris said, "I did earlier." I offered him a preliminary breath test, to which he submitted. The test indicated that his breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) was .166. Based on the totality of the circumstances, Mr. Harris was arrested for Public Drunk. I transported him to the Madison County Jail, where he was held on a \$300.00 written bond. (FOR)

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS: CLEARED_BY_ARREST _____
 REPORTING OFFICER: THOMPSON, RYLON _____ REPORT DATE: 2/21/15
 ASSIGNED TO: _____

CONFIDENTIAL

MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 058887

CASE SO14008732 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: APARTMENT_WALK_THRU PREMISE TYPE: APT./CONDO_COMPLEX
 LOCATION: 619 MARTIN_LUTHER_KING_DR 5 APT/LOT: ZONE_SO...
 BUSINESS: WEAPON TYPE: UNKNOWN
 BEGIN DATE: 6/05/14 BEGIN TIME: 1628 END DATE: 6/05/14 END TIME: 1628
 COMMENTS: 2X IN CUSTODY @ 1636 // HARVEY, KENDRICK // RATLIFF,
 LADARRON

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #: 001 STATUS: ARREST SUPPLEMENT DATED: 6/05/14
 NAME: LADARRON_M_RATLIFF RACE: BLACK
 SEX: MALE DOB: AGE: 23 HGT: 509 WGT: 160 HAIR: BLACK
 EYES: BROWN FACIAL HAIR: UNKNOWN BUILD: SLM COMPLEXION: DBR
 ADDRESS: 580_MLK_DRIVE CANTON MS
 SOC SEC: PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000
 PERSON #: 002 STATUS: ARREST SUPPLEMENT DATED: 6/05/14
 NAME: KENDERICK_D_HARVEY RACE: BLACK
 SEX: MALE DOB: AGE: 19 HGT: 508 WGT: 154 HAIR: BLACK
 EYES: BROWN FACIAL HAIR: UNSHAVEN BUILD: FRL COMPLEXION: DBR
 ADDRESS: 529_S_ADAM_ST CANTON MS
 SOC SEC: PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000

***** PROPERTY *****

PROPERTY #: 001 STATUS: EVIDENCE TYPE: MARIJUANA
 MAKE: MARIJUANA MODEL:
 COLOR: GREEN SERIAL NO:
 STOLEN VALUE: \$ RECOVERED VALUE: \$

***** NARRATIVE *****

On June 5, 2014, at approximately 1628 hours, I, Deputy Thompson and Deputy Johnson were at the apartment complex of 619 Martin Luther King Drive. Here, we saw several individual loitering in the complex. As we approached the individuals, a subject later identified as Ladarron Ratliff began walking inside of apartment #33. Deputy Johnson yelled for the individual to stop. Mr. Ratliff walked inside of the apartment and closed the door. Another subject, Kendrick Harvey was walking toward Mr. Ratliff. I approached the individual and smelled a strong odor and burned marijuana coming from Harvey's clothing. I asked him where the marijuana was and he said, "I already smoked it." I patted Mr. Harvey down for weapons and felt a bulge in his right front pants pocket. The bulge felt like a bag of marijuana and I took it out of his pocket. The bag of marijuana was later weighed at approximately 4 grams. Deputy Johnson talked Mr. Ratliff into coming out of the apartment and he was placed under arrest for failure to comply. We transported both individuals to the Madison County Jail. Mr. Ratliff was held on a \$500 bond for Failure to Comply and Mr. Harvey was held on a \$450 bond for Possession of Marijuana. The marijuana was secured in the Narcotics vault as evidence. (EOR)

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CONFIDENTIAL

MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 025721

RUN DATE: 8/28/17 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 2
SO14008732 INCIDENT REPORT
CASE STATUS: _CLEARED_BY_ARREST_____
REPORTING OFFICER: THOMPSON, _RYLON_____ REPORT DATE: __6/05/14
ASSIGNED TO: _____

EXHIBIT 97

CASE SO17002404 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: TRAFFIC_OFFENSES _____ PREMISE TYPE: APT./CONDO_COMPLEX _____
 LOCATION: _____ NOT_ON_FILE _____ 0 APT/LOT: _____ ZONE_SO _____
 BUSINESS: _____ WEAPON TYPE: UNKNOWN _____
 BEGIN DATE: 2/14/17 BEGIN TIME: 1031 END DATE: 2/14/17 END TIME: 1031
 COMMENTS: IN CUSD 10:30 [REDACTED] MANNING, KHADAFY

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #: 001 STATUS: ARREST _____ SUPPLEMENT DATED: 2/14/17
 NAME: KHADAFY, C. MANNING _____ RACE: BLACK _____
 SEX: MALE DOB: [REDACTED] AGE: 35 HGT: 601 WGT: 160 HAIR: BLACK _____
 EYES: BROWN _____ FACIAL HAIR: UNSHAVEN _____ BUILD: SLM COMPLEXION: DRK
 ADDRESS: 388_RICKS_DRIVE _____ CANTON _____ MS
 SOC SEC: [REDACTED] PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000

***** PROPERTY *****

PROPERTY #: 001 STATUS: EVIDENCE TYPE: CONTROLLED_SUBS
 MAKE: UNK LIQUID _____ MODEL: NA _____
 COLOR: CLEAR/RED _____ SERIAL NO: NA _____
 STOLEN VALUE: \$ _____ RECOVERED VALUE: \$ _____

***** VEHICLE *****

VEHICLE #: 001 STATUS: SUSPECT _____
 LICENSE TAG: MDQ035 _____ STATE: MS YEAR: _____ VIN: 1G1PK5SB4D7187673 _____
 VEHICLE YEAR: 2013 MAKE: CHEVROLET MODEL: C2T _____
 STYLE: 4D COLOR (TOP): SIL (BOTTOM): SIL

***** NARRATIVE *****

On Tuesday 14, 2017 at approximately 1001 hrs. I, Sgt. Sam Howard (SO-32), was conducting a walk-through of Canton Estates Apt. s located at 388 Ricks Drive, Canton, MS. I have been personally requested by management to conduct walk-throughs due to numerous incidents of gambling, narcotics usage and selling, consumption of alcohol in public, and gang activity. During this time, I observed a 2013 Chevrolet sedan make an abrupt turn into a parking space leading me to believe the driver was trying to avoid me. I approached the vehicle and identified the driver as Khadafy Charlie Manning. I asked Manning why he was attempting to avoid me and he stated my driver s license is suspended. At this time, I arrested Manning and transported him to MCDC. I charged Manning with DWLS (Citation #129239) and NPOLI (Citation #129240). The vehicle was secured on scene at owners request and the keys were left with apartment manager.

***** SUPPLEMENT *****

ON 02/14/2017 REPORTING DEPUTY WAS ASSISTING SGT. SAM HOWARD ARREST KHADAFY MANNING FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS. SGT. HOWARD ASKED MANNING IF THERE WAS ANY WEAPONS OR ILLEGAL SUBSTANCES IN THE CAR. MANNING STATED

RUN DATE: 8/28/17 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 2

SO17002404 INCIDENT REPORT

THERE WERE NOT AND GAVE VERBAL CONSENT TO SEARCH THE VEHICLE. REPORTING
DEPUTY RECOVERED A 20 OUNCE JOLLY RANCHER SODA BOTTLE CONTAINING A RED
LIQUID. THIS WAS RECOVERED FROM THE TRUNK OF THE VEHICLE MANNING WAS
DRIVING HIDDEN UNDER A PIECE OF CLOTH IN A BLACK PLASTIC BAG. THE SODA
BOTTLE IS BELIEVED TO CONTAIN A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE AND WILL BE SENT TO
THE CRIME LAB FOR VERIFICATION. MANNING WAS ONLY CHARGED AT THIS TIME
WITH TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS PENDING LAB RESULTS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI STATE
CRIME LAB. E.O.R. DARIAN SMITH S.O.47

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS: _____

REPORTING OFFICER: HOWARD, SAMUEL M _____

REPORT DATE: 8/14/17

ASSIGNED TO: _____

EXHIBIT 98

CASE SO15018540 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: APARTMENT_WALK_THRU _____ PREMISE TYPE: GOVERNMENT/PUBLIC_BUILDIN
 LOCATION: 619 _____ MARTIN_LUTHER_KING_DR _____ 14 APT/LOT: _____ ZONE_SO_
 BUSINESS: _____ WEAPON TYPE: UNKNOWN _____
 BEGIN DATE: 11/18/15 BEGIN TIME: 1658 END DATE: 11/18/15 END TIME: 1658
 COMMENTS: [REDACTED] CLARK, JOSHUA / IN CUST @ 1732

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #: 001 STATUS: ARREST _____ SUPPLEMENT DATED: 11/18/15
 NAME: JOSHUA_E_Davidson _____ RACE: BLACK _____
 SEX: MALE _____ DOB: [REDACTED] AGE: 26 HGT: 504 WGT: 165 HAIR: BLACK _____
 EYES: BROWN _____ FACIAL HAIR: GOATEE _____ BUILD: SLM COMPLEXION: MBR
 ADDRESS: 922_Hwy_16_West _____ CANTON _____ MS
 SOC SEC: [REDACTED] PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000

***** NARRATIVE *****

On the above date and time while doing an apartment walk through at Canton Garden Apartments (619 M.L.K.) deputies came in contact with Joshua Davidson. Davidson had four outstanding warrants through Madison County Justice Court for failure to appear on various charges. Davidson was taken into custody and transported to the MCDC where he was served with the warrants. Bond was set in the amount of 1851.50 dollars cash per the warrants. e.o.r. Darian Smith S.O.47

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS: _____
 REPORTING OFFICER: SMITH, GEORGE_DARIAN _____ REPORT DATE: 11/18/15
 ASSIGNED TO: _____

CONFIDENTIAL

MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 032317

CASE SO12019724 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: PAPER_SERVICE-WARRANT___ PREMISE TYPE: HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY___
 LOCATION: 388___ RICKS_DR___ O___ APT/LOT:___ ZONE_SO___
 BUSINESS:___ WEAPON TYPE: UNKNOWN___
 BEGIN DATE: 12/01/12 BEGIN TIME: 1832 END DATE: 12/01/12 END TIME: 1832
 COMMENTS: MAD789 / [REDACTED] HOBSON, MICHAEL IN CUST JC WARRANT

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #: 001 STATUS: ARREST___
 NAME: MICHAEL J. HOBSON___ RACE: BLACK___
 SEX: MALE___ DOB: [REDACTED] AGE: 26___ HGT: 508 WGT: 200 HAIR: BROWN___
 EYES: BROWN___ FACIAL HAIR: UNSHAVEN___ BUILD: CHB COMPLEXION: MBR
 ADDRESS: 601 MARTIN LUTHER KING DR___ CANTON___ MS
 SOC SEC [REDACTED] PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000

***** NARRATIVE *****

ON 12-01-2012 I DEPUTY KYRIE LUCAS SO-43 AND DEPUTY THOMAS STRAIT SO-24
 WERE PATROLLING IN 388 RICKS DR WHEN I OBSERVED A UNIDENTIFIED BLACKMALE
 LOITERING IN FRONT OF BUILDING SEVEN. THE BLACKMALE WAS IDENTIFIED AS
 MICHAEL HOBSON DOB [REDACTED] SS# [REDACTED]. AFTER PROCESSING HIS
 INFORMATION THROUGH NCIC DISPATCH ADVISED ME THAT HE CURRENTLY HAD A
 ACTIVE WARRANT THROUGHT THE MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR LITTERING.
 HOBSON WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND TRANSPORTED TO THE MADISON COUNTY
 DETENTION CENTER FOR BOOKING AN PROCESSING. UPON ARRIVAL I SERVED HOBSON
 ONE PAPER WARRANT (JUSTICE COURT) FOR LITTERING IN THE AMOUNT OF \$250.00
 CASH BOND. NOTHING FURTHER TO REPORT AT THIS TIME.

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS: CLEARED_BY_ARREST___
 REPORTING OFFICER: LUCAS, KYRIE___ REPORT DATE: 12/01/12
 ASSIGNED TO: _____

CASE SO12018897 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: PAPER_SERVICE-WARRANT____ PREMISE TYPE: PARKING_LOT____
 LOCATION: 619____ MARTIN_LUTHER_KING_DR____ O____ APT/LOT:____ ZONE_SO____
 BUSINESS:____ WEAPON TYPE: UNKNOWN____
 BEGIN DATE: 11/16/12 BEGIN TIME: 2128 END DATE: 11/16/12 END TIME: 2128
 COMMENTS: [REDACTED] COLEMAN, RANDY // IN CUSTODY @ 2134

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #: 001 STATUS: WARRANT/SERVED____
 NAME: RANDY____ COLEMAN____ RACE: BLACK____
 SEX: MALE____ DOB: [REDACTED] AGE: 40 HGT: 504 WGT: 132 HAIR: BLACK____
 EYES: BROWN____ FACIAL HAIR: UNSHAVEN____ BUILD: SMI COMPLEXION: DBR____
 ADDRESS: 619 MARTIN_LUTHER_KING_DRIVE CANTON____ MS____
 SOC SEC: [REDACTED] PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000

***** NARRATIVE *****

ON NOVEMBER 16, 2012 I DEPUTY ABELS WAS CONDUCTING AN APARTMENT WALK
 THROUGH WHEN I CAME INTO CONTACT WITH A RANDY COLEMAN (SS# [REDACTED])
 COLEMAN SHOWED POSITIVE FOR AN ACTIVE WARRANT THROUGH JUSTICE COURT.
 COLEMAN WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND TRANSPORTED TO THE MADISON COUNTY
 DETENTION CENTER. WARRANT # 96289 (NO PROOF OF INSURANCE) CASH BOND
 WAS SET @ \$650.00. EOR. SO-25 DEPUTY PERRY ABELS

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS: CLEARED_BY_ARREST____
 REPORTING OFFICER: ABELS, PERRY, C.____ REPORT DATE: 11/16/12
 ASSIGNED TO: _____

CASE SO12013170 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: PAPER_SERVICE-WARRANT____ PREMISE TYPE: RESIDENCE/HOME____
 LOCATION: 619____ MARTIN_LUTHER_KING_DR____ 9____ APT/LOT:____ ZONE_SO____
 BUSINESS:____ WEAPON TYPE: UNKNOWN____

BEGIN DATE: 8/15/12 BEGIN TIME: 2136 END DATE: 8/15/12 END TIME: 2136

COMMENTS: SSN [REDACTED] / WILKES, CHRISTOPHER IN CUSTODY @ 2139 - REF CA
 SE #SO12013169 FOR TRANSPORT MILEAGE

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #: 001 STATUS: WARRANT/SERVED____
 NAME: CHRISTOPHER____ WILKES____ RACE: BLACK____
 SEX: MALE____ DOB: [REDACTED] AGE: 23____ HGT: 507____ WGT: 145____ HAIR: BLACK____
 EYES: BROWN____ FACIAL HAIR: CLEAN_SHAVEN____ BUILD: SLM COMPLEXION: DDB____
 ADDRESS: 1340_YANDELL_ROAD____ CANTON____ MS____
 EMPLOYMENT: UNKNOWN____
 OCCUPATION:____

SOC SEC: 000-00-0000 PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000 PHONE (BUS): 000-000-0000

***** NARRATIVE *****

ON AUGUST 15, 2012 I DEPUTY ABELS WAS ON ROUTINE PATROL WHEN I OBSERVED
 SEVERAL SUBJECTS LOITERING IN THE PARKING LOT OF 619 MARTIN LUTHER KING
 DRIVE. I STOP TO ADVISE THE SUBJECT TO MOVE ALONG. WHILE SPEAKING WITH
 THE SUBJECTS I ADVISED DISPATCH OF THE IDENTIFICATION OF A CHRISTOPHER
 DRAYUS WILKES. DISPATCHED RETURNED ADVISED THAT WILKES HAD TWO ACTIVE
 JUSTICE COURT WARRANTS. WILKES WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND TRANSPORTED TO
 THE MADISON COUNTY DETENTION CENTER. HE WAS BOOKED FOR THE TWO WARRANTS
 WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWED: FAILURE TO APPEAR ON A SPEEDING TICKET FROM MHP
 WARRANT #25189 4, FAILURE TO APPEAR ON A NO PROOF OF INSURANCE MCSO
 WARRANT #98619. TOTAL CASH BOND WAS SET AT \$875.00. EOR.
 SO-25 DEPUTY PERRY ABELS

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS: CLEARED_BY_ARREST____
 REPORTING OFFICER: ABELS, PERRY_C.____ REPORT DATE: 8/15/12
 ASSIGNED TO:____

Confidential

MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 004715

CASE SO14008826 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: APARTMENT_WALK_THRU_____ PREMISE TYPE: PARKING_LOT_____
 LOCATION: 619_____ MARTIN_LUTHER_KING_DR_____ 6_ APT/LOT:_____ ZONE_CW_____
 BUSINESS:_____ WEAPON TYPE: UNKNOWN_____
 BEGIN DATE: 6/06/14 BEGIN TIME: 2216 END DATE: 6/06/14 END TIME: 2216
 COMMENTS: GRIFFIN, WILLIE D

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #: 001 STATUS: ARREST_____ SUPPLEMENT DATED: 6/06/14
 NAME: WILLIE_____ GRIFFINE_____ RACE: BLACK_____
 SEX: MALE DOB: _____ AGE: 51 HGT: 509 WGT: 120 HAIR: BALD_____
 EYES: BROWN_____ FACIAL HAIR: UNSHAVEN_____ BUILD: MED COMPLEXION: DRK_____
 ADDRESS: 601 MARTIN_LUTHER_KING_DR_____ CANTON_____ MS_____
 SOC SEC: 000-00-0000 PHONE (RES): 000-000-0000

***** NARRATIVE *****

On Friday, June 6, 2014 at approximately 2230hrs, I, Deputy Johnson SO-12 observed a black male walking in the area of Canton Garden Apts. located at 619 Martin Luther King Drive. I stopped the subject to see if he lived in the Complex and he stated no he was just walking. I ran the subjects information (Willie Griffine _____) and had dispatch run a check. Dispatch advised that Griffine has (3) active warrants: (1) DUI-2nd, (2) No DL, and (3) No Proof of Insurance. I placed Griffine in handcuffs and sat him in the rear of my patrol car. Griffine was transported to the jail for booking purposes. EOR

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS: CLEARED_BY_ARREST_____
 REPORTING OFFICER: Z-JOHNSON, OLIVER, H_____ REPORT DATE: 6/06/14
 ASSIGNED TO: _____

CONFIDENTIAL

MC-RFP-Inc. Rep. 025778

EXHIBIT 99

From: Trey Bobinger
To: 'Randall Tucker'
Sent: 1/8/2016 11:20:58 PM
Subject: RE: Bills we're sponsoring that your client might have an interest in...

They are completely and utterly ridiculous!! I am not concerned about them at this point but just wanted to make you aware. I also forwarded Alex Hodge and Steve Rushing copies of the bills. I will let you know if there are any developments.....Thx.....Trey

From: Randall Tucker [mailto:Randall.Tucker@madison-co.com]
Sent: Friday, January 08, 2016 4:40 PM
To: Trey Bobinger
Subject: Re: Bills we're sponsoring that your client might have an interest in...

I've read these and all are utterly ridiculous. Sure hope they don't pass any of them!

Sent from my iPhone

On Jan 8, 2016, at 4:35 PM, Trey Bobinger <tbobi@bellsouth.net> wrote:

Sheriff,

I received this e-mail from the representative of the ACLU today. It contains three (3) bills that they are going to have introduced in the current legislative session. Please review, I know you are going to be all for them!! (CRAZY!)

From: Erik Fleming [mailto:EFleming@aclu-ms.org]
Sent: Friday, January 08, 2016 11:50 AM
To: TreyBobinger@bellsouth.net
Subject: Bills we're sponsoring that your client might have an interest in...

See attached.

<ACLU of MS Police Body Cam bill '16.docx>

<DP Bill 2016 read only.docx>

<Oral advisement and written consent prior to search of a vehicle or a person during police contact.docx>

EXHIBIT 100

Q&A with Sheriff Randy Tucker

Wednesday, January 14, 2015 12:00 PM

Madison County Sheriff Randy Tucker sat down for a one-on-one with the Journal to discuss everything from his stance on legalizing marijuana to the terrorist attack in Paris last week that ended with over a dozen dead.

Prior to his election as sheriff in 2011, Tucker served as a narcotics investigator for 20 years with the sheriff's department. In December, his department made 22 drug arrests in one of many investigative stings.

MS: Explain the drug situation in Madison County. Are there kingpins or more low-level dealers?

RT: I think our version of kingpin differs from what they would look at on a federal level. A kingpin to Madison County is somebody who has a tri-county reach, distributing several pounds of marijuana or a pound or more of cocaine each month. I'd classify the (local activity) as street level dealers and the occasional mid-level man.

MS: What's the biggest problem right now?

RT: Our biggest problem right now is homegrown - it's prescription drugs. Prescription drugs, they're not a chosen addiction like marijuana, cocaine or heroin. Eighty-ninety percent of prescription drug addicts are that way because of an involuntary addiction. Just kind of involuntary and subconsciously hooked on it. Most of those addictions started out innocently and legally.

MS: How does that progress into people buying them on the street illegally?

RT: I think the prescription drug abusers are more prevalent in the middle-to-upper class areas. They can afford healthcare readily. That's how those start, with going to the doctor and insurance paying. Then it progresses into an addiction. They have to go outside those means to find someone that provides them, and that's generally associated with lower income areas.

MS: You've said in previous interviews you do not agree with legalization of marijuana as seen in other states. With a ballot initiative underway in Mississippi to legalize marijuana, what are your thoughts on this?

RT: The push is coming and I know that. I don't think the general public views what law enforcement or doctors see in people that abuse drugs like marijuana. A lot of people think it's a recreational drug. I've heard it all, at the end of the day I've seen it over a 20-year period. I can't think of one life it's affected in a positive manner, but I can think of thousands of instances where its been a negative effect on someone's life. It's a drug that begins a downward spiral. I don't think there's any way you can ever regulate it. I've seen the stats from Colorado. For every pro they can present to you I can give you a con. They're trying to justify a means with an end.

MS: Where are we with the war on drugs? Some say that we've already lost it.

RT: I don't know that we've lost it. It's a depressing war. The fact that you put the same people in jail over and over and they're back out before you can get through the paperwork. I think it's incumbent for every jurisdiction to do as much as they can to combat it. We need to try to keep our head above water. I don't think justifying one drug is the means to survive the drug war.

MS: What's the next big thing when it comes to drugs and what are you looking out for?

RT: The synthetic drug - synthetic marijuana or spice, LSD 25I. The laws as they are set up right now govern certain parts of a drug, like marijuana is THC. Chemists now are learning they can create these synthetic drugs. It's a big struggle for the legislature to identify the compounds creating the illegal drug and try to add to the uniformed controlled substance statute.

MS: What about drug education? DARE is there for young children, but how to we educate the teenagers,

when they're at the age when they begin experimenting?

RT: Education starts at home. Parenting has really gotten away from what it was when I grew up. I don't parent the way my parents did. The value that you want to instill in the kids is still the same, but it has evolved to the point where we don't want to hurt kids feelings. You can't discipline them, can't paddle them. There was a winner and a loser and now everybody's a winner. I think we've really got to back up and put the value back in personal hygiene and accountability back home. I think church numbers are down. We need to get people back in the church.

MS: Shifting gears, you are the chief law enforcement officer of the county. What's your biggest fear each day?

RT: I don't know that I could say there would be one incident. There's so many things that go through my head everyday that could happen. There's so much loss of life in law enforcement nowadays. I dread the day I have to tell a wife or husband, spouse or child their parent is not coming home. I dread the fact law enforcement in today's society is disrespected based on a certain number of events that are not factually commented on.

I do dread an active shooter scenario because that's a "nobody's gonna win" situation.

MS: Do you instantly worry if your phone rings at 11 o'clock at night?

RT: If I'm asleep. I don't sleep much. I worry every day. You worry about those incidents. It's not just one, you play scenarios over in your head, anything tragic that can happen. Myra Lewis. I think about her every single night before I go to sleep. I wonder where she is. When I wake up I talk to our investigators, tell them what I thought about, it's just one of those things.

MS: Do you think you'll ever find out what happened? (Two-year-old went missing in Camden in March and police continue to search for evidence of her whereabouts).

RT: Yes, at some point we will. I hope it's today. I wish the phone would ring right now. I don't know which way it's gonna go. I'm an optimist, I believe she's out there waiting to be found.

MS: You just touched on this, disrespect to law enforcement. There's a sentiment going on right now across the country. Two officers were killed in New York City a few weeks back. Do you think there needs to be a discussion on the national level?

RT: First off, I think to ambush anybody whether it's a citizen law enforcement officer, is a cowardly thing to do. Beyond that I would submit that each individual, each individual incident has a set of circumstances unique to that own incident. I don't know that there are any greater number of incidents happening today than there were 10 years ago. There are a few isolated incidents that have brought more extension and exposure to those incidents.

Citizen reactions - good or bad situations - have always happened. Is every officer always right in every incident, no.

Is every incident the fault of a citizen, no. But at the same time I would say that officers are trained. I have a hard time believing they would go out and single out people purposefully to violate their rights and mistreat them.

MS: Does your department have body cameras or plans to introduce them in the future?

RT: We do not. We have recently, as late as this year, installed a camera in every vehicle we have. We have cameras as well as backseat cameras for detention purposes. We've talked about...the body cams. That's one of those deals - are you gonna scrutinize every little thing a guy does or girl does based on a few bad apples? If you've got to stand there with your thumb on them constantly I'd rather not need them. The people we hire go through a rigorous process. We don't hire anybody off the street. I put my faith and belief in them or I wouldn't hire them.

MS: Are people more violent in your opinion today, compared to a few years ago?

RT: Absolutely! People are frustrated economically, frustrated morally. People are frustrated with what's going on, what's being perceived in the public eye. A lot of conclusions are being jumped to without facts.

MS: With what happened recently in Paris, is that a threat you take seriously, even here in the heart of Mississippi?

RT: I think anybody that doesn't take it seriously is naive. No community is immune to an incident like that. Go back to fears. I fear something just like that. It can happen anywhere. You really rely on the fact you've hired the best possible candidates for your jobs and trained them properly and given them equipment. You can prepare all day and you're not gonna be prepared. You can be more prepared than you were yesterday but you're not gonna ever be fully prepared for something like that.

How can you be prepared for chaos - you can't.

EXHIBIT 101

Jeremy Williams

From: Susan McCarty
Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2016 12:50 PM
To: Jeremy Williams; Randall Tucker
Cc: Pamela Hancock; Cheryl Horn; Shelia Taylor
Subject: FW: charges
Attachments: 201611301154.pdf

Please see attached Affidavits and fact sheets where charges have been filed against Slade and James Hall.

Per Statute, these cases are being delivered to the County Prosecutor for proper handling in Circuit/County Court.

Susan McCarty, JCC
Madison County Justice Court
2961 S Liberty, Canton, MS 39046
601-855-5619

-----Original Message-----

From: madisoncourt@madison-co.com [mailto:madisoncourt@madison-co.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 30, 2016 10:54 AM
To: Susan McCarty <Susan.McCarty@madison-co.com>
Subject: Message from "RNP0026738E7FC7"

This E-mail was sent from "RNP0026738E7FC7" (Aficio MP 4002).

Scan Date: 11.30.2016 11:54:04 (-0500)
Queries to: madisoncourt@madison-co.com

CASE NO MIS 00 028351

JUDGE BRUCE MCKINLEY

CHARGE COMMITTING A CRIME W/IN PERFORMANCE OF OFF. DUTY

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

COUNTY OF MADISON

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME STEPHANIE BURTON, DC

A JUSTICE COURT CLERK OF MADISON COUNTY,

JONES DESTINY
107 WAY CIRCLE
CANTON

MS 39046-0000

MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT


MOORE SLADE DEPUTY
2935 HWY 51
CANTON

MS 39046-0000

ON OR ABOUT 11/27/2016 IN MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

DID WILLFULLY AND UNLAWFULLY, AND IN VIOLATION OF SECTION 99-3-28, AND DURING A TIME THAT HE WAS ACTING WITHIN THE SCOPE OF HIS OFFICIAL DUTY AS A SWORN OFFICER OF THE MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT CAUSE AFFIANT TO BE PUT IN FEAR OF HARM BY ALLOWING THE FOLLOWING TO OCCUR, GRABBING THE AFFIANT'S ARM, PLACING AFFIANT IN CUFFS AND STATING TO THE AFFIANT "I'M TAKING YOUR ASS TO JAIL", AND SQUEEZING AFFIANT'S ARM. THIS OCCURRING IN MADISON COUNTY, MS.

AGAINST THE PEACE AND DIGNITY OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.



SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, THIS THE 11/29/2016



MADISON COUNTY JUSTICE COURT

2961 SOUTH LIBERTY, CANTON, MS 39046

CONFIDENTIAL

MC - RFP 8 - 212

CRIMINAL FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

(Affiant Section)

Name: Destiny Jones Phone: 601-564-5421
(YOUR FULL LEGAL NAME)

Address: 107 Way Circle, Canfon, MS, 39046
(HOUSE NUMBER AND STREET NAME) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP)

Employer: Student (JSU) Phone: _____
(NAME OF COMPANY)

Address: _____ / _____ / _____ / _____
(NUMBER AND STREET NAME) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP)

(Defendant Section)

Name: Slade Moore Phone: _____
(PRINT FULL LEGAL NAME)

Address: _____ / _____ / _____ / _____
(HOUSE NUMBER AND STREET NAME) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP)

Employer: _____ Phone: _____
(NAME OF COMPANY)

Address: _____ / _____ / _____ / _____
 (NUMBER AND STREET NAME) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP)

THE DATE OF THE INCIDENT: 11/27/16

Describe what happened below in detail:

My brother's car (lost a wheel) on the North bound side of I 55 in the left lane. My brother called 911 for assistance. I went to provide assistance to my brother. I pulled to the left of the highway a car length in front of my brother. By this time my fiancé (John Leach) had already arrived before me behind my brother, and a State trooper behind him. Then a drunk driver slammed in to the State trooper's car, pushing the state trooper into my fiancé's car, then it slid into my car. Then the Sheriff Department arrived on scene. The trooper told me to do one thing and the sheriff told me to do another. When I explained to the sheriff what the trooper told me he got angry. I ~~thought~~ ^{thought} it wasn't appropriate for Sheriff to use the language he used or the excessive force. I was not read any ~~year~~ ^{my} rights. I just wanted to notify the department of this incident and behavior of Slade Moore.

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MC - RFP 8 - 213

CRIMINAL FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES

(Affiant Section)

Name: Destiny Jones Phone: _____
(YOUR FULL LEGAL NAME)Address: _____
(HOUSE NUMBER AND STREET NAME) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP)Employer: _____ Phone: _____
(NAME OF COMPANY)Address: _____
(HOUSE NUMBER AND STREET NAME) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP)

(Defendant Section)

Name: _____ Phone: _____
(YOUR FULL LEGAL NAME)Address: _____
(HOUSE NUMBER AND STREET NAME) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP)Employer: _____ Phone: _____
(NAME OF COMPANY)Address: _____
(HOUSE NUMBER AND STREET NAME) (CITY) (STATE) (ZIP)

THE DATE OF THE INCIDENT: _____

Describe what happened below in detail:

... continued I was ^{scared} crying heavily talking to a trooper ~~and~~. The officer grabbed my arm aggressively and placed me in hand cuffs and stated "I'm taking your ass to jail". He then lead me to another Sheriff's car and told him when he get done to take me to jail. The officer was squeezing my arms. I was crying telling him he was hurting my arms, and calling for my mother, he then threw me in the back of his car and I remained there until the scene was clear. I was then transported to the county jail. Mike I was charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest, which was false.

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MC - RFP 8 - 214

EXHIBIT 102

CASE SO15009132 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: PAPER_SERVICE-WARRANT____ PREMISE TYPE: HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY____
 LOCATION:____LIVINGSTON_VERNON_RD/_HW_3_ APT/LOT:____ ZONE_XN____
 BUSINESS:____ WEAPON TYPE__UNKNOWN____
 BEGIN DATE:_6/09/15 BEGIN TIME:1354 END DATE:_6/09/15 END TIME:1354
 COMMENTS: MS

MS / VBLESSN / [REDACTED] / [REDACTED] IN CUST @ 1418

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #:001 STATUS:_ARREST____ SUPPLEMENT DATED: 6/09/15
 NAME:_EARNEST_L._PATE____ RACE:_BLACK____
 SEX:_MALE__ DOB:[REDACTED] AGE:43_ HGT:511 WGT:170 HAIR:_BLACK____
 EYES:_BROWN____ FACIAL HAIR:_UNKNOWN____ BUILD:SLM COMPLEXION:BLK
 ADDRESS:_117_COMPRESS_ST.____ FLORA____ MS
 SOC SEC:[REDACTED] PHONE (RES):000-000-0000

***** NARRATIVE *****

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 2015, AT APPROXIMATELY 1415 HRS., I CAME IN CONTACT
 WITH EARNEST L. PATE ON LIVINGSTON VERNON RD. NEAR HWY 22. PATE HAD A BAD
 CHECK WARRANT, WARRANT#BCU02199. PATE WAS TRANSPORTED TO THE MADISON
 COUNTY JAIL WHERE HE WAS SERVED WITH THE WARRANT AND GIVEN A \$1,000.00
 WRITTEN BOND.

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS:____
 REPORTING OFFICER: Z-THOMAS,_JAMES_L_(BUB__ REPORT DATE:_6/09/15
 ASSIGNED TO: _____

EXHIBIT 103

CASE SO15006923 * MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE * PAGE: 1

INCIDENT REPORT

INCIDENT TYPE: PAPER_SERVICE-WARRANT____ PREMISE TYPE: HIGHWAY/ROAD/ALLEY____
 LOCATION:____GEORGE_WASHINGTON_AVE/_W_7_ APT/LOT:____ ZONE____
 BUSINESS:____ WEAPON TYPE__UNKNOWN____

BEGIN DATE:_5/03/15_ BEGIN TIME:2033 END DATE:_5/03/15_ END TIME:2033

COMMENTS: [REDACTED] SMITH,QUINCY / IN CUST @ 2050 SPOKE TO THE PERSON'

S MOTHER AND SHE IS ENROUTE TO GET THE CAR 20:54// MCE736

***** PERSONS *****

PERSON #:001 STATUS:_ARREST____ SUPPLEMENT DATED: 5/03/15
 NAME:_QUINCY_C._SMITH____ RACE:_BLACK____
 SEX:_MALE__ DOB: [REDACTED] AGE:26_ HGT:509 WGT:180 HAIR:_BLACK____
 EYES:_BROWN____ FACIAL HAIR:_CLEAN_SHAVEN__ BUILD:MED COMPLEXION:MBR
 ADDRESS:_204_DOBSON_AVE____ CANTON____ MS
 SOC SEC: [REDACTED] PHONE (RES):000-000-0000

PERSON #:002 STATUS:_VICTIM-SOCIETY/PUBLIC____ SUPPLEMENT DATED: 5/03/15
 NAME:____ RACE:____
 SEX:____ DOB:_0/00/00_ AGE:____ HGT:000 WGT:000 HAIR:____
 EYES:____ FACIAL HAIR:____ BUILD:____ COMPLEXION:____
 ADDRESS:____ MS

SOC SEC:000-00-0000 PHONE (RES):000-000-0000

***** NARRATIVE *****

On the above date and time deputies came in contact with Quincy Smith on
 George Washington Str near Welsh Str. Smith had and outstanding warrant
 through MCJC for failure to pay fine. Smith was taken into custody and
 transported to the MCDC on the above charge and given a cash bond of
 532.50 dollars per the warrant. e.o.r. Darian Smith S.O.47

***** ADMINISTRATION *****

CASE STATUS:_CLEARED_BY_ARREST____

REPORTING OFFICER: SMITH,_GEORGE_DARIAN____ REPORT DATE:___5/03/15

ASSIGNED TO: _____

EXHIBIT 104

Madison County Sheriff's Office

Narrative

CASE NUMBER				PAGE NUMBER
N/A				1 OF 2
COMPLAINANT'S NAME (Firm's Name if a Complainant)	OFFENSE DISPOSITION			
N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> Cleared Adult Arrest <input type="checkbox"/> Cleared Exception Juv <input type="checkbox"/> Inactive	<input type="checkbox"/> Cleared Exception Adult <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Closed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unfounded	<input type="checkbox"/> Cleared Juvenile Custody <input type="checkbox"/> Open / Active	
TYPE OFFENSE				
INTERNAL	DATE/TIME OF REPORT	OFFICER #	REPORTING OFFICER'S NAME	
	06/27/2016 17:00 HRS.	2568	JEREMY WILLIAMS SO-2	

NARRATIVE

ON 06/26/2016 I WAS CONTACTED BY HEATH HALL WITH SMG WHO ADVISED HE RECEIVED A CALL FROM A REPORTER WITH WJTV WHO ADVISED HIM SHE HAD A VIDEO OF A MADISON COUNTY DEPUTY SENT TO HER FROM A FAMILY WHO LIVED AT 388 RICKS DR IN CANTON MS. THE REPORTER STATED TO HALL THAT THE FAMILY ALLEGED AN UNKNOWN DEPUTY CHOKED KHADAFEY MANNING WHILE IN HANDCUFFS AND THE VIDEO WHILE UNCLEAR SHOWED A DEPUTY WITH HIS ARM IN THE NECK AREA OF WHO WAS ALLEGED TO BE MANNING.

SHERIFF TUCKER HAD CALLED JUST PRIOR TO ME HEARING FROM HALL AND ADVISED HE GOT A SIMILAR CALL FROM CHIEF BROWN AT CANTON POLICE DEPT STATING A FAMILY WAS MEETING WITH MAYOR ARNEL BOULDIN AND CONTACTING THE NEWS MEDIA ABOUT AN ALLEGED INCIDENT. I OR SHERIFF TUCKER HAVE HAD NO CONTACT FROM A FAMILY MEMBER OR MR MANNING ABOUT THIS INCIDENT.

I SEARCHED THE CAD FOR ANY RECORDS OF CALLS FROM 388 RICKS DR AND FOUND CASE#2016-9669 A REPORT OF A HOUSE BURGLARY THAT LISTED MANNING AS A WITNESS. A COPY OF THAT REPORT IS ATTACHED TO THIS NARRATIVE AS WELL AS TWO WITNESS STATEMENTS ONE MADE BY MANNING. I CONTACTED SGT SLADE MOORE AND ASKED HIM ABOUT THE INCIDENT. SGT MOORE ADVISED ME OF THE CALL AND CIRCUMSTANCES LISTED IN THE ATTACHED REPORT. SGT MOORE ADVISED MANNING WAS INVOLVED AND HE HAD WITNESSED HIM WITH THE SUSPECT AS HE BROKE A WINDOW AND TRIED TO ENTER THE RESIDENCE. SGT MOORE ADVISED HE AND THE OTHER DEPUTIES WHO RESPONDED TO THE CALL MADE CONTACT WITH MANNING IN AN APARTMENT HE WITNESSED HIM RUN TO. SGT MOORE ADVISED THAT MANNING WAS BEING DISORDERLY AND HE DID HANDCUFF MR MANNING. SGT MOORE ALSO ADVISED THAT AT SOME POINT DURING THE INTERVIEW MANNING DID HAVE TO BE RESTRAINED AND HE DID HAVE TO USE APPROPRIATE FORCE TO GET HIM INTO THE BACK OF A

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SHERIFF DEPT VEHICLE. THIS FORCE DID INCLUDE SGT MOORE WITH HIS ARM IN THE AREA OF MANNINGS NECK. SGT MOORE ADVISED THAT MANNING DID EVENTUALLY CALM DOWN AND GIVE A STATEMENT TO WHAT HAPPENED AT THE APARTMENT COMPLEX AND WAS RELEASED.

SGT MOORE PROVIDED A STATEMENT TO WHAT OCCURRED IN THE APARTMENT AND THAT STATEMENT IS ATTACHED TO THIS NARRATIVE. AT THIS TIME NO COMPLAINT HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM MANNING OR HIS FAMILY MEMBERS. I, SHERIFF TUCKER, OR HALL HAVE NOT SEEN THE VIDEO THAT WAS SENT TO WJTV DESPITE REQUESTS THAT THE REPORTER SEND IT. ---- END OF NARRATIVE ---- J. WILLIAMS SO-2 ----

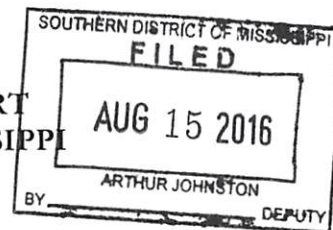


CONFIDENTIAL

MC - RFP 8 - 183

EXHIBIT 105

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION



ROBERT L. GIBSON

PLAINTIFF

V.

CAUSE NO.: 3:16cv633 HTW-LRA

MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

DEFENDANT

COMPLAINT

(A JURY TRIAL IS DEMANDED)

COMES NOW Plaintiff, ROBERT L. GIBSON, brings this action against the captioned Defendant(s). Unless otherwise stated, "Defendant" or "Defendants" shall also refer to Defendant as well as all Defendants to be named (to the extent Plaintiff agrees to proceed against them). As more specifically set forth below, Plaintiff has been subjected to race-based discrimination prior to termination and in the form of discriminatory discharge. He was also subject to retaliation prior to termination, and at the time of his retaliatory discharge. The actions of the Madison County Sheriff's Department described herein constitute violations of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000 et seq. as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 1981a. This is to allege PLAINTIFF is entitled to all recoverable costs, amounts, damages provided for by 42 U.S.C § 1981a, and under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 42 U.S.C. § 2000 et seq. as amended.

In support of his Complaint and causes of action set as forth therein, Plaintiff states as follows.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. At all relevant times hereto the Madison County Sheriff's Department has been entity engaged in an industry affecting commerce within the meaning of Section 701(b), through (h) of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. §2000e(b) through (h) (and any related subsections), and other relevant sections of law. In the alternative, Defendant otherwise falls under the jurisdiction of Federal laws noted above and below. All damages and losses are sought to be recovered according to all provisions allowing or addressing recoverable damages set forth in the above-mentioned laws. Plaintiff incorporates, in his prayer for relief below, all provisions of the above-mentioned laws defining and describing the types of damages and categories of damages he may recover. He specifically claims he is entitled to recover all such available damages recoverable under all law referred to in this Complaint, (or otherwise implicated by the facts or causes of action) all of which are sought pursuant to this Complaint whether or not specifically noted below.

2. The civil rights violations, and wrongful employment practices perpetuated by Defendants (including but not limited to race discrimination, retaliation, and all conduct, facts, occurrences, acts or omissions providing any basis for legal action) shall hereafter also be referred to as "actionable conduct". This Honorable Court has jurisdiction of this matter (due to federal questions according to 28 USC § 1331) and venue is proper according to 28 USC § 1391.

3. Plaintiff has satisfied administrative conditions prior to the commencement of this action under Title VII, by filing his Charge of Discrimination with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Plaintiff was issued a Right to Sue letter dated May 20, 2016 and received thereafter. The Right to Sue and Charge are collectively attached hereto as *Exhibit "A"*. Mr. Gibson has another pending Charge that was filed with the Jackson Area EEOC office and which has been forwarded to the US Department of Justice. This Complaint does not bring claims pursuant to that second Charge which alleges retaliation occurring after the

retaliatory termination alleged in the Exhibit "A" Charge. While Plaintiff alleges in this Complaint that he was discriminated against and retaliated against, resulting in his discriminatory and retaliatory termination, Plaintiff also reserves the right to allege separate acts of retaliation occurring due to actionable conduct on the part of Defendant after the termination. He reserves the right to bring legal claims alleging those acts of retaliation in a separate Complaint or amendment to this Complaint.

4. All Counts, claims, causes of action, allegations, statements, and theories of recovery are alleged in the alternative to each other, and also in addition to each other. The matters below are set forth while reserving the chance to provide alternate or additional explaining details. Nothing herein shall be deemed as waiving requirements of notice pleading. Unless otherwise stated in the heading of the Count or within the Count, all Counts, and claims within them, are meant to be applicable to all Defendants named or to be named.

PARTIES

5. Plaintiff, ROBERT GIBSON, is an adult resident of Madison County, Mississippi. At times contemplated by the facts and causes of action contemplated herein, he resided at 879 Williams Boulevard, Apartment 23B, Ridgeland, Mississippi 39157.

6. Defendant, MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, was an Employer in Mississippi within the above judicial district at the time of all acts and omissions which are the subject of this Complaint. Substantial actionable conduct giving rise to the claims occurred there. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this Complaint to assure proper parties are before the Court, (and the proper registered agent is served and that the proper places of business are noted). This shall also serve as Plaintiff's Motion to substitute parties or amend as needed to assure proper names are before the Court. Defendant, MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, is

reasonably believed to be able to be served with process c/o Sheriff Randy Tucker, 2941 U.S. Highway 51, Canton, Mississippi 39046 and\or wherever else Defendant may be found.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

7. Plaintiff was employed as a sheriff's deputy with Defendant beginning on or about February 28, 2011. Plaintiff worked with Defendant in a law enforcement capacity. Plaintiff is a member of a protected class, the African-American race. Prior to working in law enforcement, Plaintiff held a leadership position in the United States Marine Corps wherein he performed valuable service, and obtained experience working in stressful conflict situations.

8. During the time of Plaintiff's employment with Defendant, both he and other officers, regardless of race were expected to, and did, respond to stressful situations. That were reasonably expected to arise as part of law enforcement duties. Some of those situations, that involved or implicated understandable issues that needed to be worked out among officers and supervisors. Further, officers such as Plaintiff and other non-African American officers experienced these issues and they were to be expected in the course of Defendant's operations.

9. Plaintiff worked, in part. under the supervision of Deputy Chief Jeremy Williams at times relevant to the facts and actionable conduct providing the basis for this Complaint. Plaintiff worked under others as well.

10. Notwithstanding the above, and prior to Plaintiff's discriminatory and/or retaliatory discharge on or about February 19, 2013, Plaintiff performed his law enforcement duties and worked for Defendant as reasonably expected.

11. In the alternative and in addition, Plaintiff performed his law enforcement duties in a manner, at least substantially similar to other deputies, when considering issues that might commonly arise as well as other reasonably expected matters associated with law enforcement.

12. In the alternative and in addition, there was no significant problem with Plaintiff's job performance or activities as a law enforcement officer that should have justified termination, when considering the circumstances under which the termination occurred. The above was also true when considering Defendant's treatment of other deputies (and matters involving them).

13. In the alternative and in addition, there was no significant problem with Plaintiff's job performance or activities as a law enforcement officer that should have justified failure to promote Plaintiff, when considering the circumstances under which the failure occurred. The above was also true when considering Defendant's treatment of other deputies (and matters involving them).

14. In the alternative and in addition, any alleged deviations from expected practice were not significant so as to warrant termination, and/or failure to promote and/or adverse employment action against Plaintiff, when considering Defendant's treatment of other deputies, and/or matters involving them.

15. In the alternative and in addition, any alleged problems with Plaintiff's job performance were not any substantial reason to write-up, reprimand, nor counsel Plaintiff in a manner that reasonably indicated there were significant problems with his job performance warranting termination and/or failure to promote and/or adverse employment action against him.

16. In the alternative and in addition, when considering Plaintiff's job performance, attitude, and actions as a whole, he performed very good work as a law enforcement officer.

17. While Plaintiff denies he violated any work rule in any significant way that should have justified termination and/or failure to promote and/or adverse employment action, Plaintiff reserves the right to argue that any alleged deviation from the Defendant's practices which the Defendant has alleged to EEOC or which it may allege in this action, were not substantially different

from the alleged deviations commonly engaged in by similarly situated non African-American employees.

18. On or about January 1, 2013, Plaintiff was denied promotion to the position of investigator in the CID division under Captain Barfield. He previously applied for the position on or about October 2012.

19. The position in criminal investigations at CID under Captain Barfield (non-juvenile) was conveyed to be open to employees by memorandum from Deputy Chief Jeremy Williams's desk on or about October 8, 2012. While the memorandum specifically asked deputies to state their number of years in law enforcement as well as number of years with the department, the memorandum did not state, (nor did the Defendant ever convey or represent) that time in law enforcement or time with the department were the criteria for selection.

20. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant never conveyed or represented that time in law enforcement or time with the department were the only criteria for selection or the criteria to be given greatest weight.

21. The announcement did not indicate that other criteria including but not limited to work ethic and/or productivity were requirements that needed to be met in order to qualify for the position.

22. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant never adequately defined the criteria of work ethic and/or productivity so as to fairly include them as criteria for selection.

23. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant never represented how it intended to evaluate or measure work ethic or productivity and it never had adequate clear, objectively conveyed standards for measuring work ethic or productivity.

24. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant's criteria for selection of an applicant was significantly subjective at best such that there was no adequately defined specific criteria or set of criteria at the time of the announcement.

25. In the alternative and in addition, given the subjective nature of Defendant's selection criteria (or set of criteria) they were not able to uniformly applied to both African American and non African-American deputies.

26. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant never had adequately established, nor clearly established criteria or set of criteria for selection.

27. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant never adequately carried out policies, procedures, and practices so as to provide subjective information as to the exact selection criteria for the positions. The above resulted in Defendant's decision-makers having significant subjective control over selecting individuals for the positions.

28. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant's decision-makers otherwise had significant subjective control over selecting individuals for the positions.

29. Defendant's practice which was not based on adequately defined criteria or set of criteria resulted in a discriminatory effect upon Plaintiff and potentially other African-Americans. While Plaintiff maintains that Defendant's methods for granting promotions were discriminatory, his claims are founded in the disparate treatment of Plaintiff when compared to non African-Americans. Nevertheless, Plaintiff reserves the right to claim (and/or otherwise support) that Defendant engaged in a pattern and practice of using methods (or lack of appropriate methods) which had a discriminatory effect upon Plaintiff and other African-Americans when considering factors, including but not limited to, the promotions received and not received by African-Americans in relation to the racial make-up of the work force on or about 2012 to 2013. Plaintiff reserves the right to otherwise support that Defendant engaged in pattern(s) and/or practice(s) that

occurred in various forms and manifested themselves in discrimination affecting Plaintiff as alleged in this Complaint, and potentially others.

30. Plaintiff was denied promotion to the position of investigator while one or more similarly-situated non-African American employees received promotion to investigator in the adult CID.

31. While Plaintiff reserves the right to argue that there were not clearly defined criteria conveyed as being part of the selection process, he also argues in the alternative and in addition that by a reasonable standard, his work ethic and/or productivity were sufficient for the promotion. When considering Plaintiff's work ethic alone as exemplified by his performance, and when considering it was good, it should have been given weight so as to determine him to be more suited and/or more qualified for the position than the non African-American who received the promotion. In the alternative and in addition, when considering Plaintiff's work ethic and productivity from an objective standard Plaintiff was more suited than the lesser suited and/or lesser qualified non African-American who received the promotion.

32. In the alternative and in addition, when considering all factors as a whole including but not limited to Plaintiff's certification, knowledge of law enforcement responsibilities and other factors related to job performance and to Plaintiff's abilities, Plaintiff was more suited and/or qualified to receive the position.

33. Plaintiff sets forth that some, or all statistical information gathered or assembled by EEOC as contained in the investigative file, supports a pattern or practice of racial discrimination when considering the circumstances involving Plaintiff and non African-Americans. Plaintiff reserves the right to rely upon that information to establish, along with other evidence, that Defendant discriminated. Plaintiff otherwise also reserves the right to rely upon statistical information which may be determined in discovery and/or which may be obtained from available

information. Plaintiff reserves the right to challenge Defendant's claimed statistical evidence or interpretation of matters involving its workforce.

34. Defendant's failure to apply uniform, clearly conveyed, objective and clearly practiced, standards of selection resulted in the discriminatory promotion of one or more non African-American's instead of Plaintiff.

35. In the alternative and in addition, when considering a reasonable comparison between Plaintiff and other non-African American deputies, and Defendant's lack of clearly defined criteria, Plaintiff was passed over for promotion in favor of one or more lesser qualified, and/or less suited, and/or uncertified non-African American individuals.

36. While Plaintiff denies he violated any work rule (or deviated from commonly expected practice) in any manner which would have justified the discriminatory failure to promote, discriminatory discharge, or retaliation, Plaintiff alleges similarly-situated non African-American deputies engaged in similar or worse conduct than Plaintiff. Notwithstanding, they were not subject to Defendant's actionable conduct resulting in the discriminatory failure to promote, resulting in the discriminatory and retaliatory work environment, as well as resulting in discriminatory and retaliatory termination that occurred on February 19, 2013.

37. Prior to Plaintiff's termination, and within relatively close time, Plaintiff discussed with Lieutenant Mark Sandridge (over the DUI unit) Plaintiff's concerns about racially discriminatory practices that affected both the employees and the community. Plaintiff complained to Lt. Sandridge about white officers using excessive force and beating black individuals. Plaintiff also complained about the Department setting up roadblocks primarily in the minority neighborhoods. Around the time of Plaintiff's complaints, Plaintiff personally witnessed officers using excessive force and severely beating a suspect along Highway 55 while the suspect was still in

handcuffs. Plaintiff firmly opposed this mistreatment, and picked up the individual, thereafter put him in a police cruiser.

38. Further, Plaintiff was informed of other instances wherein excessive force was used upon black individuals.

39. The above referenced multiple instances of excessive force used upon black individuals were reasonably believed to represent discriminatory terms and conditions of employment for officers working for the department, and which Plaintiff complained about. Even though the above conduct Plaintiff complained about also involved third-parties and the community, it represented discriminatory terms and conditions of employment for Plaintiff and potentially other officers as well. Mr. Gibson reasonably believed he and other officers were being required to work in an environment containing discriminatory terms and conditions insofar as it involved mistreatment of black individuals, and in so far as it required officers to work in circumstances involving, and around, the discriminatory mistreatment. As a result, he reasonably, and of good faith believed that the terms and conditions of employment were discriminatory for himself and other employees required to work in the conditions.

40. Further, Plaintiff complained to Lt. Sandridge on the occasion referred to above, about what he reasonably perceived to be no black officers being in the investigations or DUI unit (reasonably referring to adult investigations unit (CID)). Plaintiff otherwise complained about black officers not being promoted to important positions of responsibility in SWAT and narcotics even though they were certified and otherwise qualified. Regardless of whether Defendant may now claim there were black officers in certain positions of responsibility, Plaintiff had a reasonable and good faith belief that there was discriminatory mistreatment insofar as black officers were not substantially involved in certain positions and/or promoted to positions of responsibility including but potentially not limited to the above positions. He therefore complained. Plaintiff specifically

complained about the matters in this Complaint representing what he reasonably believed to be racial discrimination in the terms, conditions of employment when he communicated with Lieutenant Sandridge.

41. Further, in response to the EEOC, Defendant set forth that Kim Henderson, black female, was in the job sought by Plaintiff (Charging Party) and that all the other investigators were white. Plaintiff submits that while she was over child crimes and Plaintiff reasonably complained about the lack of black investigators in CID (adult) under Captain Barfield. In the alternative and in addition, one or more of his complaints could be reasonably construed to refer to the investigations unit at CID (adult investigations) wherein there were no black investigators. Plaintiff sought a job in CID over the adult crimes investigatory unit which was separate from the unit involving Ms. Henderson. Plaintiff submits there should be no disputing that he never applied for any job involving investigating crimes against youth. When considering that Defendant knew of or should have known that the job sought by Plaintiff was in the adult CID, Plaintiff reasonably and in good faith believed that the unit for which he sought employment contained no African-Americans.

42. Plaintiff never expressed unhappiness about Defendant or Defendant's operations to Lt. Sandridge or Plaintiff's supervisors (including Sheriff Tucker and Chief Jeremy Williams) before discussing it with Lt. Sandridge at the time referred to here. Plaintiff in fact expressed unhappiness and conveyed he was expressing that unhappiness because of Defendant's race discrimination.

43. It is reasonably believed that Lieutenant Sandridge discussed with Sheriff Tucker and Chief Williams the matters Plaintiff conveyed to Lt. Sandridge.

44. After the above events in the prior paragraph, Plaintiff was brought into a meeting with Chief Williams and Sheriff Tucker wherein Plaintiff was informed during the brief communication by Chief Williams that it was understood Plaintiff was not happy at the Sheriff's Department, and was therefore given the option of resignation or to be terminated. Plaintiff was

given no reasonable choice and/or option under the circumstances. Plaintiff declined resignation and was issued a letter terminating him.

45. Defendant alleged to Plaintiff that he was being terminated because Defendant believed he was unhappy working for the Department.

46. Defendant has alleged numerous reasons for termination to the EEOC that were not the true reasons for Plaintiff's termination as expressed to him. Plaintiff sets forth that there should be no material fact dispute that he was terminated for expressing unhappiness, and that Plaintiff in fact expressed unhappiness due to what he reasonably believed were Defendant's racially discriminatory practices (and that Defendant knew of and/or should have known at the time of termination that Plaintiff was expressing unhappiness due to what he reasonably, and in good faith, believed to be racially discriminatory terms, conditions and/or privileges of employment).

47. Defendant has expressed reasons for termination to the EEOC that were significantly based on its subjective perception of Plaintiff, and/or otherwise not adequately supported.

48. Nevertheless, to the extent Defendant now claims reasons for termination that were not expressed (or adequately expressed) to Plaintiff prior to the EEOC investigation, similarly-situated white deputies engaged in similar or worse conduct than Defendant alleged to the EEOC that Plaintiff engaged in. Defendant knew of or should have known of this conduct, and they were not terminated. For example, while reserving the right to provide others in discovery, Plaintiff was reasonably informed by a supervisory employee that there were circumstances involving the potentially violent propensities of another officer that should have reasonably indicated concerns with the officer. The similarly situated white employee was not terminated.

49. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant misrepresented and/or incorrectly misrepresented, within information it presented to the EEOC, material matters related to Plaintiff's

ability to function as a law enforcement officer. The above is also supported by the fact that Plaintiff was never issued any write up nor formal reprimand.

50. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant has otherwise alleged concerns with Plaintiff's job performance wherein it tolerated similar or worse conduct, behavior, and/or attitude on the part of non African-Americans.

51. Plaintiff denies that he engaged in any conduct or behavior that was outside what was reasonably expected and tolerated by Defendant in the law enforcement context.

52. In the alternative and in addition, regardless of whether or not Defendant failed to promote Plaintiff under circumstances which were discriminatory, Defendant failed to retain Plaintiff and instead retained one or more similarly situated non African American employees under circumstances wherein Plaintiff was terminated, even though one or more were not terminated for similar or worse conduct. Plaintiff maintains the above while also reserving the right to argue that he was not informed of, and had no reason to know of, any substantial issue with his job performance that should have warranted termination. Plaintiff therefore also reserves the right to argue that when his job performance, conduct, approach to the work, and work as performed, is compared to one or more similarly situated, non African Americans, he was treated differently under sufficiently similar circumstances so as to constitute disparate treatment.

53. At no time during the above events did Chief Williams, Lt. Sandridge, Sherriff Tucker, or any other person with supervisory authority over Plaintiff or with authority to make a termination decision, ever inform Plaintiff that he was terminated for any other reason aside from being unhappy at the Department.

54. Defendant did not adequately investigate or address Plaintiff's concerns affecting Plaintiff and potentially others. Defendant instead summarily terminated Plaintiff.

55. While Defendant's termination was retaliatory, Defendant also retaliated against Plaintiff prior to termination by the denial of an adequate opportunity for his concerns regarding alleged race discrimination to be ever adequately investigated, or addressed.

56. It is reasonably believed, based upon all available information, and the events occurring at the time, that Plaintiff was terminated for being allegedly unhappy at the Department due to the discriminatory terms and conditions of employment, which he complained about.

57. Plaintiff was never issued any formal nor informal write-up claiming he acted in a way that would have or should have justified his termination.

58. In the alternative and in addition, Plaintiff was never informed that he ever acted in any such manner that should have justified termination.

59. In the alternative and in addition to the above, Plaintiff denies there was ever any stated or claimed reason by Defendant for his termination aside from his unhappiness with the department. That unhappiness was for the reasons Plaintiff expressed such that Defendant knew of or should have known of them.

60. In fact, Plaintiff clearly conveyed that he was unhappy as a result of perceived race discrimination, such that Defendant was reasonably aware Plaintiff complained about race discrimination and terminated him as a result.

61. In the alternative and in addition to the allegations in the prior paragraphs, the environment essentially allowed one or more inadequate avenues to complain.

62. Defendant's discriminatory and retaliatory environment resulted in tangible employment action and resulted in Plaintiff being terminated from the employment.

63. In the alternative to the above, and in addition, Defendant terminated Plaintiff in retaliation because Plaintiff opposed and/or complained of race-based discrimination.

64. In the alternative to the above, and in addition, Defendant terminated Plaintiff under circumstances that were discriminatory.

65. Defendant's stated reasons for termination (and/or for differences in treatment between Plaintiff and other deputies) and any reasons it claimed or may claim were pretextual for discriminatory termination.

66. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant's stated reasons for termination and any reasons it claimed or may claim for differences in treatment between Plaintiff and other deputies were pretextual for retaliatory termination.

67. Plaintiff reserves the right to set forth that any stated reasons for termination (and/or reasons for differences in treatment between Plaintiff and other deputies) were not the true reasons and/or were unworthy of belief, (in the alternative and in addition).

68. In the alternative and in addition to the above allegations, Plaintiff was subject to conditions ending his employment for discriminatory and/or retaliatory reasons. The EEOC initiated an investigation pursuant to Plaintiff's *Exhibit "A"* Charge of Discrimination which was timely filed. Pursuant to that investigation the EEOC issued a Determination, the contents of which are attached as *Exhibit "B"*, and incorporated. Plaintiff reserves the right to rely upon any information contained in the investigative file of the EEOC. Plaintiff suffered losses as more fully described above and below. The contents of any exhibits to this Complaint are incorporated as though expressly set forth. As a result of the above-referenced events, Plaintiff suffered all damages further referred to below and incorporated here.

CAUSES OF ACTION

**COUNT I
CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 703 OF TITLE VII
BASED ON RACE DISCRIMINATION
IN THE TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND/OR PRIVILEGES OF EMPLOYMENT
IN THE FORM OF FAILURE TO PROMOTE
DURING THE EMPLOYMENT**

69. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all provisions set forth above and below as if fully incorporated herein. The claims alleged in this Count are alleged in the alternative, and in addition, to each other. They are alleged in the alternative, and in addition, to the claims in the other Counts as well.

70. Defendant is alleged to have violated Section 703 of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2 et seq. as amended, as well as 42 U.S.C. § 1981a, in ways outlined in this Complaint. Plaintiff seeks all damages available under all laws referred to in this Complaint.

71. Plaintiff was discriminated against with regard to the terms, conditions, and/or privileges of employment. Plaintiff was subject to disparate treatment.

72. Plaintiff was discriminated against with regard to the terms, and/or conditions, and/or privileges of employment when considering differences in treatment between himself and one or more similarly situated non-African Americans when he was not promoted under circumstances, wherein one or more similarly situated non-African-Americans was promoted to investigator. Plaintiff incorporates any of the above or below allegations in this Complaint reasonably providing a basis for claims in this Count.

73. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct toward Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained losses as more fully described below herein. The losses and damages which Plaintiff suffered and as referred to in this paragraph are also meant to include and incorporate any losses and damages noted and referred to in all other parts of this pleading incorporated herein.

74. In the alternative and in addition, the unlawful actions of the Defendant in reckless disregard of the statutory rights of Plaintiff. Plaintiff reserves the right to argue Defendant's actions were wanton, and/or willful.

75. Plaintiff incorporate the information contained in the exhibits to this Complaint as though set forth and reserves the right to provide additional information in discovery.

COUNT II
CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 703 OF TITLE VII
BASED ON RACE DISCRIMINATION
IN THE TERMS, CONDITIONS AND/OR PRIVILEGES OF EMPLOYMENT
IN THE FORM OF OTHER DISCRIMINATION UPON PLAINTIFF DURING THE
EMPLOYMENT ASIDE FROM FAILURE TO PROMOTE

76. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all provisions set forth above and below as if fully incorporated herein. The claims alleged in this Count are alleged in the alternative, and in addition, to each other. They are alleged in the alternative, and in addition, to the claims in the other Counts as well.

77. Defendant is alleged to have violated section 703 of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2 et seq. as amended, as well as 42 U.S.C. § 1981a, in ways outlined in this Complaint. Plaintiff seeks all damages available under all laws referred to in this Complaint.

78. Plaintiff was discriminated against with regard to the terms, conditions, and/or privileges of employment. Plaintiff was subject to disparate treatment.

79. Plaintiff was discriminated against with regard to the terms, conditions, and/or privileges of employment when considering he was required to work in an environment imposing discriminatory terms and conditions. It involved intentional excessive force being used upon a black suspect when he did not witness the same force used upon white suspects. While the excessive force was used against the black suspect, and not against Plaintiff, the requirement that Plaintiff work in the environment where such conduct was reasonably believed to have occurred

was unacceptable and discriminatory to Plaintiff as an African-American law enforcement officer. It was discriminatory to require Plaintiff to work in an environment involving discrimination. Further Plaintiff was informed of other similar conduct, and Plaintiff reasonably believed he was required to work in a discriminatory environment for this reason as well. Plaintiff was subject to discriminatory terms and conditions of employment as a result of being required to work in an environment that carried out its practices in what he reasonably believed was a discriminatory manner. Plaintiff was denied the privilege of an employment in law enforcement that did not involve discriminatory mistreatment of one or more suspects.

80. In the alternative and in addition, Plaintiff was treated differently than one or more similarly situated non-African Americans when Plaintiff, as an African-American, was exposed to an environment containing discriminatory mistreatment of other African Americans in the manner in which it occurred. In the alternative and in addition, this mistreatment affected Plaintiff discriminatorily as an African American in a manner differently than it affected other non African Americans. In the alternative and in addition, the mistreatment was discriminatory to Plaintiff as an African American when it was not to one or more non African Americans. Plaintiff reserves the right to use comparators including, but potentially not limited, to those non African Americans involved in the conduct Plaintiff complained about.

81. In the alternative and in addition, Plaintiff was required to work in an environment where concerns of discrimination were not adequately investigated, addressed, or corrected. He was denied the privilege of employment of seeing his concerns of discrimination adequately investigated or addressed, which he should have been able to reasonable expect. Defendant failed to adequately, investigate, or address Plaintiff's complaints of the discriminatory environment which ultimately resulted in his discharge as well. Plaintiff incorporates any of the above or below allegations in this Complaint reasonably providing a basis for claims in this Court.

82. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct toward Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained losses as more fully described below herein. The losses and damages which Plaintiff suffered and as referred to in this paragraph are also meant to include and incorporate any losses and damages noted and referred to in all other parts of this pleading incorporated herein.

83. In the alternative and in addition, the unlawful actions of the Defendant were in reckless disregard of the statutory rights of Plaintiff. Plaintiff reserves the right to argue Defendant's actions were wanton, and/or willful.

84. Plaintiff incorporate the information contained in the exhibits to this Complaint as though set forth and reserves the right to provide additional information in discovery.

**COUNT III
CLAIMS UNDER SECTION 703 OF TITLE VII
BASED ON RACE DISCRIMINATION
IN THE TERMS, CONDITIONS, AND/OR PRIVILEGES OF EMPLOYMENT
IN THE FORM OF DISCRIMINATORY TERMINATION**

85. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all provisions set forth above and below as if fully incorporated herein. The claims alleged in this Count are alleged in the alternative, and in addition, to each other. They are alleged in the alternative, and in addition, to the claims in the other Counts as well.

86. Defendant is alleged to have violated section 703 of Title VII, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2 et seq. as amended, as well as 42 U.S.C. § 1981a, in ways outlined in this Complaint. Plaintiff seeks all damages and losses available under all laws referred to in this Complaint.

87. Plaintiff was discriminated against with regard to the terms, conditions, and/or privileges of employment. Plaintiff was subject to disparate treatment.

88. Plaintiff was discriminated against with regard to the terms, and/or conditions, and/or privileges of employment when considering differences in treatment between himself and one or more similarly situated non-African Americans when he terminated under circumstances

wherein one or more similarly situated non African-Americans were not terminated. Plaintiff reserves the right to argue that he engaged in no significant conduct that was outside of Defendant's expected practices that should have warranted termination when considering the treatment of similarly situated employees outside his protected class. In the alternative and in addition, Plaintiff engaged in no significant conduct that was outside what was reasonably expected in a law enforcement context and/or outside that which should have been reasonably expected by Defendant. In the alternative and in addition, Plaintiff was terminated under circumstances wherein one or more similarly situated non African-Americans were not terminated for similar or worse conduct. In the alternative and in addition, Plaintiff was terminated for the fact that he was given the option of resignation or termination which represented no reasonable choice and/or options under the circumstances. In the alternative and in addition Plaintiff performed satisfactorily at the very least, and was subject to discriminatory mistreatment notwithstanding.

89. In the alternative and in addition, Plaintiff performed satisfactory at the very least, (when considering his actions, conduct, job performance, and work as a whole) when one or more similarly situated non African Americans were not terminated under similarly circumstances using proper factors of comparison. Plaintiff incorporates any of the above or below allegations in this Complaint reasonably providing a basis for claims in this Court.

90. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct toward Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained losses as more fully described below herein. The losses and damages which Plaintiff suffered and as referred to in this paragraph are also meant to include and incorporate any losses and damages noted and referred to in all other parts of this pleading incorporated herein.

91. In the alternative and in addition, the unlawful actions of the Defendant in reckless disregard of the statutory rights of Plaintiff. Plaintiff reserves the right to argue Defendant's actions were wanton, and/or willful.

92. Plaintiff incorporate the information contained in the exhibits to this Complaint as though set forth and reserves the right to provide additional information in discovery.

**COUNT IV
CLAIMS BASED ON ACTS OF RETALIATION UNDER TITLE VII
FOR ACTS OF RETALIATION DURING
EVENTS PRIOR TO TERMINATION**

93. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all provisions set forth above and below as if fully incorporated herein. The claims alleged in this Count are alleged in the alternative, and in addition, to each other. They are alleged in the alternative, and in addition, to the claims in the other Counts as well.

94. Plaintiff was treated adversely with regard to the terms and conditions of Employment when he was retaliated against by Defendant due to complaining about conduct in good faith believed to be discriminatory (opposing it). He was retaliated against following the time he complained and when considering the events prior to termination. Defendant retaliated against Plaintiff prior to his termination by Defendant's open intentional failure to adequately investigate, or address his complaints of discrimination referred to above, and by its failure to allow him to see his concerns investigated prior to his termination, as a result of his complaints.

95. In the alternative and in addition, Defendant retaliated against Plaintiff prior to termination by failing to afford him adequate opportunity to assure his alleged concerns of race discrimination were adequately investigated or addressed. Defendant denied Plaintiff these opportunities because he expressed unhappiness due to race discrimination. This denial of opportunity constituted adverse employment action in addition to other adverse employment actions. Plaintiff incorporates any of the above or below allegations in this Complaint reasonably providing a basis for claims in this Count.

96. In the alternative and in addition, Plaintiff was retaliated against following his complaints of race discrimination, by being given the only option of resigning as opposed to termination. In carrying out Defendant's practices in response to complaints of discrimination by affording Plaintiff only two unacceptable options, (and without adequate investigation or action). Defendant retaliated against Plaintiff regardless of any decision ultimately made by Plaintiff or Defendant.

97. Plaintiff suffered adverse employment actions and losses as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's response to the same. Plaintiff was retaliated against before he was discharged.

98. Defendant is alleged to have violated section 704 of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-3(a), as amended including but not limited to the Civil Rights Act of 1991, 42 U.S.C. § 1981a, providing rights to broad recoverable damages, and/or all other provisions which would address the actionable conduct or provide remedies therefore. Plaintiff had a right to be free from the effects of retaliatory practices in his employment relationship with Defendant.

99. Plaintiff makes separate claims for each act of retaliation perpetuated upon him following each separate time complaining (opposing). Plaintiff makes separate claims under section 704 of Title VII and Title VII as amended for each act of retaliation referred to in this paragraph, this Complaint, and which may be illustrated in discovery. Plaintiff therefore makes claims for the retaliation occurring prior to his discharge.

100. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct toward Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained losses as more fully described below herein. The losses and damages which Plaintiff suffered and as referred to in this paragraph are also meant to include and incorporate any losses and damages noted and referred to in all other parts of this pleading incorporated herein.

101. In the alternative and in addition, the unlawful actions of the Defendant in reckless disregard of the statutory rights of Plaintiff. Plaintiff reserves the right to argue Defendant's actions were wanton, and/or willful.

102. Plaintiff incorporate the information contained in the exhibits to this Complaint as though set forth and reserves the right to provide additional information in discovery.

**COUNT V
CLAIMS BASED ON ACTS OF RETALIATION UNDER TITLE VII
FOR ACTS OF RETALIATION
RESULTING IN RETALIATORY TERMINATION**

103. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all provisions set forth above and below as if fully incorporated herein. The claims alleged in this Count are alleged in the alternative, and in addition, to each other. They are alleged in the alternative, and in addition, to the claims in the other Counts as well.

104. Plaintiff was treated adversely with regard to the terms and conditions of Employment when he was retaliated against by Defendant due to complaining about conduct in good faith believed to be discriminatory (opposing it). He was retaliated against following the time he complained. Defendant retaliated against Plaintiff when considering his discharge under circumstances wherein he was given no reasonable choice but to accept resignation or discharge. Plaintiff was discharged in retaliation for his complaints of race discrimination. In the alternative and in addition, Plaintiff was constructively discharged and/or discharged for all intents and purposes, under retaliatory circumstances.

105. Plaintiff suffered adverse employment actions and losses as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's response to the same. Plaintiff was separately retaliated against both before he was discharged and when he was ultimately discharged for reporting and opposing racial

discrimination. In the alternative and in addition, he was not allowed to work under circumstances rendering Defendant liable.

106. Defendant is alleged to have violated section 704 of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-3(a), as amended including but not limited to the Civil Rights Act of 1991, 42 U.S.C. § 1981a, providing rights to broad recoverable damages, and/or all other provisions which would address the actionable conduct or provide remedies therefore. Plaintiff had a right to be free from the effects of retaliatory practices in his employment relationship with Defendant.

107. Plaintiff makes separate claims for each act of retaliation perpetuated upon him following each separate time complaining (opposing). Plaintiff makes separate claims under section 704 of Title VII and Title VII as amended for each act of retaliation referred to in this paragraph, this Complaint, and which may be illustrated in discovery. Plaintiff therefore makes claims for the retaliation occurring prior to his discharge and for retaliation in the form of discharge. Plaintiff incorporates any of the above or below allegations in this Complaint reasonably providing a basis for claims in this Count.

108. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's conduct toward Plaintiff, Plaintiff has sustained losses as more fully described below herein. The losses and damages which Plaintiff suffered and as referred to in this paragraph are also meant to include and incorporate any losses and damages noted and referred to in all other parts of this pleading incorporated herein.

109. In the alternative and in addition, the unlawful actions of the Defendant in reckless disregard of the statutory rights of Plaintiff. Plaintiff reserves the right to argue Defendant's actions were wanton, and/or willful.

110. Plaintiff incorporate the information contained in the exhibits to this Complaint as though set forth and reserves the right to provide additional information in discovery.

**DAMAGES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
PUNITIVE DAMAGES**

111. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all averments set forth in all paragraphs above as if fully incorporated herein. Plaintiff suffered losses and damages as set forth below and incorporated herein from the section beginning “WHEREFORE PREMESIS CONSIDERED...” He also preserves a claim for punitive damages for conduct which was willful and/or wanton and/or in reckless disregard for his civil rights as well as in reckless disregard for the above law (as they allege the conduct was). Defendant acted in reckless disregard for Plaintiff’s civil rights and for the law in its actionable conduct giving rise to the above claims.

CONSOLIDATED PRAYER FOR RELIEF TO BE APPLICABLE TO ALL ABOVE SEPARATE CLAIMS INDIVIDUALLY AND TOGETHER. (THE BELOW IS INCORPORATED INTO ALL ABOVE COUNTS AND CLAIMS AND DEMANDED AS A RESULT OF THE ACTIONABLE CONDUCT DESCRIBED ABOVE.)

112. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all averments set forth in all paragraphs above as if fully incorporated herein.

WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, PLAINTIFF RESPECTFULLY PRAYS that the Court cause service to issue in this cause upon the Defendant and that this matter be set for trial on each separate claim(s) in each separate Count. Upon trial by jury thereon, Plaintiff prays that the following relief be granted separately for each Count, claim, or cause of action:

1. Front pay/lost wages as well as back pay/lost wages to the fullest extent recoverable, value of employment benefits of any kind (including but not limited to lost value of any insurance or anything of value Plaintiff received during employment or would have received during or following employment if not for the conduct alleged), lost value of incidentals and other pecuniary losses proximately caused by Defendant’s unlawful conduct, as well as fair compensation for the acts and omissions referred to;

2. Damages against Defendant in an amount to be determined by the jury for damages described above and herein and above the minimum jurisdictional amount. Those damages include but are not limited to (recovery for the following categories of damages are sought in the alternative and in addition to each other): compensation for past, present, and future emotional distress or non-economic losses; past, present, and future out of pocket costs and attorney fees; past, present, and future loss of enjoyment of life; past, present, and future pain and suffering; past, present, and future mental anguish; past, present, and future lost wages to the fullest extent recoverable; loss of wage earning capacity; costs related to medical or mental health treatment which might occur in the future if OR which Plaintiff might be recommended to have or might have been recommended. Plaintiff otherwise prays for any medical care, counseling, mental health care, psychiatric or psychological care which might be recommended or which might have been recommended in the past present or future, or for the past, present and future. Recovery is sought to be calculated based on each separate claim and cause of action individually to the fullest extent possible. Plaintiff prays for a right to a jury trial under the Constitution for each claim. Plaintiff prays for all other compensatory damages, and other damages he may legally recover. Plaintiff also claim all costs, pre-judgment interest, post-judgment interest, costs of this action, expenses of this action, expert witness fees and reasonable attorney's fees and any other damages allowed under actions brought pursuant to all above laws, under which Plaintiff specifically intends to bring this Complaint; and

3. Plaintiff prays for punitive damages in the maximum amount allowed by law.

4. Such further relief as is deemed just and proper. (Plaintiff claim all categories of damages recoverable in this action including but not limited to all compensatory and punitive damages.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all matters raised by the Complaint
as Respectfully Stated Herein pursuant to the U.S. Constitution

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED, this the 15th day August, 2016.

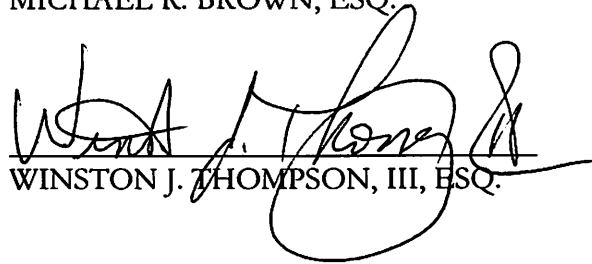
FOR THE PLAINTIFF,
ROBERT L. GIBSON

BY:



MICHAEL R. BROWN, ESQ.

BY:



WINSTON J. THOMPSON, III, ESQ.

CO COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF:

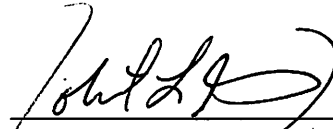
Michael R. Brown, Esq., (MSB# 99126)
THE MICHAEL R. BROWN LAW OFFICES, PLLC
120 North Congress Street, Suite 710
Jackson, Mississippi 39201
Tel: (601) 948-5330
Fax: (601) 948-5415
Email: mbrown@mikelawms.com

CO COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF:

Winston J. Thompson, III, Esq., (MSB# 100157)
THE COCHRAN FIRM
620 North State Street, Suite 303
Jackson, MS 39225
Tel: (601) 321-9052
Fax: (769) 251-2631
Email: wjt3law@yahoo.com

VERIFICATION

I, Robert L. Gibson, certify and verify to the Honorable Court and to the Defendant that I have reviewed and read all provisions of the foregoing Complaint and verification containing 28 pages. I verify that I understand all provisions and allegations. I have directed my attorney to include all above provisions in the Complaint, as well as to file the Complaint on my behalf. I assume full, final responsibility for all representations made in the Complaint such that I certify and verify they are accurate and truthful.



ROBERT L. GIBSON

08/15/16

DATE

EXHIBIT 106

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION

ROBERT L. GIBSON PLAINTIFF

VS. 3:16-cv-00633-HTW-LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,
AND SHERIFF RANDY TUCKER DEFENDANTS

consolidated with

ROBERT L. GIBSON PLAINTIFF

VS. 3:16-cv-00633-HTW-LRA

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,
AND SHERIFF RANDY TUCKER DEFENDANTS

DEPOSITION OF SHERIFF RANDALL "RANDY" TUCKER

Taken at the instance of the Plaintiff
at Daniel Coker Horton & Bell, P.A.,
4400 Old Canton Road, Suite 400
Jackson, Mississippi, on
September 19, 2017,
beginning at approximately 10:31 a.m.

(Appearances noted herein.)

REPORTED BY:

EMM, INC. REPORTING
ELISA M. McKINION, BCR, CCR #1670
POST OFFICE BOX 1439
BRANDON, MISSISSIPPI 39043
EMMREPORTING@GMAIL.COM

EMM, INC. REPORTING (601)506-8261
EMMREPORTING@GMAIL.COM

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 70</p> <p>1 would be addressed, and we don't retaliate on 2 anybody. 3 Q. Are you aware of any investigation 4 into alleged discrimination or retaliation at 5 the time of Mr. Gibson's employment as a result 6 of his alleged complains? 7 A. No. 8 Q. Are you aware of any interviews with 9 any employees, whether they be black or white, 10 deputies or others, to determine whether there 11 might be discrimination in the -- in the 12 promotion decisions or in any other aspect? 13 MR. MCCHAREN: You mean as to 14 Mr. Gibson's promotion or termination? 15 BY MR. BROWN: 16 Q. During the time of Mr. Gibson and his 17 employment -- 18 A. Okay. 19 Q. -- which I think is fair -- a fair 20 scope, but during that time, are you aware of 21 any investigation into alleged discrimination or 22 retaliation to determine whether it had any 23 credibility or merit? 24 A. There was no report, so I guess the 25 answer would be no.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 72</p> <p>1 Mr. Gibson, himself, to determine why he was 2 allegedly unhappy at the department according to 3 Mark Sandridge? 4 A. I never spoke to Mr. Gibson other than 5 the termination hearing. I'm not aware of any 6 investigation by Mark Sandridge. Is that what 7 you're asking me? 8 Q. That's correct. 9 A. No, I'm not. 10 Q. And the purpose for having objective 11 criteria to determine when and how to write up, 12 reprimand, determine an officer's fitness for 13 duty, terminate, suspend, having objective 14 criteria for those things is important to make 15 sure that there's no potential discriminatory or 16 retaliatory motivation or impact? 17 MR. MCCHAREN: Object. Asked and 18 answered. 19 But you can go ahead and answer. 20 A. Can you -- can you repeat the 21 question? 22 BY MR. BROWN: 23 Q. Yeah, and it was a compoundy kind of 24 question -- compoundy -- it may -- may be 25 compound, but am I under- -- I'm understanding</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 71</p> <p>1 Q. Okay. But if there were reports made 2 known to you, would you have been responsible to 3 investigate or correct it to make sure that the 4 decision-making was not based on retaliation? 5 A. Yes. 6 Q. And I think you may have just said 7 this, but you're aware of no other invest- -- no 8 investigation into whether there was -- strike 9 that. 10 You're aware of no investigation into 11 whether there was race discrimination at the 12 department during the time of Mr. Gibson's 13 employment? 14 A. I'm aware of no -- no report or 15 investigation. 16 Q. Are you aware of any investigation 17 with Mr. Gibson, himself, or questioning of 18 Mr. Gibson, himself, as to why he was allegedly 19 unhappy at the department according to 20 Mark Sandridge? 21 A. Am I aware if there was an 22 investigation? I'm sorry. I -- 23 Q. Yeah. Are you aware of an 24 investigation from you or Chief Williams with 25 Mr. Gibson, himself, meaning talking with</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 73</p> <p>1 correctly -- I'm allowed to ask some leading 2 questions, but... 3 MR. MCCHAREN: Sure. 4 BY MR. BROWN: 5 Q. For the purposes of -- am I correct 6 that the purpose of -- having objective criteria 7 to determine how and when to write up, promote, 8 terminate, reprimand is important to ensure that 9 there's no potential discriminatory or 10 retaliatory motivation in a termination decision 11 or the -- I mean, in the employment decision? 12 MR. MCCHAREN: I'm going to object to 13 that, but I -- I -- the basis for the 14 objection is, I don't think it includes all 15 the circumstances for which the policy is 16 in place, and I think it's unfair to ask 17 him for just this one person -- one purpose 18 to assume this. The policy says what the 19 policy says. 20 BY MR. BROWN: 21 Q. Okay. Just the -- 22 MR. MCCHAREN: But go ahead and answer 23 it, if you know. 24 A. Well, and that's -- that's my point. 25 Yes, that's part of it. It's not all of it.</p>

19 (Pages 70 to 73)

EXHIBIT 107



**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON DIVISION**

ROBERT L. COOPER

PLAINTIFF

V.

CIVIL ACTION NO.: 3:13-cv-350 #TW-LRA

**RANDY TUCKER, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY
AS SHERIFF OF MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI**

DEFENDANT

**COMPLAINT
JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

COMES NOW the Plaintiff, Robert L. Cooper, by and through his counsel, Louis H. Watson, Jr., and files this action to recover damages for violations of his rights under, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, against Randy Tucker, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Madison County, Mississippi. In support of this cause, the Plaintiff would show unto the Court the following facts to-wit:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff, Robert L. Cooper, is an adult African American male resident of Hinds County, Mississippi, residing at 342 North Prentiss, Jackson, Mississippi 39203.

2. Defendant, Randy Tucker, in his official capacity as Sheriff of Madison County may be served at the Madison County Sheriff Department, 2941 U.S. Highway 51, Canton, Mississippi 39046.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This court has civil rights and federal question jurisdiction for a cause of action arising under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

4. This Court has personal and subject matter jurisdiction over the Defendant and venue is proper in this Court.

5. Plaintiff timely filed a Charge of Discrimination with the EEOC, a true and correct copy of which is attached as Exhibit "A." The EEOC issued a Notice of Right to Sue on March 21, 2013, a true and correct copy of which is attached as Exhibit "B." Plaintiff timely files this cause of action within ninety (90) days of receipt of his Notice of Right to Sue.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

6. Plaintiff began working for the Defendant in May, 2012, as a Detention Officer. Withing three months, Plaintiff was promoted to Corporal and placed on a Special Response Team. This team consisted of five members all under the supervision of Lieutenant Potskarby, a white male.

7. While under the supervision of Lieutenant Potskarby, Plaintiff was subjected to racial jokes, racial remarks, and being talked to "like a child" causing a hostile work environment for Plaintiff. Lt. Potskarby accused Plaintiff of doing drugs, selling drugs, and not answering his phone calls that he placed to Plaintiff. When ask by Plaintiff to prove that he made these phone calls, Lt. Potskarby could not show any proof the calls were ever made.

8. Plaintiff spoke to his supervisor, Sargent John Rozell, a black male, regarding Lt. Potskarby's racial remarks. When things did not get any better, Plaintiff complained to Captain Brian Watson, a black male and to Major Chuck McNeal, a white male. Plaintiff asked at that time to be removed from the Special Response Team. Major McNeal encouraged Lieutenant Potskarby and the SRT Team to sit down and try to work it out; however, things became even worse.

9. While at work, Plaintiff became involved in an altercation with an inmate in his cell, and Plaintiff had to spray the inmate with pepper spray. Lieutenant Potskarby was seen on camera

walking over to both Plaintiff and the inmate on the floor and leaving the scene without giving Plaintiff any assistance. Plaintiff injured his arm in this altercation.

10. Plaintiff and Corporal Shawn Daves, a white male, transported an inmate together. The next day, Lt. Potskarby told Plaintiff that he was not given permission to leave and conduct the transport. As a result, Plaintiff was demoted from Corporal to Officer with a pay cut and suspension. No actions were taken against the white male Corporal Daves.

11. As such, Defendant has unlawfully discriminated against Plaintiff because of his race and has unlawfully retaliated against Plaintiff in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT ONE: VIOLATIONS OF TITLE VII - RACE DISCRIMINATION

12. Plaintiff incorporates the above paragraphs 1 through 11 as though specifically set forth herein and alleges as follows:

13. Plaintiff has been discriminated against in the terms and conditions of his employment on the basis of his race.

14. Plaintiff is an African American. Plaintiff was more than qualified for his position. Plaintiff has suffered an adverse employment action as a result of the Defendant's racially discriminatory treatment of Plaintiff. Similarly situated white males such as Corporal Shawn Daves committed the same alleged offense as Plaintiff; however, Defendant did not cut his pay or demote him as Defendant did to Plaintiff.

15. Plaintiff has been harmed as a result of the Defendant's discrimination, and the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for the same.

COUNT TWO: RETALIATION

16. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates all averments set forth in paragraphs 1 through 15 above as if fully incorporated herein.

17. Defendant has violated Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by retaliating against the Plaintiff for making complaints about Lieutenant Poskarby's racial treatment towards Plaintiff. Plaintiff is entitled to protection for making complaints or charges of misconduct in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended.

18. The acts of the Defendant constitute a willful intentional violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and entitle Plaintiff to recovery of damages.

WHEREFORE PREMISES CONSIDERED, Plaintiff respectfully prays that upon hearing of this matter by a jury, the Plaintiff be granted the following relief in an amount to be determined by the jury:

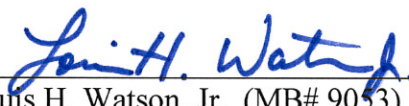
1. Promotion or front pay in lieu of promotion;
2. Back pay;
3. Compensatory damages;
4. Attorney's fees;
5. Costs and expenses; and
6. Any other relief to which he may be properly entitled.

THIS the 5th day of June, 2013.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT L. COOPER, PLAINTIFF

By: _____


Louis H. Watson, Jr. (MB# 9053)

Nick Norris (MB#101574)

Attorneys for Plaintiff

OF COUNSEL:

WATSON & NORRIS, PLLC

628 North State Street

Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Telephone: (601) 968-0000

Facsimile: (601) 968-0010

Email: louis@watsonnorris.com

EXHIBIT 108

Affidavit
(Police Officer Insurance Bond)

Madison County Sheriff's Office
Sheriff's Department
2941 US-51
Canton, MS 39046

March 16, 2015

Dear Randy Tucker, Sheriff

We, Daryl Dozier and Domekia Myers-Dozier are writing this letter to file a complaint to report what we believe to be a total disregard for the public safety, the use of excessive force, use of deadly weapon with the intent to do harm in the presence of a minor child involving an alleged misdemeanor calls, reporting and receiving false affidavits; administrative clerks and deputies refusal to obey or execute the Judge's order is allegedly systematic racism that is administered by the Madison County Sherriff Department as a County Agency and this complaint reads as follows:

1. On October 12, 2014, Madison County Sheriff, Brad Sullivan, a White male police officer, pointed his police issued handgun at Daryl Dozier, Mrs. Domekia Myers-Dozier (wife) and Dshantia Dozier (daughter age 5) with the intent to cause bodily harm causing fear, stress and the family to be terrorized and that Sherriff Brad stated "I've got you niggers now" and that Sherriff Brad Sullivan would use deadly force on the unarmed and defenseless African Americans. (Witnesses written statements are available upon request).
2. On October 12, 2014, Madison County Sheriff, Brad Sullivan, made disparaging remarks to Daryl Dozier, Affiant at Detention Center Location, that he intends to charge him (Affiant) with disorderly conduct-failure to comply with state statue 97-35-7 (1), and during the arrest Deputy Brad Sullivan never administered or read Daryl Dozier his Miranda rights. Sheriff Brad Sullivan charges are false, Affiant, Daryl Dozier complied with every verbal command. The Madison

County Sheriff Department as an observation with the use of digital surveillance cameras can verify that in plain view of the cameras, Daryl Dozier complied and during the process, Deputy Brad Sullivan made more remarks that he intends to hold Daryl Dozier in custody after he (Daryl Dozier) posted a cash bond to bond out to be released and that his (Sheriff Brad Sullivan) plans were for Daryl Dozier to have additional charges to be filed against him and that he (Deputy Brad Sullivan) has done this before on many occasions.

3. On October 13, 2014, via video T.V. Conference Court, an appointed Justice Court Judge during Daryl Dozier initial appearance ruled and issued an order after Affiant Daryl Dozier pled not guilty. The Justice Court Judge ordered for bond to be posted and for the Affiant to be released and that she acknowledged that there wasn't any charges pending before the Court and that Daryl Dozier is to be released.

4. On October 13, 2014, Affiant, Daryl Dozier, as ordered by the Judge, at that time, did post bond but was denied Due Process and prohibited from exercising his rights to obtain an attorney. After the Justice Court Judge gave her order for Daryl Dozier to be released, the Deputy and the Justice Court Clerks withheld Daryl Dozier for another 4 hours against his will and against the order of the Judge allegedly waiting for additional charges to be filed therefore abusing the system and to get more money from Daryl Dozier. The actions taken by the Sheriff Department and the Justice Court Clerks, gives the impression that this type of practice happens regularly and in addition is a violation of their own internal policy. Brad Sullivan willfully and knowingly created a hostile environment and a set of outcomes that was more favorable to financially satisfy him (Brad Sullivan) and the Madison County Sheriff Department causing Daryl Dozier to make two cash bonds instead of one. The sound wisdom of just charging one cash bond was not applied in this matter but should raise questions concerning the event when additional charges are pending. Should the Court be made aware of pending charges in order to properly hold into custody an offender until all charges have been addressed by the Court? The actions can be viewed as double dipping and cashing in on excessive fees as it relates to posting double cash bonds. These practices should be a violation of Constitutional Statues.

We, Daryl Dozier and Domekia Myers-Dozier are requesting a thorough investigation and audit involving the allegations that are brought forth in this complaint.

In addition, we the Dozier family is requesting a meeting with the Madison County Sheriff Randy Tucker and that this matter will be reported to the following persons listed below.

Thank you for your time.

Signed:

Daryl Dozier

Daryl Dozier

Telephone Number: 769-223-5693

Domekia Myers-Dozier

Domekia Myers-Dozier

Cc: Eric Holder, United States, Attorney General
Federal Bureau of Investigation (Jackson Office)
Greg Davis, United States Attorney
Bennie G. Thompson, U.S. Representative
Mississippi Department of Public Safety Certification, Law Enforcement

State Miss.

County Madison

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME, this, the 18 day of March,
2015.

Victor Branch

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires: Oct 28, 2018



-Legal Document-

MC - RFP - 8 - 31

EXHIBIT 109

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

**LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY MANNING;
QUINETTA MANNING; MARVIN MCFIELD; NICHOLAS
SINGLETON; STEVEN SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and
BETTY JEAN WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on
Behalf of a class of all other similarly situated,**

PLAINTIFFS

V.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:17-CV-347-WHB-LRA

**MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI;
SHERIFF RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,**

DEFENDANTS

**RESPONSE BY DEFENDANTS, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI AND SHERIFF
RANDALL TUCKER, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY, TO PLAINTIFFS' FIRST SET
OF REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS**

COME NOW, Defendants, Madison County, Mississippi and Sheriff Randall Tucker, in his official capacity, by and through their counsel, and submit their responses to Plaintiffs' *First Set of Requests for Production of Documents*, pursuant to *Federal Rule of Civil Procedure* 34.

GENERAL OBJECTION

Defendants, by and through their counsel of record, object to the arbitrary, overly-broad, and abusive definitions and instructions which Plaintiffs, through counsel, are attempting to impose, which are beyond the scope of and inconsistent with Rule 34, *FRCP*. Defendants, through counsel, state that their responses to the written discovery submitted herein are provided in good faith, in accordance with the *Federal Rules of Civil Procedure* and within the plain and common meanings of the terms contained in the Plaintiffs' written discovery.

Defendants further object to all requests for production propounded by Plaintiffs on the basis that they are not limited to time and scope. Subject to numerous other stated objections set forth in their responses, Defendants are limiting their production of documents to those prepared and/or generated after Sheriff Randall C. Tucker began serving as Sheriff of Madison County, Mississippi in January 2012. Defendants object to any request that seeks any documents prior to this time since these documents are not relevant to Plaintiffs' claims and are not proportional to the needs of the case as described in *FRCP* 26(b)(1).

Defendants further object to Plaintiffs' request of any MVR records on the basis that these records are not relevant to the issues concerning class certification and are not proportional to the needs of the case regarding these issues. Defendants would show that their production of any of these MVR's will be unduly burdensome in regard to time and costs because several thousands of these MVR's are archived, and none are classified or identified as having to do with the subjects for which Plaintiffs seek production of them. Should Plaintiffs identify a specific date for which a MVR exists, and subject to Plaintiffs demonstrating to Defendants and the Court why the MVR is relevant to the issues of class certification, Defendants will retrieve and review that MVR for any privileged information and, subject to the entry of a protective order protecting the viewing of that MVR to an attorney's eyes only review, will produce the MVR within fourteen days or a reasonable time, depending on the number of MVR's Plaintiffs seek.

1. All documents, including organizational charts, concerning the MCSD's jurisdiction, organization, structure, reporting lines, and divisions, including documents concerning the divisions and task forces identified at <http://www.sheriffandytucker.com/divisions>, and their respective roles and responsibilities, and all documents concerning the scope of MCSD's jurisdiction and authority over each municipality and unincorporated area in

Madison County and the resources dedicated by the MCSD to policing such separate municipality and unincorporated area.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this request on the basis that it is overly-broad, vague, and unduly burdensome. Without waiving these objections, Defendants are producing a list of all members of the Madison County Sheriff's Department ("MCSD") and the division in which they are employed and a map of Madison County showing the boundary lines of each municipality. The extent of Sheriff Tucker's jurisdiction in Madison County is provided in *Miss. Code Ann.* §19-25-69 (Supp. 1995), and in any case law addressing this statute. A map of Madison County can be viewed in more detail at <http://gis.cmpdd.org/madison>. Defendants are not in possession of any other documents responsive to this request.

2. All documents, including training materials and communications, concerning Defendants' policies, customs and/or practices in connection with vehicular roadblocks, sobriety checkpoints, and/or pedestrian checkpoints, including, with respect to any of the foregoing which are purportedly conducted under the policies and procedures governing sobriety checkpoints, all documents concerning, reflecting, or constituting:

(a) "educational material" that has been or will be used by MCSD personnel in connection with a sobriety checkpoint, as described in Procedure III (A) of the MCSD's SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT GUIDELINES;

(b) "relevant data" used in selecting sites for sobriety checkpoints, as described in Procedure II(3) of the MCSD's SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT GUIDELINES;

(c) notices of sobriety checkpoints as described in Procedure VI (2) of the MCSD's SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT GUIDELINES.

(d) “[a]fter action reports” as described in Procedure VIII (1) of the MCSD’s SOBRIETY CHECKPOINT GUIDELINES.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this request on the basis that it is overly-broad, vague, and unduly burdensome. Defendants further object to this request to the extent it seeks documents protected under the attorney/client privilege or work product privilege because they were prepared in anticipation of litigation. Without waiving these objections, no MCSD personnel conduct “pedestrian checkpoints,” and, therefore, Defendants have no documents responsive to this request. In further response to this request, Defendants state:

(a) Defendants, subject to the entry of a confidentiality order, are producing the MCSD’s policy regarding vehicular checkpoints, including sobriety checkpoints. Defendants are also producing Educational guidelines, including DWI Investigation Field Notes, the DUI Grant Unit Protocol, several Check Point Protocols, and a DUI Resource Manual distributed to DUI officers, as well as additional personnel within the MCSD who conduct checkpoints, to educate and guide them while performing sobriety checkpoints. Defendants are also producing emails concerning the MCSD’s conducting of sobriety checkpoints in Madison County.

(b) Defendants have no written data regarding the selection of sobriety checkpoints in response to this request.

(c) Defendants have not retained copies of the posted notices showing the locations of vehicular checkpoints conducted by MCSD personnel.

(d) Defendants are producing reports prepared by MCSD personnel subsequent to sobriety checkpoints showing their locations and results from October 2012 through July 2017.

3. All documents concerning any aspect of any roadblock/checkpoint, including any document requesting approval for or reporting on any aspect of a roadblock/checkpoint; any

document concerning the basis for instituting or operating any roadblock/checkpoint at any particular location; any public notice or similar document concerning any roadblock/checkpoint; any document concerning the operation of any roadblock/checkpoint; any document concerning any stop or search associated therewith; any document containing or referencing any statistics or data concerning roadblocks/checkpoints or any stops or searches associated therewith; any MVR recordings; any communications with any MCSD personnel concerning any roadblock/checkpoint; and any documents concerning work/hour logs, duty assignments, and/or the daily work schedule for any MCSD personnel to the extent these documents make any reference to any roadblock/checkpoint.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this request on the basis that it is overly-broad, vague, and unduly burdensome. Defendants further object to this request to the extent it seeks documents protected under the attorney/client privilege or work product privilege because they were prepared in anticipation of litigation. Without waiving these objections, Defendants state the following:

- Defendants have no written requests for approval for checkpoints conducted by MCSD personnel. All requests are made orally.
- Defendants have not retained copies of the posted vehicular checkpoint notices, which would have shown the bases of vehicular checkpoints conducted by MCSD personnel.
- Defendants have not retained copies of the posted notices of vehicular checkpoints conducted by MCSD personnel.
- As stated above, subject to the entry of a confidentiality order, Defendants are producing the Sobriety Checkpoint Guidelines policy of the MCSD, which applies to any vehicular checkpoint conducted by MCSD personnel regardless of its purpose.

Defendants are also producing a CAD summary showing all checkpoints conducted by Defendants from January 1, 2012, through August 19, 2017.

Subject to the entry of a protective order regarding all incident reports being produced by Defendants, they will produce all incident reports addressing roadblocks conducted by MCSD. Any stop and search of a vehicle conducted at a checkpoint by MCSD personnel will be reflected in the incident reports being produced by Defendants. Defendants' production of these incident reports in response to this request is based on their belief that these incident reports involve vehicular checkpoints and/or searches conducted at these checkpoints. Their production of these documents, however, is not an admission of these facts.

- The reports prepared by MCSD personnel subsequent to sobriety checkpoints as referenced by Defendants in response to Request No. 2 (d) contain data regarding the results of those checkpoints. Defendants are also producing the Activity Reports for the MCSD from January 2012 through June 2017, which show a summary of all arrests made or citations issued by MCSD personnel for each month. Defendants do not have any other documents containing any such statistics or data.

- Subject to the entry of a confidentiality order, Defendants are producing emails exchanged between MCSD personnel regarding vehicular checkpoints.

- The reports and/or logs of hours prepared by MCSD personnel regarding sobriety checkpoints are the documents Defendants have concerning work/hour logs, duty assignments, and daily schedules of MCSD personnel for vehicular checkpoints.

4. All documents concerning any search, including all documents concerning Defendants' policies, customs and/or practices concerning any search and any training materials and communications related thereto; any document requesting approval for or reporting on any

aspect of any search; any statistics or data concerning searches; any MVR recordings; any communications with any MCSD personnel concerning any roadblock/checkpoint; and any documents concerning work/hour logs, duty assignments, and/or the daily work schedule for any MCSD personnel to the extent these documents make any reference to any search.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this request on the basis that it is overly-broad, vague, and unduly burdensome. Defendants further object to this request to the extent it seeks documents protected under the attorney/client privilege or work product privilege because they were prepared in anticipation of litigation. Defendants further object to Plaintiffs' request of any documents having to do with any searches that are not the subject of Plaintiffs' Complaint since these documents are irrelevant to the issues and not proportional to the needs of the case.

Without waiving these objections, Defendants state as follows:

- Subject to the entry of confidentiality order, Defendants are producing an un-redacted copy of the policies of the MCSD in regard to the execution of search warrants.

Defendants have no other policies addressing searches by personnel of the MCSD.

- Defendants are producing training and educational materials used by personnel of the MCSD while executing search warrants of homes and vehicles in regard to illegal drugs, as well as emails exchanged between MCSD personnel addressing these searches.

- Defendants have no requests for approval of any search warrants in their possession since approval for any search warrant has to be obtained from a court, and any search warrant duly executed and served has to be returned to that court.

- Defendants have produced the Activity Reports for the MCSD from January 2012 through June 2017, which would include all arrests made as a result of searches by MCSD personnel each month although not specified as such on the reports.

- Subject to the entry of a protective order, Defendants are producing incident reports having to do with any searches of homes, vehicles or persons from January 2012 through July 2017. Defendants do not have any other documents containing any such statistics or data.

- Subject to the entry of a confidentiality order, Defendants are producing emails exchanged between MCSD personnel regarding search warrants of homes, vehicles or persons. Defendants have no other communications.

- Defendants do not have any work/hour logs, duty assignments or daily work schedules indicating what MCSD personnel participated in any searches.

5. All documents concerning the entry of any MCSD personnel into any home, including all documents concerning Defendants' policies, customs and/or practices concerning the entry of MCSD personnel into any home and any training materials and communications related thereto; any document prepared or submitted by any MCSD personnel requesting approval for or reporting on any aspect of any such entry; any related statistics or data; any MVR recordings; and any communications with any MCSD personnel concerning any such entry.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this request on the basis that it is overly-broad, vague, and unduly burdensome. Defendants further object to this request to the extent it seeks documents protected under the attorney/client privilege or work product privilege because they were prepared in anticipation of litigation. Defendants further object to Plaintiffs' request of any documents having to do with any entries any home for any reason since these entries are not the subject of Plaintiffs' Complaint and, as a result, any such documents are irrelevant to the issues and not proportional to the needs of the case. Without waiving these objections, Defendants state as follows:

- Subject to the entry of confidentiality order, Defendants are producing an unredacted copy of the policies of the MCSD in regard to the execution of search warrants in response to Request No. 4, which would possibly include the entry into a home. Defendants have no other policies addressing searches of homes by personnel of the MCSD.

- Defendants have no requests for approval of any searches of homes in their possession since approval for any search warrant has to be obtained from a court, and any search warrant duly executed and served has to be returned to that court.

- Defendants are producing policies and training/educational materials regarding the execution of search warrants for homes by MCSD personnel as referenced above in their response to Request No. 4. Defendants do not have any other documents responsive to this request.

- Defendants have no requests for approval of any searches of homes in their possession.

- Defendants have produced the Activity Reports for the MCSD from January 2012 through June 2017, which would include any arrests made as a result of the entry into any homes by MCSD personnel each month.

- Subject to the entry of a protective order, Defendants are producing incident reports prepared by MCSD personnel having to do with any entries into and searches of homes from January 2012 through July 2017. Defendants' production of these incident reports in response to this request is based on their belief that these incident reports involve entry into homes by MCSD personnel. Their production of these documents, however, is not an admission of these facts. Defendants do not have any other documents containing any such statistics or data.

6. All documents concerning traffic stops, including all documentations concerning Defendants' policies, customs, and/or practices concerning traffic stops and any training materials or communications related thereto; any document prepared or submitted by any MCSD personnel requesting approval for or reporting on any aspect of a traffic stop; any statistics or data concerning traffic stops; any MVR recordings, any communications with any MCSD personnel concerning any traffic stop; and any documents concerning work/hour logs, duty assignments, and/or the daily work schedule for any MCSD personnel to the extent these documents make any reference to any traffic stop.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this request on the basis that it is overly-broad, vague, and unduly burdensome. Defendants further object to this request to the extent it seeks documents protected under the attorney/client privilege or work product privilege because they were prepared in anticipation of litigation. Without waiving these objections, Defendants state as follows:

- Defendants have no written policies or training materials regarding MCSD personnel conducting traffic stops.
- Subject to the entry of a confidentiality order, Defendants are producing emails exchanged between MCSD personnel addressing traffic stops.
- Defendants have no documents related to requests for approval of traffic stops since MCSD personnel do not have to obtain approval prior to conducting a traffic stop.
- Defendants have produced the Activity Reports for the MCSD from January 2012 through June 2017, which would include all arrests and/or citations issued as a result of traffic stops by MCSD personnel each month. Defendants do not have any other documents responsive to this request.

- Subject to the entry of a protective order, Defendants are producing incident reports prepared by MCSD personnel having to do with traffic stops they made which resulted in an arrest from January 2012 through July 2017. Defendants' production of these incident reports in response to this request is based on their belief that these incident reports involve traffic stops conducted by MCSD personnel. Their production of these documents, however, is not an admission of these facts. Defendants do not have any other documents containing any such statistics or data.

- Defendants are producing hand-written notes showing that discussions took place about traffic stops during meetings held with all MCSD deputies or with their supervisors. Defendants have no other documents showing any communications between MCSD personnel regarding traffic stops.

- Defendants are producing the overall assignment rosters for all shifts of MCSD personnel from February 2012 through July 2017. Defendants do not have any separate work logs or duty schedules prepared specifically showing what personnel with the MCSD conducted traffic stops during this time period.

7. All documents concerning pedestrian stops, including all documents concerning Defendants' policies, customs and/or practices concerning pedestrian stops and any training materials or communications related thereto; any document prepared or submitted by any MCSD personnel requesting approval for or reporting on any aspect of any pedestrian stop; any statistics or data concerning pedestrian stops; any MVR recordings; any communications with any MCSD personnel concerning any pedestrian stop; any documents concerning work/hour logs, duty assignments, and/or the daily work schedule for any MCSD personnel to the extent that these documents make any reference to any pedestrian stop; and all documents, including training

materials and communications, concerning any sweep, dragnet, or other similar program or operation, including programs and operations conducted by the MCSD's "Narcotics Task Force," including the "spontaneous sweep-type efforts" described at <http://www.sheriffandytucker.com/divisions/narcotics>.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this request on the basis that it is overly-broad, vague, and unduly burdensome. Without waiving these objections, Defendants state as follows:

- Defendants have no policies, customs, training materials or communications regarding the MCSD personnel conducting pedestrian stops.
- Defendants have no documents showing requests for pedestrian stops because no requests have to be in order for a pedestrian stop to occur.
- Defendants have produced the Activity Reports for the MCSD from January 2012 through June 2017, which would include all arrests and/or citations arising out of pedestrian stops by MCSD personnel each month. Defendants have no other documents responsive to this request.
- Defendants are producing the overall assignment rosters for all shifts of MCSD personnel from February 2012 through July 2017. Defendants have no written work logs, duty assignments and/or daily work schedules showing which MCSD personnel stopped pedestrians while on patrol.
- Subject to the entry of a protective order, Defendants are producing incident reports related to stops of pedestrians by MCSD personnel. Defendants' production of these incident reports in response to this request is based on their belief that these incident reports involve pedestrian stops conducted by MCSD personnel. Their production of these documents, however, is not an admission of these facts.

8. All documents concerning any internal or external complaints or statements by any person (including members of the public, current or former MCSD personnel or other agents or employees of Defendants) concerning any of the Defendants' policies, customs and/or practices, including all documents concerning complaints made or brought in connection with roadblocks/checkpoints, searches, entries, stops, or use of force; all documents concerning, reflecting, or alleging racial discrimination, racial profiling, or other racial animus; and all documents concerning any disciplinary or other personnel actions taken by Defendants in connection with any of the forgoing issues.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this request on the basis that it is overly-broad, vague, and unduly burdensome. Without waiving these objections and subject to the entry of a confidentiality order, Defendants are producing complaint reports summarizing individual complaints on issues addressed in this request made against individual MCSD personnel which show what, if any, actions were taken as a result of each complaint.

9. All documents concerning the Plaintiffs and/or any incident described in the Class Action Complaint, including documents sufficient to identify any MCSD personnel having knowledge or information relevant thereto.

RESPONSE: Defendants are producing these documents.

10. To the extent not encompassed by the foregoing Requests, all other documents on which Defendants intend to rely in connection with this action, including the documents referenced or relied upon in Defendants' Answer, for example, all documents concerning Defendants' contentions in paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 46, 48, 62, 63, 70, 89, 93, 112, 140, 161, 163, 166, 167, 185, 210, 214, 237, 251, and 263.

RESPONSE: Defendants object to this request on the basis that it is overly-broad, vague, and unduly burdensome. Defendants further object to this request to the extent it seeks attorney/client communications or attorney work product. Without waiving these objections, to the extent these documents exist, they are being produced.

THIS the 15th day of September, 2017.

Respectfully submitted:

**MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI and
SHERIFF RANDALL C. TUCKER, IN
HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY**

BY: 

Rebecca B. Cowan #7735

OF COUNSEL:

CURRIE JOHNSON & MYERS, P.A.

1044 River Oaks Dr.

Jackson, MS 39232

P.O. Box 750

Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0750

Telephone: 601-969-1010

Facsimile: 601-969-5120

bcowan@curriejohnson.com

Katie Bryant Snell (MSB# 103607)

KATIE BRYANT SNELL, PLLC

P.O. Box 3007

Madison, Mississippi 39130-3007

Telephone: 601-460-9800

katie@katiebryantsnell.com

Michael B. Wallace (MSB #6904)
Charles E. Ross (MSB #5683)
James E. Graves (MSB #102252)
Charles E. Cowan (MSB #104478)
WISE CARTER CHILD & CARAWAY, P.A.
Post Office Box 651
Jackson, Mississippi 39205-0651
Telephone: 601-968-5534
Facsimile: 601- 944-7738
mbw@wisecarter.com
cer@wisecarter.com
jeg@wisecarter.com
cec@wisecarter.com

and

T. Russell Nobile (MSB #100682)
WISE CARTER CHILD & CARAWAY, P.A.
2510 14th Street, Suite 1125
Gulfport, Mississippi 39501
Telephone: 228-867-7141
Facsimile: 228-867-7142
trn@wisecarter.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Rebecca B. Cowan, counsel for the above referenced defendants, do hereby certify that I have mailed by United States Mail, postage prepaid, a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing pleading to the following attorneys at their usual mailing addresses as follows:

Joshua Tom, Esq.
Paloma Wu, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi Foundation
233 E. Capitol Street
Jackson, MS 39201
PWu@aclu-ms.org
JTom@aclu-ms.org

Jonathan K. Youngwood, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Janet A. Gochman, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Isaac Rethy, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Nihara K. Choudhri, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Yukiu Chan, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Simpson Thatcher & Bartlett, LLP
425 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10017
jyoungblood@stblaw.com
jgochman@stblaw.com
irethy@stblaw.com
nchoudhri@stblaw.com
monica.chan@stblaw.com

Ezekiel Edwards, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
Jeffery Robinson, Esq. (*pro hac vice*)
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation
125 Broad Street
New York, NY 10004
eedwards@aclu.org
jrobinson@aclu.org

So, certified this the 15th day of September, 2017.



Rebecca B. Cowan

EXHIBIT 110

From: Charles Cowan <cec@wisecarter.com>
Sent: Tuesday, February 6, 2018 7:33 PM
To: Sivashanker, Kavitha; James Graves; Mike Wallace; Russell Nobile; Charlie Ross; bcowan@curriejohnson.com; Katie Snell
Cc: Joshua Tom; jrobinson@aclu.org; Youngwood, Jonathan; Gochman, Janet A.; Rethy, Isaac; Choudhri, Nihara K; eedwards@aclu.org; Lee, Christopher Jumin
Subject: RE: Latoya Brown, et al. v. Madison County, MS, et al., No. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA [EXT]

Kavitha,

I write in response to your discovery-related email of February 1, 2018.

Addressing your first topic, Defendants utilized the over two-hundred (200) search terms Plaintiffs proposed to search the emails for the following email accounts associated with the MCSD: If an email registered as a hit for one of the search terms proposed by Plaintiffs and it was responsive to one of Plaintiffs' requests for production, it was produced. Defendants will not undertake the burden of re-reviewing the trove of emails provided to their counsel to determine the total volume reviewed for each such individual. Individuals whose Madison County email addresses were searched included: Barry Jones, Brad Sullivan, Brian Loveall, Tyler Burnell, Darien Smith, David Redd, Don Hicks, James Cannon, Jamie Knight, Jeff Waldrop, Jeremy Williams, Joey Butler, Joseph Mangino, Josh Fish, Kim Henderson, Lee Brock, Mark Sandridge, Mike Chapman, Perry Abels, Ralph Shearill, Randy Tucker, Randy Grewe, Richard Ladneir, Robin Welch, Robert Jackson, Russell Kirby, Rylon Thompson, Sam Howard, Scott McDonald, Taylor Chastain, Terry Barfield, Todd Alison, Tommy Jones, Tommy Squires, Trey Curtis, Will Weisenberger, Glen Fox, James Thomas, Richard Clark, Barry Chandler, Jonathan Lumbley, Eric Rather, Wayne Wells, LeeAnn Sanders, Lynn Thornburg, and Kathy Kehle.

Second, the production you refer to covers electronic documents in the personal possession of individual officers and not those maintained by the MCSD on the MCSD's main server, laptops, desktop computers, and the two shared computers in the MCSD squad room. As to the documents in the possession of MCSD officers outside of the MCSD office, Defendants' counsel utilized the list of individuals provided by Issac Rethy in his December 1, 2017, email, requested those officers provide them (Defendants' counsel) with any MCSD related electronic and non-electronic documents in their personal possession (including any MCSD-related emails on those officers' personal email accounts). Defendants' counsel then reviewed these documents and identified for production those documents that were relevant. Those officers who maintained documents included: Sam Howard, Darrian Smith, Rylon Thompson, and Mark Sandridge. Neither Sherriff Tucker, nor Jeremy Williams maintained any MCSD related documents outside of those maintained on their work computers or the MCSD server.

Third, I believe Becky Cowan's reproduction yesterday of certain MVRs should address the problems you raised in your first point. Defendants can confirm there are no other MVRs records related to the incidents identified in your January 10, 2018, request other than those already produced by Defendants on January 19, 2018.

Fourth, Defendants have included in their production all narratives, to the extent they exist, for incident reports previously produced in this matter. Defendants have produced all investigative reports to which they have not claimed a law enforcement privilege.

Fifth, Defendants have not delegated relevance determinations to individual MCSD officers. The officers in the list contained in Issac Rethy's December 1, 2017, email were instructed to produce to Defendants' counsel all MCSD-related documents in their possession (including any MCSD-related personal emails) regardless of if such documents were or were not responsive to any of Plaintiffs' document requests. Defendants' counsel then made any decisions regarding relevancy to Plaintiffs' requests.

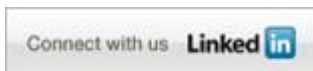
Sixth, all complaints regarding the MCSD in the possession of Defendants have been produced in this matter.

Seventh, we believe the index you provided is an accurate representation of the documents Defendants have produced in this matter except that it fails to account for the deposition transcripts we provided for the individuals in the separate Robert Gibson lawsuit.

Finally, Defendants have produced a privilege log in this matter, but have not received such a log from Plaintiffs. There are multiple instances in which the individual plaintiff state a claim for privilege (i.e., work product or attorney client), but Defendants are not aware of what documents, if any, Plaintiffs have withheld on the basis of such privileges. Please promptly provide Plaintiffs' privilege log(s).

Charles E. Cowan

Attorney
Post Office Box 651
Jackson, MS 39205-0651
600 Heritage Building
401 East Capitol St.
Jackson, MS 39201
P: 601-968-5514
F: 601-968-5519
E: cec@wisecarter.com
www.wisecarter.com



The preceding e-mail is privileged and confidential and is intended only for the named addressee. If you received this message in error, please delete it and notify the sender by return e-mail or by phone at the numbers noted above.

From: Sivashanker, Kavitha [mailto:Kavitha.Sivashanker@stblaw.com]

Sent: Thursday, February 01, 2018 1:55 PM

To: Charles Cowan <cec@wisecarter.com>; James Graves <jeg@wisecarter.com>; Mike Wallace

<mbw@wisecarter.com>; Russell Nobile <trn@wisecarter.com>; Charlie Ross <cer@wisecarter.com>;

bcowan@curriejohnson.com; Katie Snell <Katie@katiebryantnell.com>

Cc: Joshua Tom <JTom@aclu-ms.org>; jrobinson@aclu.org; Youngwood, Jonathan <jyoungwood@stblaw.com>;

Gochman, Janet A. <jgochman@stblaw.com>; Rethy, Isaac <IRethy@stblaw.com>; Choudhri, Nihara K

<NChoudhri@stblaw.com>; eedwards@aclu.org; Lee, Christopher Jumin <christopherjumin.lee@stblaw.com>

Subject: Latoya Brown, et al. v. Madison County, MS, et al., No. 3:17-cv-347 WHB LRA

Counsel,

We write to address the following additional production and discovery issues.

First, we understand that Defendants have produced emails in the Bates range MCSD_Reproduced-00001 – MCSD_Reproduced-02114. The number of produced emails is surprisingly low given the number of custodians, relevant time period, and relevant subject matter. The vast majority of produced emails either were sent to or received by Sheriff Randall Tucker (~140 emails), Chief Jeremy Williams (~120 emails), and Lieutenant Mark Sandridge (~116 emails), and the number of emails provided herein further does not account for any duplicative emails among these three officers. For all other officers, the number of associated emails is lower than 30, and, for the vast majority, lower than 10. For example, to date, Defendants appear to have produced only one email associated with M/Sgt. Darian Smith and Deputy Rylon Thompson, respectively. Please provide a list of the MCSD personnel whose emails were searched and reviewed in connection with Defendants' email production, and the total volume of emails reviewed for each such individual. Please also explain the responsiveness criteria used by Defendants to identify responsive emails for production.

Second, Defendants have produced electronic documents in the possession of individual deputies in the Bates range MCSD_Officer Documents-00001 – MCSD_Officer Documents-3500. Again, the number of produced electronic documents from individual deputies appears to be quite low given the number of custodians, relevant time period, and relevant subject matter. For example, this production only includes emails from the personal email accounts of Lieutenant Mark Sandridge, Deputy Samuel Howard, and Deputy Rylon Thompson, and no other deputies. Please provide a list of the individual officers who maintained any electronic documents, including confirming whether Sheriff Randall Tucker and Chief Jeremy Williams maintained such documents. Please also provide a description of the process by which Defendants searched, reviewed, and identified for production electronic documents in the possession of individual deputies in response to Plaintiffs' document requests.

Third, Plaintiffs have had technical issues viewing the MVR records produced by Defendants on January 19, 2017. The autoplay.exe file does not work, and attempts to view the videos directly through the AVDViewer.exe file result in a prompt for login information. As a result, the AVD files within file folders 180118_2016-19058_210+Disk+1 and 180118_2016-19279_213+Disk+1 cannot currently be reviewed. Please provide the information necessary for viewing these videos in their currently produced format, or re-produce them in a viewable and accessible format. In addition, the other three MVR records, produced in .qbx file format, while reviewable and timestamped with the relevant day, do not encompass the specific hours or events referenced in the incident reports identified in Plaintiffs' January 10, 2018 request for MVR records. Please confirm that there are no MVR records concerning these and/or any other incidents identified in our prior January 10, 2018 request for which MVR records have not been produced. To the extent an additional production is necessary, please promptly make that production.

Fourth, in our January 19th email, we stated that Plaintiffs have identified numerous incident reports in Defendants' production concerning incidents in which an arrest was made (as further confirmed by the related CAD data), but no written narrative is included in the as-produced version of the incident report. In Defendants' January 25th response, Defendants confirmed that it is the policy of the MCSD for officers to provide a written report when an arrest is made, but then stated that "[i]t appears Plaintiffs have found a few limited instances in which there is no written narrative for an arrest." This issue is not confined to a "few limited instances." Please find attached a list of Bates numbers for over 160 additional incident reports concerning incidents in which an arrest was made, but no written narrative is included in the as-produced version of the incident report. The incident reports identified in this list again solely represent examples of this issue, and such examples are being provided in order to demonstrate the breadth of this issue. We again request that Defendants confirm that all incident report narratives, as well as all investigative reports and/or "Offense Reports" (including all such reports, if any, pertaining to produced incident reports), have been produced.

Fifth, in Defendants' January 25th email, Defendants again claim that Sheriff Tucker's search of his personal emails was adequate under the Federal Rules, but provide no legal support for this position. Instead, Defendants refer to their November 30, 2017 email regarding collection of sheriff department records in the possession of individual deputies, which states that Defendants "will direct those identified deputies to turn over to defendants' counsel sheriff department records or documents the deputies have in their patrol car or in their possession at home." The next sentence of that email provides that "Defendants will then produce the documents that are relevant that are turned over by the deputies" This email clearly indicates that (i) the agreed-upon MCSD personnel would turn over the records in their possession and (ii) Defendants' counsel would then determine whether those documents were relevant. This is the opposite of an agreement by Plaintiffs to a procedure in which individual officers, rather than counsel, run email searches or otherwise determine the relevance of particular documents. As the authorities cited by Plaintiffs demonstrate, such discovery procedures are inadequate under the Federal Rules. Please explain whether there are any other instances, beyond Sheriff Tucker's search of his own emails, in which Defendants delegated relevance determinations, including email searches, to MCSD personnel.

Sixth, during his deposition, Supervisor Trey Baxter was asked whether the Board had ever received complaints about policing in Madison County. Supervisor Baxter testified that he believes that he may have "gotten a letter or two." Baxter Tr. at 83:6-83:12. He further testified that whenever he gets a letter of that nature, he sends it straight to "Katie" (Plaintiffs understand that he was referencing Katie Bryant Snell). *Id.* at 83:12-83:23. Please confirm that Defendants have located and produced any such letters, whether addressed to Mr. Baxter or to other Madison County personnel, concerning complaints about policing in Madison County.

Finally, we have attached a document reflecting our log of all productions (identified by Bates range) made by Defendants in this matter as of today's date. In light of the numerous productions and the many different Bates ranges employed by Defendants, we would like to confirm that all of Defendants' productions to date are accounted for.

Best,
Kavitha

Kavitha Sivashanker
Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP
425 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10017

T: +1-212-455-2197
kavitha.sivashanker@stblaw.com

EXHIBIT 111

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF JONATHAN K. YOUNGWOOD

I, Jonathan K. Youngwood, declare:

1. I am a partner with the law firm Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP ("Simpson Thacher") and the co-chair of its Litigation Department. Together with the American Civil Liberties Union and the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi, Simpson Thacher co-represents the named plaintiffs pro bono in the above-captioned action. Plaintiffs' counsel have agreed to act jointly as class counsel, if the Court so designates them.

2. The Simpson Thacher attorneys representing the named plaintiffs include myself, Senior Counsel Janet Gochman, and a number of other attorneys including Isaac Rethy, Nihara Choudhri, Kavitha Sivashanker, Christopher Shields, Bonnie Jarrett, and Christopher Jumin Lee.

3. Founded in 1884, Simpson Thacher has more than 900 lawyers spread among its 11 offices and 22 major practices areas, and consistently ranks among the world's leading law firms in a wide variety of publications. Additionally, Simpson Thacher's Litigation Department is regularly recognized as among the nation's best, including in the field of class actions.

4. Simpson Thacher has long had a strong commitment to public service and pro bono cases. Each year, the Firm's attorneys devote tens of thousands of hours to pro bono projects and advocate on behalf of low-income clients and the non-profit organizations that serve them, including in civil rights actions. Simpson Thacher was profiled in the publication *Law360* as "Pro Bono Firm of the Year" in 2016.

5. Simpson Thacher has vigorously and competently represented plaintiffs in other pro bono civil rights litigation, including class actions. Among other pro bono cases, I personally worked for years as a leader of the team of Simpson Thacher attorneys that successfully sued to reform New York's education financing system. *See Campaign for Fiscal Equity, Inc. v. State*, 801 N.E.2d 326 (N.Y. 2003). Other successful pro bono litigation in this category includes the Firm's representation of plaintiffs in a lawsuit against a California school district for violating state education law, *American Academy of Pediatrics, et al. v. Clovis Unified School District*, Case No. 12CECG02608 DSB (Cal. Super. Ct. 2015); a lawsuit brought to expand the rights of elderly adults with mental health disabilities to access state licensed housing, *California Association of Mental Health Patients' Rights Advocates v. California Department of Social Services et al.*, Case No. 106CV061397 (Cal. Super. Ct. 2009); and the Firm's co-counsel representation of detained Haitian refugees, *see Haitian Centers Council, Inc. v. Sale*, 509 U.S. 155 (1993). The Firm's active cases in this category include litigation on behalf of immigrant detainees, *see Charles v. U.S.*, Case No. 18-cv-00883 (S.D.N.Y.), and

litigation on behalf of a class of U.S. military veterans seeking to remedy the Department of Veterans' Affairs' longstanding delays in resolving claims for disability benefits, *see Monk v. Shulkin*, No. 15-1280 (Vet. App.).

6. As co-lead counsel in this action, Simpson Thacher is committed to the vigorous, effective, and efficient representation of the interests of Plaintiffs and the proposed class. Simpson Thacher has devoted, and will continue to devote, substantial resources to the prosecution of this matter.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 13th day of March, 2018 at Jackson, MS.

/s/ Jonathan K. Youngwood
Jonathan K. Youngwood

EXHIBIT 112

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF JOSHUA F. TOM

I, Joshua F. Tom, declare:

1. I am a member in good standing of the bars of Mississippi and New York. I am admitted to practice in the U.S. District Courts for the Southern and Northern Districts of Mississippi and in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. I currently serve as Legal Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi (the "ACLU of MS") in Jackson, MS.

2. Together with Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett LLP and the American Civil Liberties Union, the ACLU of MS co-represents the named plaintiffs in the above-captioned action. Plaintiffs' counsel have agreed to act jointly as class counsel, if the Court so designates them.

3. The American Civil Liberties Union is a nationwide, nonpartisan, nonprofit, organization with over 1,840,000 members dedicated to defending the principles embodied in the

Constitution and in our nation's civil rights laws. The ACLU of MS is one of its state affiliates. Founded in 1969, the ACLU of MS has approximately 2,000 members across the state. A core mission of the ACLU of MS is to ensure equality to all Mississippians and to promote criminal justice reform through litigation, advocacy and lobbying efforts.

4. To achieve this mission, the ACLU of MS often partners with local and national organizations. This combination of local counsel expertise, experienced litigators, financial and human resources and subject matter expertise provides clients with excellent representation. That combination has been brought to the present case.

5. In recent years, the ACLU of MS has litigated numerous civil rights lawsuits, including eight criminal justice cases. Among others, recent cases have included a challenge to debtors' prisons in Biloxi, Mississippi, *Kennedy v. City of Biloxi*, No. 1:15-cv-348-HSO-JCG (S.D. Miss. 2015), and a class action lawsuit against Scott County, Mississippi involving claims of indefinite detention and indefinite denial of counsel, *Burks v. Scott County*, No. 3:14-cv-745-HTW-LRA (S.D. Miss. 2014).

6. The ACLU of MS expended substantial efforts towards developing the present case before the lawsuit was filed. This activity covered everything necessary to file the current lawsuit, including an investigation that involved tens of public records requests under the Mississippi Public Records Act and three public records appeals to the Mississippi Ethics Commission.

7. As co-lead counsel in this action, the ACLU of MS is committed to the vigorous, effective, and efficient prosecution of the interests of Plaintiffs and the proposed class. The ACLU of MS has devoted, and will continue to devote, substantial resources to the prosecution of this matter.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 13th day of March, 2018 at Jackson, MS.

/s/Joshua F. Tom
Joshua F. Tom

EXHIBIT 113

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI
NORTHERN DIVISION**

LATOYA BROWN; LAWRENCE BLACKMON;
HERBERT ANTHONY GREEN; KHADAFY
MANNING; QUINNETTA MANNING; MARVIN
MCFIELD; NICHOLAS SINGLETON; STEVEN
SMITH; BESSIE THOMAS; and BETTY JEAN
WILLIAMS TUCKER, individually and on behalf of a
class of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI; SHERIFF
RANDALL S. TUCKER, in his official capacity; and
MADISON COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES JOHN
DOES #1 through #6, in their individual capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Action No.
3:17-cv-00347-WHB-LRA

DECLARATION OF EZEKIEL R. EDWARDS

I, Ezekiel R. Edwards, declare:

1. I am a member in good standing of the bar of New York State. I am admitted to practice in the District Courts of the Southern District of New York and Eastern District of Michigan, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, and the United States Supreme Court. I currently serve as Director of the Criminal Law Reform Project at the American Civil Liberties Union ("ACLU") headquartered in New York City.

2. Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP, the American Civil Liberties Union of Mississippi ("ACLU of MS") and the ACLU national office co-represent the named plaintiffs in the above-captioned class action and plaintiffs' counsel will, if the Court approves, act jointly as class counsel.

3. As noted in the declaration of Joshua F. Tom, the American Civil Liberties Union is a nationwide, nonpartisan, nonprofit, organization with over 1.84 million members dedicated to defending the principles embodied in the Constitution and in our nation's civil rights laws. In my role as Director of the Criminal Law Reform Project I am responsible for supervising a wide range of the national ACLU's work on criminal justice. A primary point of emphasis in our criminal justice reform work is the advancement of constitutional, unbiased policing in America.

4. In addition to the experience of the ACLU of MS, I have more than 15 years of civil and criminal litigation experience in state and federal courts, including numerous class action lawsuits, and have been admitted *pro hac vice* in federal and state courts. Currently, I am lead counsel in a putative class action lawsuit, *Bairefoot v. Beaufort*, in federal district court in South Carolina. My immediate supervisor, Jeffery Robinson, who is the ACLU's Deputy Legal Director and Director of the Trone Center for Justice and Equality, has over 35 years of litigation experience and has tried over 200 criminal cases and more than a dozen civil cases in state and federal courts, and has been admitted *pro hac* in federal courts in California, Idaho and Alaska.

5. Mr. Robinson and I also supervise lawyers with significant class action and litigation experience, several of whom are litigating class action cases, including a class action against the Milwaukee Police Department, *Collins v. The City of Milwaukee*, scheduled for trial in May 2018.

6. Like the ACLU of MS, the national ACLU is committed to the vigorous, effective, and efficient pursuit of the interests of Plaintiffs and the proposed class. We stand ready to devote the necessary resources, both in and out of court, to ensure the highest level of representation for the plaintiffs in this matter.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 13th day of March, 2018 at New York, NY.

/s/Ezekiel Edwards
Ezekiel R. Edwards